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DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

VOL. XXXVI., No 270. MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1895. PRICE ONE CENT.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

The Grand Trunk Railways Adopts the 'Block' System.

This morning an important change inaugurated over the entire Grand Trunk system. It is the adoption of what is known among railroad men as the 'block' system of running trains, and practically obviates, where carried out strictly, all danger of trains colliding or telescoping each other. Its working is as follows: Take a train leaving Montreal in the morning. The block system provides that no train shall follow it until it has passed the next station ahead. As soon as this has been done the operator wires that the line is clear to that station. This will necessitate the employment of a large number of extra telegraph operators, as every station will require one or perhaps two to take the arrival and departure of trains.

WAS IT ILLEGAL?

THE MAYOR CLAIMS THAT THE GAS CONTRACT WAS NOT PROPERLY SIGNED.

As stated in the 'Witness' on Saturday it may now be found that the gas contract has been illegally signed by Acting-Mayor Lefebvre, on account of his term of office having expired a week ago. It is now known, too, that when the contract was signed Mayor Villeneuve was out of the city and that in consequence the Acting-Mayor's signature to the contract is again illegal. The Mayor returned home on Friday morning.

The Mayor is very angry over the signing of the contract. He said this morning when seen about the matter, that he had done everything in his power before he left for Quebec, with the city's legal advisers present, to prevent the Acting Mayor and the city clerk from signing the contract in his absence. He even went so far as to send the following letter to the Acting-Mayor:—

Nov. 5, 1895.

Dear Sir,—I beg you, in your quality as Acting-Mayor, not to sign the contract between the city and the Gas Company during my absence at Quebec.

There are several points on which I would like to consult the city attorneys, and I am inclined to believe that you will be good enough to accede to my request. Yours,

J. O. VILLENEUVE.

'In the face of this letter,' went on the Mayor, 'I think it is a scandalous shame that the contract should have been signed. The one effort of the friends of the Gas Company has been all along to get the Acting-Mayor to sign the contract. I am sure can be upset.'

The city clerk, said that he had read the contract as he understood the Mayor asked him not to sign it if [illegible] were of the opinion [illegible] of the contract were not [illegible] with the rules of council.

[illegible] this morning on the instructions [illegible] wrote to the city [illegible] if the signing of [illegible] the Mayor) was in [illegible] considered as legal [illegible] meeting of the council, [illegible] next, by the Acting-[illegible] and finally if the [illegible] sign the contract [illegible] office had expired.

[illegible], will give his [illegible] those questions. [illegible] leaders and a number [illegible] believe the contract [illegible] legally signed, and [illegible] have it broken.

[illegible] that any elector [illegible] breaking of the contract [illegible] of the amended city [illegible] any municipal elector [illegible] may, by a petition [illegible] Superior Court, demand [illegible] annulment of illegality [illegible] any resolution, assessment [illegible] work.' The petition [illegible] presented to the court [illegible] the passage of [illegible] by-law.

BOUGHT UP HAY.

[illegible] Mr. Joseph Forth [illegible] Toronto, has been engaged [illegible] much hay [illegible] buy [illegible] Up to date [illegible] over four thousand [illegible] tons of pressed hay [illegible] nations put up the [illegible] he has been paying ten [illegible] ton. He is probably buying [illegible] western Ontario market. While the hay crop was a failure from Cornwall to Sarnia it was a plentiful one in the Ottawa valley where there was lots of rain. The present price of hay in western Ontario is understood to be fourteen dollars.

REBEL REVERSES IN VENEZUELA.

New York, Nov. 18.—A special to the 'Herald' from Caracas, Venezuela, says: The government has succeeded in frustrating the plans of the revolutionists. The principal leaders have been captured and perfect peace will be established in a very short time.

A RESPITE FOR THE SULTAN.

Pending the Return of the British Ambassador to Constantinople.

THE MASSACRES STILL PROCEEDING IN ARMENIA—HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS DYING OF STARVATION.

London, Nov. 18.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' asserts that it has high diplomatic authority for the statement that the powers have no intention of immediately making a joint naval demonstration against the Porte. Each fleet will in the meantime act under independent instructions. When Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, returns to Constantinople a meeting of the ambassadors will be held to consider whether the circumstances demand action in regard to Armenia.

London, Nov. 18.—The Anglo-American Association has received the following telegram from Constantinople: Massacres are proceeding almost everywhere in Asia Minor. Over a hundred thousand persons are dying from starvation in Armenia. For God's sake urge the government to put a stop to the most awful events of modern times. The Porte is powerless as the telegraph lines are controlled by the Palace officials who have incited these massacres.

New York, Nov. 19.—A special to the 'Herald' from St. Petersburg says: The Grand Duke Vladimir has an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor relating to the situation in Eastern Europe. It suggests that in case England insists too much on the disintegration of Turkey the three powers who united upon the Japanese question should again join hands against all comers.

STARTLING ARREST IN LONDON.

EMILE ARNTON, IMPLICATED IN THE PANAMA SCANDALS, IN THE TOILS.

PARIS AGOG OVER HIS CAPTURE—MORE ARRESTS LIKELY TO FOLLOW.

London, Nov. 18.—Emile Arnton, whose name was very prominent during the height of the Panama scandal, and who disappeared from Paris when the matter promised to be made the subject of a judicial enquiry, has been arrested in this city on an extradition warrant dated Aug. 1892, charging him with fraud in connection with Dr. Herz and the late Baron De Reinach on the Panama Canal Company. It is said that Arnton was the go-between between those who paid and those who received bribes to influence legislation favorable to the company. The prisoner was arraigned in the Bow Street Extradition Court and remanded until Thursday.

Paris, Nov. 18.—The arrest of Arnton is regarded here as a master-stroke on the part of the Bourgeois Cabinet. In view of the revelations Arnton is expected to make, members of the Centre party, who were in no way implicated in the Panama scandal, are not likely to attack the government, as they will fear to discredit themselves in behalf of the implicated members of the party. The arrest is regarded as proving that previous ministries might have had Arnton taken into custody if they had wished to do so.

New York, Nov. 18.—The 'Herald's' Paris special says:—We are now expecting another sensational arrest—this time of an offender who was convicted, but who succeeded in making his escape. The Bourgeois Ministry, angered by little pitfalls, prepared for it by the Moderates, is determined to put an end to the present situation and has resolved to probe thoroughly the questions relating to the Panama canal, the Southern Railway and the Algerian phosphate mines. The irregularities connected with these last have already led M. Cavignac to recall the official responsible for their administration. A still weightier matter is the question whether M. Arnton will communicate a list of the deputies compromised in the Panama scandals. The Ministry

MONASTERY ON LAKE VAN, ARMENIA.
(The centre of the districts where the massacres are said to have taken place.)

believes he will keep silence, but if he does there are other ways in which the suspects may have their characters made known. There are only fifteen or twenty of them in the Chamber, as the rest were not re-elected by their constituents. The Ministerial policy aims at effecting the purification of both parliament and the press.

THEY ARE PAYING UP NOW.

THE PRESENCE OF SOLDIERS IN LOW TOWNSHIP HAS THE DESIRED EFFECT.

Low, Nov. 18.—The arrival of over one hundred troops from Ottawa yesterday at noon has had a good effect on the situation here. The volunteers brought thirty tents and camped in the field adjoining Brooks's Hotel. The parish priest, Father Foley, accompanied by William Farrell and one or two others, drove yesterday through the township and made a rendezvous at Brooks's for the ratepayers for to-day. Accordingly, seventy-five taxpayers, or rather non-taxpayers, gathered together here this morning, and on seeing the fruitlessness of resistance, consented to pay up, and by noon about a hundred and fifty dollars had been paid in. It is said that a bailiff had collected taxes he had not turned in. It was resolved to organize a new township council, and permission was asked by telegraph from the Quebec Attorney-General to dispense with the regular notice in the 'Official Gazette.' The volunteers are conducting themselves splendidly. Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, in command, is rendering capital service by his wise counsels.

THE LAW IN THE MATTER.

Major Bliss is in command of the cavalry, there being twenty men from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards and twenty from the Ottawa Field Battery. Under him are Captain Bell and Lieuts. Eaton and Klock. The surgeons are W. R. Bell, of the Field Battery, and V. S. Harris, also of the Battery. The troops comprised sixty men from the 43rd, twenty from the Dragoons and 20 from the Field Battery.

In regard to the law on the calling out of the militia, the regulations and orders of the Canadian militia, section 523 provide that the militia may be called out for active service in aid of the civil power in any case of riot or disturbance of the peace beyond the power of the civil authorities to suppress, whether within or without the municipality in which the corps is raised or organized. The requisition for military aid must be made in writing by the quarter sessions of the peace, or by any three justices of the peace, and, in view of such requisition, the senior officer of the active militia present shall call out whatever portion of the corps he considers necessary for the purpose of preventing or suppressing such riots.

The regulations also provide that when the militia is called out in such cases the municipality in which their services are required shall pay for actual service of officers and men, and in addition provide proper lodging. It is not necessary for the men when called out to take any special oath, but they are at once considered special constables, and act as such as long as they are out. Every officer or man, when his corps is called out, who refuses to go and obey lawful orders is liable to a fine not exceeding a hundred dollars for an officer, and twenty dollars for a man. If firing is necessary, it is pointed out, it shall be ordered by the magistrate, and the officers and men must feel that they have a serious duty to perform, and must use coolness and steadiness, and discontinue fire the instant it is found there is no longer occasion for it. It is observed that to fire over the heads of a crowd would have the effect of favoring the most daring and guilty, and might have the effect of sacrificing even the innocent.

COST OF THE EXPEDITION.

As to the cost of the expedition it must be borne by the Township of Low. How each individual paid his share was no concern of the authorities. It is believed that the sight of such an imposing force will bring the delinquents to unconditional surrender. The troops are well equipped, and there cannot for a moment be any question of effective resistance. The cost of keeping the troops here, to say nothing of transportation, is running up at the rate of $275 a day.

MISS MARSDEN AND THE 'TIMES'

THE CELEBRATED LIBEL SUIT WITHDRAWN.

A STORY OF THE SCANDAL.

New York, Nov. 18.—A morning paper says:—The announcement that Miss Kate Marsden has withdrawn her libel suit against the London 'Times,' seems to furnish a final chapter in the history of the remarkable downfall from a pedestal of high public esteem, amounting almost to veneration, of this most singular woman. Less than four years ago her name was on the lips of admiring multitudes throughout the civilied world. She was broadly proclaimed to be a second Florence Nightingale. She had at that time just returned to London from a visit to the desolate Leper colony in Siberia, and had declared her intention of returning to the wretched creatures and spending her life in the amelioriation of their condition. The press of the world rang with her praises, and when it was announced that she was coming to America to seek funds for the prosecution of her work, American women made ready to receive her in a manner worthy of her claim. She had the right at that time to wear on the bosom of her plain dress the decoration of St. Ann, awarded by the Russian Government. This decoration as well as other crosses, she had received because of her services as a heroic nurse, during the Russo-Turkish war. She was also the possessor of a splendid gold brooch given to her by the Queen of England. It is not surprising that when, about five years ago, there being no war in progress to demand her attention, she volunteered to go to Siberia, not only for the purpose of visiting the lepers there, but for the purpose of obtaining a curative plant, which, in the course of her travels, she had learned was efficacious in cases of leprosy, many rich and influential persons should have come forward to back her enterprise.

On her return to England early in 1892 Miss Marsden published a book of her journey, which was designed to arouse world-wide interest in the cause of the Siberian lepers, but which was so full of alleged errors and misrepresentations of the condition of Russia as to call forth at once a reply from the Russian commissioner, who had accompanied her, which reply was more convincing than her story. The accusation that her account of the journey into Siberia was mendacious, was followed by vague charges of dishonesty from many other persons, who had met this remarkable woman in various parts of the globe. At first the charges were simply that she was financially dishonest, but gradually they took an uglier form and she was accused of being imoral. While these rumors that had traversed the Atlantic with lightning speed were in the air, Miss Marsden arrived in this country. The World's Fair at Chicago was in progress. The blight had preceded her coming and when, on her arrival in Chicago, she asked permission to speak on social purity, she was told that certain ugly rumors had preceded her arrival.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, of this city, president of the National Christian League, was so favorably impressed by the woman's appearance that she offered to assist her in refuting the evil reports that had arisen about her.

'I think she believed that I would do as I promised,' said Mrs. Grannis, 'for she said, "If you will see me to-morrow I will tell you truly all there is against me."'

In the presence of two Chicago ladies, one of whom was Mrs. (Dr.) Glisser, she met Miss Marsden the following day. None of the ladies had any idea that any charge except that of dishonesty in money affairs was hanging over the head of the English woman. She, however, evidently supposed that they knew of other matters, for to their consternation and surprise, she proceeded to make a shocking confession without apparent appreciation of the iniquity.

Charges of Miss Marsden's unfitness to address the Social Purity League were unhesitatingly made by the president of that League, and shortly afterwards Miss Marsden returned to England. With extreme boldness, she demanded the appointment of a committee to investigate her character. The chairman of this committee was the Rev. Mr. Francis, of the American Church in St. Petersburg. On Aug. 16, 1894, the London 'Times' printed a letter from Mr. Francis, embodying the committee's report, which was against her. Then she brought suit against the 'Times,' which has now been abandoned.

ANNA CAVANAUGH'S DEATH.

DR. REID, M.P., ACCUSES THE LIBERALS OF SLANDERING HIM.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The report that the Attorney-General had instructed Mr. Brown, the Crown attorney at Brockville, to take up the sad case of Anna Cavanaugh's death, caused by a criminal operation, affords the occasion for reference to an extraordinary interview with Dr. Reid, M.P. for South Grenville, in which he accuses the Liberals of that riding with circulating a slander about him in connection with this affair. He gave the interview to a representative of the Ogdensburg 'News', whose report reads as follows: 'Mr. Reid said that all the stories of a blackmailing character were instigated by local members in the opposing political party. In other words, the Liberals wished to destroy his chances of re-election as member of Parliament by connecting him in some way with Miss Leacy, a Catholic, thus tending to lose the Orangeman's vote, which is said to be the controlling element in South Grenville politics. He claimed that any reports associating him with an improper relation with Miss Leacy were basely scandalous and positively without any foundation. It is also claimed by Mr. Reid that Miss Leacy furnished no money for the criminal operation but he admitted that she borrowed from a gentleman friend nearly sixty dollars with which she paid the railway fare for herself and Miss Cavanaugh to Buffalo.' It is also stated in the interview that Dr. Reid secured Miss Leacy a position in one of the departments at Ottawa and that two other members of the family are in the public service. Under these circumstances Dr. Reid is trying to make political capital and endeavoring to excite sympathy for himself by posing as the injured victim of the slanders of his Liberal opponents. Hitherto the Conservatives have had a monopoly of slandering political opponents out of public life, as in West Huron, and the Liberals of South Grenville did not wish to remain under the unfair and untrue imputation, so at a meeting of the executive committee duly summoned, the following resolution was passed:—

Moved by Mr. Leahy, seconded by Mr. Melville, that a committee composed of Messrs. O'Reilly, Melville and Halpin, draw up a resolution repudiating the charges made against the Liberals of South Grenville, reported in an interview with Dr. Reid, M.P., published in the Ogdensburg 'News' of the 3rd instant, and that the same be published in the press. (Signed) P. K. Halpin, sec., Liberal Association of South Grenville, Dated at Prescott, Nov. 11, 1895.

If anyone has circulated statements concerning Dr. Reid of the character he mentions, the Liberals of the riding are not responsible. They are anxious to challenge his right to re-election on public grounds and on the record of the government.

HOUSESMITHS ON STRIKE.

New York, Nov. 18.—The housesmiths working on a number of new buildings went on strike this morning. Over a thousand men employed on twenty buildings left this morning.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Nov. 18, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Calgary 28, Qu'Appelle 20, Winnipeg 12, Port Arthur 24, Toronto 42, Montreal 36, Halifax 34. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: South-west to north-west winds; cloudy to fair; showers at first, turning a little cooler

Montreal, Nov. 18.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.73; yesterday, 29.80. To-day, temperature, max. 47, min. 37; yesterday, max. 51, min. 35.

BY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

North Ontario to be the Scene of the First Decisive Struggle.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The first struggle of the by-elections is to be in North Ontario. On Saturday the government ordered the writ to be issued, fixing Tuesday, Dec. 5, as nomination day and Dec. 12 for polling. The favorite Ottawa system of bringing on the by-elections one by one as it suits the government's party interests is to be followed again, and it has been decided that the government stands the best chance of winning in North Ontario of all the vacant constituencies. Although West Huron became vacant on Sept. 2 no writ for it is yet out, but a writ has been issued for a constituency only vacant about two weeks. Under the British system the government of the day has no power over dates of by-elections, but the 'flavor of loyalty' which Mr. Foster burned as an incense at Smith's Falls is never mixed with the practice of the government any more than with its policy. The Liberals think they should carry North Ontario, even in a by-election. The growth of the riding has been less than one-half of one percent in the last ten years in point of population. Its electoral record has been as follows:—In 1867, Liberal by nearly 300; 1872, Conservative by nearly 200; 1874, Liberal by nearly 100; by-election, Conservative by 87; 1878, Liberal by 53; by-election, 1880, Liberal by 160; 1882, Liberal by 59; in 1887 Conservative by 153; in 1891, Conservative by 254. Mr. A. P. Cockburn was the Liberal candidate in the last three elections. The voters' list for the last election numbered 5,965. By the revision of 1894 there are 7,054 names on the list. Mr. F. J. Gillespie, of Uptergrove, is the Liberal candidate. Mr. J. A. G. McGillivray will likely be the government candidate.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

A RUMOR THAT THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT WILL HELP THE SCHEME ALONG.

London, Nov. 18.—It is reported and generally credited in official circles that the Imperial Government has decided to join Canada in the establishment of a fast trans-Atlantic service.

KILLED A DEER.

Cornwall, Nov. 18.—James Wood, son of Mr. Andrew Wood, of Caledonia Township, had an experience on Wednesday which will cause many a jealous pang to arise in the breasts of the ardent sportsmen who have ranged the forests with hounds and guns without catching sight of a deer. The young man was ploughing on his father's farm when a fine deer, hard chased by hounds, crossed the field close to him. It evidently had had a long run and was so much exhausted that in attempting to jump a deep ditch it fell into it. Like a flash the young farmer sprang upon it before it could recover, and drawing his pocket knife quickly despatched it.

It is very seldom nowadays that the antlered monarchs of the forest come to the front townships, but a fine buck was discovered swimming in Lake St. Francis, near the village of South Lancaster, the other day. Messrs. J. J. Munroe and A. Dunn put out in a boat and after a long and exciting chase managed to kill it.

QUEBEC'S $2,394,000.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The taxpayers have a right to look for a complete and honest statement of their liabilities in the public accounts which will be ready about New Year's. Parliament should, too, be made acquainted with the actual facts. The annual financial statement in the 'Official Gazette' omits $2,394,000 of a liability, and thus announces the public debt to be that much less than it really is. An act of Parliament made the subsidy to the Province of Quebec on account of the North Shore Railway payable on demand, and even if the act is not compulsory but optional the amount is still a liability because it may be paid upon a mere order-in-council. If Mr. Foster neglects to include this sum in his liabilities the one document which should be beyond suspicion, the public accounts, will be calculated to deceive Parliament and the people.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

NO ARMISTICE AGREED UPON.

Madrid, Nov. 18.—A despatch to Havana to the 'Heraldo' says that General Martinez Campos denies the truth of the reports that an armistice has been agreed upon in Cuba or that it has even been contemplated.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

FRASER—At Mongenais, East Hawkesbury, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, the wife of D. W. Fraser, merchant, of a son.

MOLSON—On Oct., 28, 1895, at Springfield, Chelmsford, England, the wife of J. Elsdale Molson, M.B., of a son.

MARRIED.

BEAUCHAMP—CRUCHET—On Nov. 12, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. P. E. St. Germain, uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. P. Beauchamp, pastor of l'Ange Gardien, to Perside E. L., daughter of Samuel Cruchet, of l'Ange Gardien, Que.
Ottawa papers please copy. 16

HASTY—WILLIAMS.—On Nov. 13, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Grenfell, Mr. James Hasty, of the C.P.R., son of James Hasty, Esq., of Carleton Place, Ont., to Miss Mary Ann Williams, third daughter of William Williams, Esq., Carleton Place, Ont. 16

McINNIS—BEATON—On Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1895, by the Rev. P. McNabb, of Kilsyth, Ont., Mr. Louis McInnis, to Miss M. A. Beaton. 18

McLEAN—McKINNON—At the residence of the bride's mother, 10 Alma avenue, Toronto, on Nov. 12, 1895, by the Rev. Alex. Macgillivray, Hugh McLean, of Montana, formerly of Priceville, Ont., to Ann Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Alex. McKinnon, of Vaughan, Ont. No cards. 18

ROBINSON—SARGEANT—In Mission Church Derby, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1895, by the Rev. P. McNabb, of Kilsyth, Ont., Mr. D. D. Robinson, to Miss A. E. Sargeant. 18

DIED.

ACTON—On Sunday, 17th instant, after a lingering illness, George Acton, aged 69 years.
Funeral will leave his late residence, 160 Colborne street, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at two o'clock, to St. Stephen's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this notification. 18

BENNING—At his residence at Lachine, on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1895, Peter Benning, in his 81st year.
Service at the house, 37 William street, Lachine, on Tuesday, at 11.45 a.m., and funeral at 1.30 p.m. (Tuesday), from G.T.R. Bonaventure station to Mount Royal Cemetery. 18

CAMERON.—At Cumberland, on Oct. 30, 1895, Elizabeth McMillan, aged 73, wife of Duncan Cameron, who died Feb. 21, 1888. 16

CRAWFORD.—On Nov. 14, 1895, at the residence of her son-in-law, Commander Law, Royal Navy, No. 504 Sherbourne street, Toronto, Helen Mary Crawford, aged 78 years, daughter of the Honorable Livius Peters Sherwood, Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada, and Speaker of the Legislative Council, widow of John Willoughby Crawford, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. 16

DILLON—Suddenly, on Sunday, 17th inst., Maria, daughter of the late John Dillon, of this city.
Funeral from her brother's residence, 128 Mackay street, on Tuesday afternoon, 19th instant, at 2.30 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation. 18

ELIOT—At Toronto, on Nov. 15, 1895, Granville Percival Eliot, Assistant Receiver-General's office, aged 41 years. 18

GAULT—On the 16th instant, Robert Leslie Gault, aged 64 years.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, 506 Sherbrooke street, on Tuesday, 19th instant, at 2.30 p.m.
Please omit flowers. 18

GOLE—In this city, at 54 City Councillors street, on Nov 18, 1895, Grenville Hall Gole, of London, England.
Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 2.30 p.m., to St. John the Evangelist Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this notice. 18

LITTLE.—In this city, on Nov. 15, Sarah Birch, wife of W. A. Little.
Funeral will take place from 283 Drolet street, on Monday the 18th, at 2.30 p.m., to All Saint's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. 16

POWER—In Cambridge, Mass, on the 25th Oct., 1895, Mary Kennedy, wife of Lawrence F. Power (formerly of Montreal), aged 47 years and 27 days. 18

ROSS—At Washington, D. C., on Friday, Nov. 7, 1895, of typhoid fever, Edward Robert Ross, aged twenty-three years, youngest son of Mrs. Adeline Ross, of Norfolk, Virginia. 18

SHOTTON—At No. 86 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, on Nov. 15, 1895, Philip Younger Shotton, aged 56 years.
Funeral on Monday at 2.30 p.m. to the Centenary Methodist Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 16

THOMPSON.—At Longueuil, on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, W. A. Thompson, jr. 16

TUNNOCH—On the 18th instant, at the General Hospital, John Tunnoch, aged 52 years.
Funeral will take place from his son's residence, 216 St. George street, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, 19th instant. 18

WRIGHT.—At Dixville, Que., on Saturday, Nov. 9, Elizabeth Major, aged 75 years, wife of John Wright, mother of Mrs. A. M. Gales and J. E. Wright, of Montreal, L. W. and G. L. Wright, of Dixville. 16

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

Notices received too late for this column are usually placed on the 6th page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In addition to other improvements at the Church of St. James the Apostle the church wardens have just purchased a new Heintzman & Co. Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, for their Sunday school and concert work. This celebrated maker's instruments are sold by C. W. Lindsay, of this city.

R. SEALE & SON, FUNERAL DIRECTORS,
Phone 3469. Cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester sts.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE

EXHIBITION.

Take the elevator and see the Oriental Exhibition. Ladies and Gentlemen say the exhibit beats anything of the kind in either London, Paris or New York. The Indian, Japanese and Old English hand-carved chairs, tables and ornaments and sideboards are very choice.

ORIENTAL BASKETS.

25,000 Oriental Baskets, very suitable for bazaars, pincushions, sweets, etc., 6c kind 3c each.

BOOKS!!!

A $3.00 BOOK FOR 50c.
A $3.00 BOOK FOR 50c.

Jameson's story of the 'Rear Column' is the latest book on Africa. Large 8 vo size, 500 pages, 450 illustrations. Published at $3. S. Carsley's price, 50c.

MacLAREN'S NEW BOOK
MacLAREN'S NEW BOOK

The 'Days of Auld Lang Syne,' by Ian MacLaren. Full supply on our counters. This will be the book of the year.

CRAWFORD'S NEW BOOK,
CRAWFORD'S NEW BOOK,

Cas a Braccio is just issued, the best book by the most popular of American authors.

A complete set of
TUCK'S ART CALENDARS.
S. CARSLEY.

FUR GOODS.

Further large supplies of Fur Goods of all kinds just put into stock.

EVERY NOVELTY

for the season in Fur Goods will be found on hand to select from.

LADIES' FUR CAPES,

in all leading Furs and most fashionable styles and length, $11, $12, $19, $26.75, $35, $42.50, $75 to $140.

NECK RUFFS,

in all most novel styles, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4.25, $5.25, $6.50, $7.50 to $10 each.

CHILDREN'S FUR CAPS

in latest styles, 50c, $1.25, $1.50.

100 FUR MUFFS,

to be cleared at 65c, 85c and $1 ea.

Ladies' Muffs in all the leading Furs for the season.
S. CARSLEY.

MISSES' JACKETS.

Misses' Black Beaver Jackets, $4.60.
Misses' Colored Beaver Jackets, $4.
Misses' Black Cheviot Jackets, $5.85.
Misses' Colored Cheviot Jackets, $5.15.
Misses' Fancy Cloth Jackets, $4.95.
Misses' Fancy Cloth Reefer Coats, $4.60.
Misses' Fur Trimmed Jackets, $6.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

Children's Serge Reefers, from 75c.
Children's Cloth Reefers, from $1.
Children's Stylish Black Reefers, $3.50.
Children's Stylish Colored Reefers, $3.50.
Children's Long Tweed Coats with Stylish capes, $4.05.
Children's Long Cloth Coats, with Stylish capes, $2.25.
S. CARSLEY.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White Lawn Handkerchiefs, 2c ea.
Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, 3c ea.
Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 2c ea.
Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, Colored Border, 4½c ea.
Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs, 10c ea.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 11c ea.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

Embroidered Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs 5c ea.
White Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, 12c each.
Japanese Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, 22c ea.
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, 15c ea.
Silk Lace Handkerchiefs, $1.50 ea.
S. CARSLEY.

NECKWEAR.

Irish Crochet Lace Collars, 22c ea.
Fancy Lawns sets, with Lace Edgings, 50c.
Stylish Lace Neck Ruffs, 60c.
Fancy Lawn and Lace Yokes, $1.10.
Irish Point Yoke Collars, 60c.
Black Irish Lace Collars, $1.10.

NEW LACES.

New Butter Color Laces, 2½c yd.
New Brussels Laces, 15c yd.
New Fedora Laces, 28c yd.
New Oriental Guipure Laces, 26c yd.
New Honiton Laces, 33c yd.
Real Lyons Laces, 65c yd.
Real Duchesse Laces, $1.10 yd.
S. CARSLEY.

MARK TWAIN SAYS

'You cannot tell by the size of a frog how far he will jump.'

Neither can you tell by the appearance of the Rigby Cloth that it is waterproof.

But, oh! what a difference in a rain storm, if you happen to have your spring or fall overcoat Rigby-proofed.

S. CARSLEY.

Notre Dame and St. Peter sts., Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW BLACK CREPONS

Just put into stock one case of NEW BLACK CREPONS, in all the latest novelties, prices from 50c per yard.

NEW BLACK MOHAIRS, plain and figured, new patterns, prices from 30 cents per yard.

58 inch BLACK COSTUME SERGE, special line, cheap at $1.25, for $1.00 per yard.

60 inch BLACK WATERPROOF SERGE (all-wool Cravenette), worth $1.40 for $1.10 per yard.

FANCY BLACK SATIN SOLEIL CLOTH, assorted patterns, double width, this line only 35c per yard.

BLACK FAST DYE SERGES, all-wool, 44 inches wide, prices from 35c per yard.

PRIESTLEY'S CELEBRATED BLACK GOODS. A fine assortment now in stock, in all the latest novelties.

NEW COLORED DRESS GOODS

NEW ALL-WOOL CREPONS, in all evening shades, 44 inches wide, and only 50c per yard.

Very Handsome Silk and Wool CREPON DRESS PATTERNS, no two alike, in stripes and shot colors.

NEW SCOTCH DRESS CHEVIOTS, in new and pretty colorings, 44 inches wide, from 35c per yard.

NAVY BLUE SERGES and CHEVIOTS, all-wool and GUARANTEED fast colors, prices from 35c per yard.

ALL-WOOL SCOTCH TARTANS, a large assortment of clans to select from, prices from 40c per yard.

NEW FANCY PLAIDS, a large assortment to select from, all double width, prices from 35c per yard.

54 inch COSTUME TWEEDS, this line is worth $1.25, balance of the lot for only 61c per yard.

FINE ALL-WOOL SATIN AMAZON, in all colors, extra value, 46 inches wide, price only 75c per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Corner Metcalfe st.
TELEPHONE, No. 3833.

Consumption

Is often the result of neglected colds.

CHAPMAN'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Will Cure the most stubborn Cough and Cold, and quickly repairs wasted tissues. Though containing so high a percentage of pure oil, it is very palatable, so much so that "CHILDREN CRY FOR IT." In bottles, 50c and $1.00.

Ask your Druggist for it.

CHAPMAN'S PHARMACIES,
2637 and 4205 St. Catherine St.

The Makers Of England

The Carpet Makers—devote much thought to the tastes of Canadian buyers of their wares. We have early choice and exclusive control of certain patterns, and would like you to see some new ones they have just sent us, and note the price.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON
The Carpet Warehouse. 1837 NOTRE DAME ST. near McGill

It's Open Face.

Handiest, Neatest, Most Accurate Little Open-Face Sterling Silver Watch you would want to carry. Just right for boy as well as gentleman. Price $8.10. Eight Dollars and Ten Cents for a Timepiece worth—in Time Keeping—as much as the most expensive. Movement our own make and warranted. When you are our way let us show them to you.

W. S. WALKER & CO.,
2200 St. CATHERINE STREET.

3,000 OVERCOATS WANTED

To be ready before the cold weather sets in. Any person having an old one, faded or soiled, can have it cleaned or dyed and nicely pressed without delay; ready for use and to look like new. Also, all kinds of Gent's Suits and Ladies' Wear. NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND THEM. Gold Medalist Dyers and Cleaners.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,
OFFICES { 221 McGill st., 2433 Notre Dame st., 1595 St. Catherine st., cor. Christophe.

GOLD WATCHES,

Gold Filled Watches, Silver Watches, Steel Watches, Nickel Watches.

Men's Solid Gold Watches, from.....	$35.00
Ladies' " " " "	15.00
Men's Gold Filled Watches, from.....	15.00
Ladies' " " " "	10.00
Men's Solid Silver Watches, from.....	6.00
Ladies' " " " "	5.00

Oxydized Steel Watches $5, Nickel Watches from $2.50.

D. BEATTY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
137 St. Peter Street, opposite 'Witness' Office.

DO YOU
WRITE
ON
Tees' Desks?
MADE AT
300 ST. JAMES STREET.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

LINENS,

And Linen Trade.

OUR LINENS are far and away ahead of anything yet showing in Canada.

OUR SALES keep increasing with our efforts to have the finest and best stock of these goods in Canada

High Class Goods.

OUR NEW RANGE OF TABLE LINEN, added this Fall, has proved the greatest attraction yet. The Choicest Designs, in a higher grade, than we have ever had at a moderate price, has placed us beyond the reach of all competitors.

The Finest and Largest Selection of TABLE NAPERY IN THE DOMINION.

The Finest and Largest Assortment of PILLOW AND SHEETING LINENS.

The Finest and Largest Assortment of HEMSTITCHED, HEMMED AND FRINGED TOWELS.

HEMSTITCHED AND FRILLED PILLOW CASES.

HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED PILLOW SHAMS.

Hemstitched and Fringed Tray, 5 o'clock Tea and Sideboard Cloths.

Novelties in Doylies and Table Centres.

Novelties in Real Lace Linen Goods.

FOR VALUE AND ASSORTMENT.

FOR THE BEST

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE
203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
144 to 150 Mountain street.
Telephone, 8225.
BRANCH:—ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Cor. Buckingham avenue.
Telephone 3325.

JUST RECEIVED
200 DOZEN

BUTTERMILK SOAP will be sold less than wholesale price.

60c DOZEN, 3 Cakes for 15c.

Call early and get your supply.
JOHN LEWIS,
Chemist, successor to W. A. Dyer & Co.,
2208 ST. CATHERINE ST., Corner University.
West End Store, 2613 St. Catherine st., Corner of Guy.
Down Town Store, Victoria Square.
18

GENERAL BAZAAR.

SPECIAL SALE.

One Case Remnants Crepons, 8c yard.
One Case Remnants Grey Crepons, 8c yd.
One Case Remnants Check Goods, 8c yd.
One Case Remnants Watered Moreen, 10c yard.

RUBBERS! RUBBERS!

Cases Children's Rubbers, 25c.
Cases Boys' Rubbers, 35c and 45c.
Cases Ladies' Rubbers, 25c.
Cases Men's Rubbers, 50c.
Cases Men's Lined Rubbers, 65c.
Cases Men's Overshoes, $1.25.

ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR,
1597 Notre Dame Street,
Between St. Lambert's Hill and Court House.
9

SETTLED DOWN

Comfortable is one seated in one of our fine Wire Back Upholstered Chairs. You should see this line of PARLOR FURNITURE it will make your eyes sparkle, and the best of it all is, that you can get it for lower prices than such goods were ever offered at before.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
652 CRAIG STREET.
16

CHINESE MISSIONARY ADVICES.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—The Rev. R. P. McKay, Foreign Missionary Secretary of the Presbyterian Church, received a postal card on Friday from the Rev. R. A. Mitchell and Mrs. Goforth, stating that they had arrived safely at Honan, China. They had travelled the last three hundred miles by boat up the river and report that the surrounding country is desolate on account of recent floods. The crops, they say, have been destroyed and the land is in such a wet condition that the farmers will be unable to sow ny wheat for next season's crop.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 18.

CENTRE DIVISION.

Dr. Lachapelle, M.P., does not think the by-elections in Montreal Centre or Jacques Cartier will take place before the middle of December. By that time the Quebec Legislature will have about finished its business, when Mr. Descarries will resign his seat in the Assembly and run for the House of Commons in Jacques Cartier. He thinks that Sir William Hingston will be induced to run for the Centre division, and with these two candidates he feels confident that the government will retain possession of the seats.

It is stated in certain quarters that should Sir William Hingston definitely decline to run, an effort will be made to induce the Hon. Edward Murphy to resign his senatorship and contest the Centre division, in which event the vacant seat in the senate would be given to Mr. William O'Brien.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE
Monday, Nov. 18, 1895.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—London, Monday, Nov. 18, 1895.—Cargoes off coast, wheat nominally unchanged, maize quiet; cargoes on passage, wheat and maize quiet and steady; English country markets practically 6d cheaper; Liverpool spot wheat and maize quiet; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 17s 6d. Futures, wheat quiet, 5s 2¼d Nov., 5s 2½d Dec., 5s 4d March; maize, quiet, 3s 4½d Nov., 3s 4½d Dec., 3s 3d Feb., March, April. Paris, wheat, 18.35 Nov., 18.60 Dec.; flour, 41.45 Nov., 41.85 Dec. French country markets quiet and steady.

Argentine shipments to United Kingdom: Wheat, last week, none, this week 3,000 qrs.; maize, do., last week 20,000 qrs., this week 80,000. Argentine shipments to Continent: Wheat, last week, 6,000 qrs., this week, 6,000 qrs.; maize, last week, 38,000 qrs., this week, 31,000 qrs.

Australian shipments, wheat and maize, none.

In Milwaukee this morning wheat opened at 57c Nov. and 57½c Dec.

In Duluth wheat opened at 54¾c Dec and 58⅞c May.

In Detroit wheat opened at 64¾c Nov. and 64¾c Dec.

In Toledo wheat opened at 64⅜c Nov. and Dec.

In St. Louis wheat opened at 58¼c Dec. and 62⅜c May.

In New York wheat opened at 64⅞c Dec., and 67¾c May; corn opened at 36c Nov. and 35⅝c Dec., and 35⅝c May.

Grain—Oats continue steady, with some activity; the remainder of the markets are dull and nominal. We quote:—

Peas, per 60 lbs., afloat	69c to 69½c
No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs.	30¾c to 31c
Barley, feed	41c to 42c
Buckwheat, per 34 lbs	39c to 40c

Flour—The market is a little stronger for Ontario grades, and fairly active in a jobbing way for both Ontario and Manitoba grades.

Spring wheat, patents	$4.00 to $4.15
Manitoba strong bakers	3.70 to 4.00
Winter patents	3.75 to 4.25
Straight rollers	3.45 to 3.60

Feed—The market is steady and fairly active in a jobbing way. We quote:—

Bran	$14.50 to $15.00
Shorts, white	16.00 to 17.00

Provisions—The market is on the weak side in view of the early arrival of dressed hogs. We quote:—

Best Canadian short cut, heavy	$15.00 to $16.50
Ditto, short cut clear, light	13.50 to 00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb...	00.00 to 00.00
Lard, compound	00.00½ to 00.00½
Lard, pure	00.08½ to 00.09½
Bacon	00.08½ to 00.09½

Meal—Trading is light and prices about steady. We quote:—

Standard, brls	$2.90 to $3.00
Granulated, brls	3.00 to 3.15
Rolled oats, brls	3.00 to 3.15

Cheese—Cable quotations this morning are 44s 6d for white and 46s for colored. Locally cheese continues easy. For finest fall cheese the range is 8⅞c to 9¼c for late makes French, and around 9½c for Ontario.

Eggs—Strictly new laid eggs are scarce, and in good demand at 20c to 22c; choice candled sell from 15c to 17c, and No. 2 limed at from 13½c to 14c.

Butter—The butter market continues on the weak side, and 22½c would be about the best price. We quote finest creamery September and October at 22c to 22½c; Townships at 17c to 18c; Western at 14c to 15c.

Ashes—The market is steady at late ranges, and we quote at $3.90 to $4 for first pots, and $3.75 to $3.80 for seconds. Pearls are quoted at $4.60 to $4.70.

Dressed Hogs are selling at 5c, and live hogs at 4c. At both abattoirs to-day there were 200 live hogs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—NOV. 18.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 60 calves and 1,000 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir today. The butchers were present in large numbers, and there was an active demand for anything choice for Thanksgiving Day, but common and inferior animals were neglected, and prices continue very low, with the probability of a considerable number not being sold to-day. A few choice cattle were sold at from 3½c to 3⅝c per lb.; pretty good animals sold at from 2¾c to 3¼c do.; common dry cows and thrifty young stock sold at from 2c to 2½c, and the leaner beasts at about 1½c per lb. A drover from Irish Creek sold a mixed load of young cattle, with a few old scallaway cows among them, at $12 per head for the lot. Calves sold at from 2½c to about 4c per lb. Three calves (Galloways) brought from near Toronto were sold at 3¼c per lb.; they weighed 1,010 lbs. Shippers paid to-day but 3c per lb. for good large sheep, and it is probable that no more sheep will be wanted for shipment from here this season. Lambs sold at from 2¾c to 3½c per lb., with a few choice ones at 3⅝c per lb. Fat hogs just come off the cars sold at from 4c to 4¼c per lb.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Cnl.	T'tl.
Peas, bush	4300	600	....	4300
Oats, bush	2900	4518	....	7418
Flour, brls	2025	3023	....	5048
Meal, brls	320	236	....	556
Ashes, brls	4	1	....	5
Butter, pkgs	550	303	....	853
Cheese, bxs	6130	4002	....	10132
Pork, brls	....	100	....	100
Eggs, cases	1949	1953	....	3902
Ham, Bacon	193	....	....	193
Dressed Hogs	564	503	....	1067
Leather, rolls ...	4	....	....	4
Petroleum, brls .	90	....	....	90
Apples	2574	....	....	2574

MONTREAL STOCKS ON

Nov. 16, 1895. Nov. 18, 1895.

Wheat, bush	254758	....
Corn, bush	1501	....
Peas, bush	12376	....
Oats, bush	26858	....
Barley, bush	7288	....
Rye, bush	2851	....
Flour, brls	18440	18...
Meal, brls	41	....

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND

Receipts

At Chicago—

Wheat, bush	22...
Corn, bush	15...
Oats, bush	22...
Flour, brls	11...

At New York—

Wheat, bush	62...
Corn, bush	71...
Oats, bush	153...
Flour, brls	17...
Flour, sacks	18...

At Milwaukee—

Wheat, bush	47...

At Duluth—

Wheat, bush	387...
Wheat, bush	44...

At [illegible]—

Wheat, bush	60...

At [illegible]—

Wheat, bush	46...

At Toledo—

Wheat, bush	100...

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURR

Liverpool, Nov. 18, 1895.—Red wi... 2½d to 5s 3½d; No. 1 Cala., 5s 3... corn, 3s 5d; peas, 5s; pork, 55s; l... bacon, heavy, 2s 6d; light, 2... white, 41s 6d; colored, 45s.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, ... —Hogs.—To-day's estimated re... yesterday's receipts, according ... receipts, 24,000; shipments, ... 5,000; light mixed, $3.45 to $3... ing, $3.40 to $3.70; heavy shi... $3.72; rough grades, $3.40 ... ceipts of cattle were 16,000; ... each Texans and Westerns, ... to stronger.

CONSOLS.

London, Nov. 18, 12.30 p.m.—... Money and account, 10...

UNITED STATES CHEESE

OCCUPIES A CONSPICUOUSLY UNFAVOR... PLACE IN THE EXTREME EAS...

Washington, Nov. 17.—Secretary ... third annual report is a brief ... than the two which have pre... discusses the work of the ... in the department, asserting that ... tures have been reduced in ... for the sake of efficiency. Speaking ... export trade in dairy products of ... States, the report points out that ... in cheese, the United States ... shipper to British markets, ... ingenuously unflattering place in the ... rear as to quality and price ... only one of the competitors for ... whose business shows a serious ... This he attributes to the deterioration ... quality of American cheese by adulteration with oleo and other ingredients ... the United States is out of the ... plying less than one-fifteenth of the ... demand for foreign imports, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain imports ... eight months $40,000,000 worth [illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business during the past month, says the 'Canadian Druggist,' has been fairly ... showing an improvement on the ... month, and a good feeling ... prevails. Reports as to ... all the month are ... as satisfactory ... 1894. ... The ... where there is a ... Glycerine is still advancing, ... Gum camphor is firm without ... and [illegible] for spot ... seed oil lower. Very large ... Linseed oil is ... Turpentine is ... advance, but the ... Cod oil is ... have advanced 4 ... silver. Japan wax ... and Star anise ... Liver of ... figure, but the supply ... good, and prices ... of soda and ... had a sharp ... borax and ... port fall trade ... buoyant state of the ... to last over Christmas.

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, Nov. 17.—Bradstreet's ... row will say:—The condition of ... as telegraphed to Bradstreet's ... distributing points throughout the ... continues irregular and without ... change. There is a distinct falling ... demand for iron and steel, with perhaps ... heaviest reports in quotations in those ... reported in any week since the ... in these metals reached its ... converse in fully an unexpected ... in woollens ... for manufactures ... higher prices for several qualities of goods. In addition, there is a considerable ... improvement reported for weeks in ... clearings, as well as in gross earnings ... ported by railways. The total ... during the month on twelve roads, with ... 10,000 miles of track, were $... over last year of 9.5 per cent. Last year ... most the same mileage showed a ... 3.1 per cent from 1893.

Bank clearings at cities throughout ... United States aggregate $1,171,... week, four per cent more than last ... 14 per cent more than in the second ... November, 1894.

There are 279 business failures ... throughout the United States, ... compared with 290 last week, and ... the week one year ago.

FINANCIAL LONDON.

THE SPECULATIVE ELEMENT A VANISH... QUANTITY.

New York, Nov. 17.—The 'Sun's' ... cable says: The financial situation ... shown steady improvement this week ... London and on the Continent. The ... lative element, especially in mines, ... most disappeared, but it will be ... turn. The popular gold craze has ... means, disappeared, although it will ... ly not regain its wild phase of six ... The collapse of prices in last ... went far below intrinsic values in ... cases. The directors in a certain ... the shares of which fell to $1... that the concern has a cash ... bank amounting to more than $... Such facts as these are causing ... vance in really sound stocks. ... has been so great that most ... consider that the market has been ... bly fortunate to escape with ... aster than has so far been ... Barnato is credited with ... sistance of many week holders ... rities to the extent of another ... this week. He will hardly enjoy ... Mansion House dinner for a reward ... ever.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

MR. EUGENE STOCK MAKES AN APPEAL IN THEIR BEHALF.

PROGRAMME OF MEETING TO BE HELD THIS WEEK.

Mr. Eugene Stock addressed a large congregation at St. Stephen's Church last evening, taking his text from portions of the ninth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, and making an earnest plea for foreign missions.

Suppose it possible, the speaker said, that the people of Toronto should learn some day that an epidemic had visited Montreal, and that every minister but one had been carried off, would they not immediately hasten to the assistance of that solitary man to help him in his spiritual conflicts? Well, the need of laborers in India was just as great as it would be in Montreal in that case. And which was the more important, that a person in Montreal should hear the gospel for the one hundredth or one thousandth time, or that those who up to now had been left in darkness should hear it for the first time. He believed the Church in Canada was going to rise up and take a new view of this question. There was China, with its teeming millions; India, with the population of Canada multiplied ten times over, and all the rest of the unchristianized world, to whom the gospel must be preached before God's people could hope for his Son's reappearance. The harvest truly was plenteous, but the laborers few. Speaking of the work being accomplished in heathen lands, Mr. Stock said that he had been in churches in India as large as St. Stephen's and had seen congregations as numerous as the one before him, worshipping as he were, following the same service and chanting the same chants, and with the regularly ordained clergymen of their own race. One striking conversion was that of Dr. Imad-ud-din, formerly a Mohammedan, upon whom, in appreciation of his great talents and his splendid work for the cause of Christianity, the Archbishop of Canterbury had recently conferred the degree of doctor of divinity.

At four o'clock this afternoon Mr. Stock addressed a public meeting of the Gleaners' Union at St. Martin's Church. At eight p.m. he will speak at the Synod Hall, under the auspices of the Sunday-school Association. His appointents for the balance of the week and Sunday next, and those of his co-worker, the Rev. H. Percy Grubb, are given as follows:—

Tuesday, Nov. 19.—12 noon, Diocesan Theological College, public bible reading, Mr. Stock and Mr. Grubb; 4 p.m., drawing-room meeting by invitation; 8 p.m., Theological College, public meeting, Mr. Stock and Mr. Grubb.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.—12 noon, Diocesan Theological College, 'The Prayer Book on Missions,' Mr. Grubb; 8 p.m., St. Martin's, public meeting, Mr. Stock; 8 p.m., St. Jude's, public meeting, Mr. Grubb.

Thursday, Nov. 21, Thanksgiving Day.—11 a.m., Cathedral, sermon, Mr. Stock; 11 a.m., St. Martin's Church, sermon the Rev. H. P. Grubb; 8 p.m., St. Stephen's, sermon, Mr. Stock; 8 p.m., St. Thomas's, sermon, the Rev. H. P. Grubb.

Friday, Nov. 24.—4 p.m., Diocesan Theological College, 'The C. M. S. at Home,' Mr. Stock and Mr. Grubb; 8 p.m., Y.M.C.A. Hall, public meeting; lecture on 'The Story of Uganda,' Mr. Stock.

Saturday, Nov. 23.—12 noon, Diocesan Theological College, public bible reading, Mr. Stock and Mr. Grubb.

Sunday, Nov. 24.—11 a.m., St. Martin's, sermon, the Rev. H. P. Grubb; 11 a.m., St. Jude's, sermon, Mr. Stock; 7 p.m., St. Stephen's, sermon, the Rev. H. P. Grubb; 7 p.m., St. Jude's, sermon, Mr. Grubb; 4.15, Y. M. C. A. Hall, address to men, Mr. Stock.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

JOHN FINNERTY WAS FOUND HANGING BY THE NECK.

Yesterday afternoon John Finnerty, of [illegible] Charles street, who had been drinking all last week, casually informed his wife that he intended doing away with himself. Mrs. Finnerty thought nothing of the matter at the time as it was quite common for her husband was more or less intoxicated. A short while after, however, hearing some peculiar noises coming from a room and recollecting her husband's remark, she tried to get into the chamber but was unable as the door had been secured on the inside. The poor woman rushed out of the house and called Mr. Curry and William O'Brien to her assistance which was freely given. Curry smashing the door of the room with an axe. When an entrance was gained Finnerty was found hanging by a piece of hemp rope from one of the window. He had evidently been standing on a chair and kicked it from under him, as one was found beneath him. His face was relieved from strangulation by cutting the rope, and it required considerable effort to revive him. His wife related her experiences of this despondent man and wishing to end this unfortunate case called in Constable Grey, who took him on a charge of attempted suicide. When brought before Judge Mondelet this morning, Finnery, who is a Frenchman in appearance, admitted the truth of the charge, and said it was true he had had 'a sup of drink.' He was then after the enquete finished remanded for sentence.

THE GROSE-HOLMES CASE.

THE winter term of the Court of Queen's Bench opened this morning, with Judges Mathieu and Davidson on the bench. The opening of the court, the ordinary charges in jury trials were made in connection with the Grose-Holmes case. The defence moved for judgment according to the verdict and the defence for arrest of judgment, for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, or for a new trial. The parties will be heard on these respective motions at a future date.

JUDGE CURRAN'S FIRST SITTING.

Judge Curran commenced his judicial career this morning by the merits division of the Superior Court. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wilbrod Paguelo, one of the attorneys in the first case called, congratulated the new judge on his appointment and wished him godspeed and happiness in the discharge of his new and onerous duties.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—Judge Johnson, of Sault Ste. Marie, has been appointed to hold an enquiry at Collingwood into the charges against Noble Bros., fish merchants. Two years ago Sir Hibbert Tupper ordered the seizure of the plant of Noble Bros., but up to now these business men have been unable to get the matter adjusted.

Captain Holmes, of the Canadian Immigration Service, is to be detailed to enquire into the report that a body of Tunkers in Indiana desire new location with a view of holding out inducements to them to settle in the Canadian North-West.

The C. P. R. are to be asked by the city council to use the Central station near the Russell House, instead of building a new one.

THE CAPTAIN BLAMED.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 18.—The official inquiry into the cause of the recent accident to the Dominion steamer 'Quara' has been concluded by Captain Devereaux, superintendent of the Esquimalt Graving Dock. He finds Captain Walbran blamable for running at high speed in a thick fog, thus unnecessarily risking the safety of the valuable ship entrusted to him.

CROPS OF ONTARIO.

THE AREA AND PRODUCE OF THE PRINCIPAL FIELDS.

The Ontario Bureau of Industries has issued the final crop bulletin for 1895 containing its estimates on the threshing returns. The deficiency of rainfall in the six growing months is given at three inches. The effect of the dryness of the weather is seen chiefly in the returns of the hay and clover crop, which is given as 1,849,000 tons, or 0.73 tons an acre, as compared with 3,575,000, or 1.39 tons an acre, in 1894. The bulk of correspondents report threshing as complete, or well advanced, while a few, more particularly in the East Midland district, state that there is still considerable to be done. Reports do not agree as to the progress of marketing. Several correspondents report half the oats and wheat to be sold. There appears, however, to be a tendency to hold wheat and other grains for an advance in price, and a number of correspondents assert that sales have been made only where there was a pressure for cash. Low prices are leading farmers to feed more grain to live stock, and a large quantity of barley and peas will be disposed of in that way. For this reason it will be hard to estimate what proportion of the grain crops will be left in farmers' hands for sale later in the season.

The following gives the area and produce of the principal field crops in Ontario for 1894 and 1895, with the yearly average for the fourteen years, 1882-1895:—

Field Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
Fall wheat—			
1895	743,190	14,155,282	19.0
1894	778,992	16,512,106	21.2
1882-95	887,938	17,806,963	20.1
Spring wheat—			
1895	223,957	3,472,543	15.5
1894	230,016	3,367,854	14.6
1882-95	506,962	7,724,774	15.2
Barley—			
1895	478,046	12,090,507	25.3
1894	486,261	10,980,404	22.6
1882-95	668,807	17,046,059	25.5
Oats—			
1895	2,373,309	84,697,566	35.7
1894	2,342,766	70,172,516	30.0
1882-92	1,796,160	61,594,192	34.3
Rye—			
1895	120,350	1,900,117	15.8
1894	90,144	1,386,606	15.4
1882-95	99,172	1,589,008	16.0
Peas—			
1895	799,963	15,568,103	19.5
1894	785,007	14,022,888	17.9
1892-95	659,148	14,095,782	20.2
Buckwheat—			
1895	135,262	2,791,749	20.6
1894	145,288	2,534,335	17.4
1882-95	87,983	1,740,453	19.8
Beans—			
1895	72,747	1,494,179	20.5
1894	59,281	827,544	14.0
1882-95	34,010	586,847	17.3
Potatoes—			
1895	184,647	29,390,884	159.2
1894	167,263	17,163,130	102.6
1882-95	156,764	18,582,991	118.5
Mangel Wurzels—			
1895	34,383	15,961,502	464.
1894	27,670	11,532,127	417.
1882-95	21,504	9,414,830	438.
Carrots—			
1895	13,002	4,581,372	352.
1894	11,186	3,716,140	382.
1882-95	10,546	3,692,128	350.
Turnips—			
1895	151,805	63,496,702	418.
1894	147,657	61,694,487	418.
1892-95	115,386	48,251,499	418.
Corn for husking (in the ear—			
1895	302,929	24,819,899	81.9
1894	267,348	16,275,252	60.9
1892-95	242,259	16,599,428	68.5
Corn for silo and fodder (green)—		Tons.	
1895	148,899	1,775,654	11.84
1894	111,361	1,049,765	9.42
1892-95	112,132	1,295,963	10.75
Hay and clover—			
1895	2,537,674	1,849,914	.73
1894	2,576,943	3,575,200	1.39
1892-95	2,378,702	3,271,488	1.38

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following gives the number of live stock on Ontario farms on July 1, 1894 and 1895. The figures are computed from returns received direct from farmers:

Horses—	1895.	1894.
Working horses	423,673	395,686
Breeding mares	72,156	88,962
Unbroken horses	151,867	190,129
Total	647,696	674,777
Cattle—		
Working oxen	4,270	4,912
Milch cows	888,228	834,237
Store cattle	365,644	376,809
Other cattle	891,961	883,343
Total	2,150,103	2,099,301
Sheep—		
Over one year	1,095,995	1,086,635
Under one year	926,740	929,170
Total	2,022,735	2,015,805
Hogs—		
Over one year	244,185	227,878
Under one year	1,054,887	914,255
Total	1,299,072	1,142,123
Poultry—		
Turkeys	696,604	689,205
Geese	420,022	438,208
Other fowls	6,636,214	6,435,249
Total	7,752,840	7,562,662

The number of live stock sold or slaughtered during the years ending June 30, 1894 and 1895, are as follows:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Poultry
1895	40,346	418,141	682,315	1,159,992	2,332,458
1894	41,916	441,698	616,446	1,030,567	2,131,222

The wool clip was 6,214,811 lbs., as compared with 6,235,036 lbs. in 1894.

The number of colonies of bees on hand decreased from 200,094 in 1894 to 173,173 in 1895.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Three New Church Sociable Ideas

Told by clever church entertainment providers in the November

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

10 Cents on all News-stands

The Curtis Publishing Company

Philadelphia

W. C. T. U. GREETINGS

INTERCHANGED AT A MEETING ON FRIDAY EVENING.

Quebec, Nov. 18.—The Friday evening meeting of the Dominion W.C.T.U. Convention, now in progress here, was held in the Methodist Church. In the pulpit were Mrs. (Dr.) Todd, in the chair; Mrs. Middleton, Miss Tilley, Mr. C. T. Williams, the Rev. Mr. Day, of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Hanson, of the Methodist Church.

THE GREETING.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Middleton, whom the convention is always delighted to hear. In the absence of Dr. Amelia Youmans, of Manitoba, Miss Tilley gave the reply. The Rev. Mr. Day brought the greeting of the Baptist denomination. This fight he said must go on till temperance should be a plank in every political platform, a law on every statute book, and a rule of life for every man. Mr. Manson said he brought the greetings of 1,700 Methodist ministers, each one of whom would any day get up at two in the morning to make a temperance speech. He represented a body of churches stretching from ocean to ocean, not one of whom would tolerate as pastor for one day a man who 'quaffed his glass,' and he would be ashamed of the Methodist Church if they did. The measure of temperance sentiment of any community was to be gauged by its spiritual standing. Only the power of Christ in the heart, working through political power could put down the great evil.

Mrs. May R. Thornley, of London, said a man could very well be judged by the character of his foes. The Ohio State Association of Liquor Dealers had said at their last convention that the only foe they had to fear was the W.C.T.U. The W.C.T.U. was proud to have such a foe. But a foe they had still more to fear was the tens of thousands of Christian apologists for the traffic. But with God they were always in the majority. She was glad to find during the plebiscite fight in Ontario evidences of growing temperance sentiment among our youth. Three elderly men whom she knew voted against prohibition, but their six sons, every one, voted for it.

A VOICE FROM THE DEAD.

Mr. C. T. Williams on being introduced to the convention, said he had come to speak, not for himself, but for their leader, who had been called home. Some time after Mrs. Williams's death, he found in her bible notes which as far back as last winter she had begun to prepare for this convention. Her text was from Jer. xlv:5 'Seekest thou great things for thyself? Seek them not.' He had wondered where she intended to put the emphasis. Not, he felt, on the 'great things,' for great things they must do if they were to conquer a great evil. No one had larger ideas for the advancement of the work of the Dominion Union than she. She would, he felt, have put the emphasis on 'thyself.' Seek great things not for your own benefit, as a miser hoards his gold, but that you may help others. She would have said 'Would you live the life God meant you to live? seek great things of him that men may see your good works, and glorify God. At her last convention, the one held in London, she had closed her annual address with a quotation, which was so suggestive of her own aim in life, and her purpose for this Union, that he would again leave it with them:—

'A sacred burden is this life ye bear;
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly;
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly;
Fail not for sorrow; falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal you win.'

WORLD CONVENTION ECHOES.

The last speaker was Mrs. (Dr.) Todd, late of St. Stephen, N.B., who gave a most vivid description of some incidents of the World's Convention in London last June. White ribbon women here had no easy time, but Mrs. Todd considered that it did seem easy when compared with the work to be done across the water. To overcome this gigantic old world prejudice seemed about as feasible as digging down Mount Washington with a crochet hook. She considered every woman there who wore a white ribbon a hero. She knew of no living woman who had sacrificed so much for the cause as Lady Henry Somerset. But how she was beloved! And how she had developed! When first she presided at a meeting in Boston she positively did not know what to say or do, and 'Mttle Anna Gordon' had to hide behind her and tell her every item. This year she presided a very queen among women. A great innovation at that time was the occupation by women on the Sunday of some two hundred of the leading pulpits of London. The delegates at that convention represented twenty-one countries, yet only one, the delegate from New Zealand, was a free and independent citizen equal in the eyes of the law to a man. She was delighted to hear that in the great Albert Hall, seating 15,000 people, the voices of the women could be heard much better than the men. She gave a glowing tribute to Madame Antoinette Sterling, who so aided the convention with her singing and to Agnes Weston, the sailors' friend, through whose efforts one-sixth of the members of the Royal Navy were now total abstainers. Yet she had labored three long years before she had obtained a foothold on the first ship. Now she never appears in public without two sailors who present arms when she rises to speak, stand like statues till she is through, and then attend her home.

But Mrs. Todd was more than a little disgusted when in a procession representing the different countries of the world Canada was marched in dressed in a blanket. Why not seal skin instead of a blanket? Why not a sheaf of wheat as well as snowshoes? Why not the Canadian flag? The children of the United States were draped in theirs. It was time Canada woke up. Time she flew her flag so that others could see it. It was time we took our stand among the nations and made ourselves felt.

Saturday was given over to hearing a long list of reports from superintendents of departments.

ONE OF THE NEEDS OF THE DAY.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Dr. John Burwash, of Victoria University, was the chief speaker at the Sunday meeting of the Canadian Temperance League yesterday afternoon. A portion of his address dealt with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He said that the membership of the organization in Toronto numbers but little more than three hundred ladies. He estimated that the number of ladies in Toronto eligible for membership was thirty thousand, so that the W. C. T. U. claimed only one out of a hundred. This, he said, was deplorable; our women must have courage to urge their opinions in society and not bow to the convention that made drinking a usage. A little viceregal patronage would send thousands of ladies who were now afraid to join into the W. C. T. U. and he prayed that the day would come.

FOUND DEAD ON THE PATH.

THE BODY OF AN INFANT WRAPPED IN A NEWSPAPER IN THE CEMETERY.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon three ladies walking through Cote des Neiges cemetery on what is known as the Little Road, found the body of a male infant on the path. It was wrapped up in a newspaper and tied with a string like an ordinary parcel. It had every apearance of having only recently died. The coroner will hold an investigation this afternoon at the morgue where the body now lies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
Phillips Square.

Smallware and Notion Department.

OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTER, $1.00, worth $1.50.
Special Line of ART FRINCES, regular price $1.00 yard, now 50c.
PLUSH PONPONS in all Colors, large size 18c doz., small size 15c doz.
LINEN ART FRINCES in all Colors, 8c yard.
SILVER THIMBLES in Plush Cases, 25c each.
The Latest Novelties in BUTTONS—Cut Jet, Cut Steel, Rhine Stones, Smoked Pearl, Metal.

Two Special Bargains

No. 1.—1,000 yards DRESS TWEEDS, 42 in. wide, good value at 50c, for 26c per yard.
2.—100 dozen LADIES' FELT HATS, worth $1.00, for 25c each.

ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

MONARCH CEYLON TEA

MARINE DISASTERS.

London, Nov. 18.—The Norwegian barque 'Tarsus,' Captain Christensen, from Ship Island, Sept. 5, for Fecamp, was abandoned at sea on Nov. 16 in lat 49, long. 10 west. She was waterlogged and her rudder was broken. Her crew have arrived at Falmouth.

The steamer 'Berlin,' Captain Lewis, at Southampton, from New York, landed the crew of the British schooner 'Modus Vivendi,' Captain Barnes, from Bristol on Oct. 24 for Harbor Grace, which was abandoned at sea.

London, Nov. 18.—The British steamer 'James Turpie,' Captain Smith, from Genoa, Nov. 6, for New York, has arrived at Gibraltar with her bows seriously damaged from coming into collision and sinking the British steamer 'Volcano,' from Antwerp, Nov. 7, for Odessa. Two of the 'Volcano's' crew were lost. The remainder were brought to Gibraltar by the 'James Turpie.'

Glasgow, Nov. 18.—The new battleship 'Jupiter' was launched in the Clyde. She is a sister ship of the 'Magnificent,' which was launched from the Chatham dock yards last December.

New York, Nov. 18.—News has been received here by the agents of the Norton line of steamers that their steamer 'Manitoba,' Captain Millington, from Brazil ports for New York, is ashore at Beach Haven, N.J. It is not known whether the 'Manitoba' brings passengers on this trip. Her crew numbers about twenty-eight.

The 'Manitoba' is a steel screw steamer of 2,000 tons, 275 feet long and is owned in London.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Quebec, Nov. 18.—No committees sat this forenoon, the absent members not having yet returned.

Mr. Augé has given notice of a bill to amend the law respecting persons using opium or other narcotics.

Mr. Bourbonnais intends to call for a return of the depositions taken by Mr. Jodoin in 1895 relative to the officers and employees of the Montreal jail and for a copy of the account of the Montreal chief of police, for the cost of arresting Alex. Caza, charged with murder in 1888, and Mr. Marchand wants all the correspondence between the government and the C. P. R. relative to the postponement of the payment by the latter of the seven millions purchase money of the North Shore Railway.

It is announced that the Budget Speech will be made by Mr. Taillon to-morrow.

LOSS OF H.M.S. 'EDGAR'S' LAUNCH.

London, Nov. 18.—A despatch from Hong Kong to a news agency says that while the launch of the British warship 'Edgar,' containing seventy-one men, was returning to the ship with reefed sails in a heavy sea and strong wind, she capsized seven lengths from the ship, and all but twenty-three of her occupants were drowned. This is undoubtedly another version of the report received from Yokohama a few days ago of the loss of the 'Edgar's' launch with fifty-eight men.

THE HOLMES CASE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—The motion for a new trial in the case of H. H. Holmes, the murderer, was presented in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning before Judge Arnold. Testimony will be heard in support of the motion.

DIED WHILE GOING TO CHURCH.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MISS DILLON YESTERDAY.

While on her way to Dominion square Methodist Church yesterday morning from her residence, 128 Mackay street, Miss M. Dillon, sister of Mr. J. Dillon, of Robert Reford & Co., was overcome with a sudden faintness and sank to the sidewalk unconscious, dying shortly after at the residence of Mr. William Euard, 100 Mackay street, whither she had been conveyed. Death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy. The funeral will take place at 2.30 to-morrow afternoon.

FOR THE SECOND TIME.

At half-past five on Saturday afternoon some miscreant made off with the horse and vehicle belonging to Messrs. P. E. Layton & Bro., piano merchants, being a similar trick to that played upon the firm last winter, and probably by the same parties. The horse was left tied opposite the warehouse door on Peel street, and during the absence of the driver inside it disappeared. The police were at once notified of the occurrence, with the result that a very tired horse, found wandering on St. Lawrence Main street, was brought back by an officer of No. 15 Station at a late hour in the evening. A piano strap that was in the vehicle was lost, and the harness was broken. Mr. Layton says that he would gladly reward any person who can furnish him with information that would lead to the conviction of the tricksters who have caused him so much inconvenience and loss.

A MONSTER PAPER MILL.

IT IS TO BE ERECTED AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

Appleton, Wis., Nov. 18.—Within a short time the largest paper mill in the world will be erected at Sault Ste. Marie. It will be built by the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp Company, of which Mr. F. H. Clerque is president. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. are the backers of the new company, of which the Cramps, the Philadelphia ship-builders, are the leading stock-holders. The company, which already has a mill on the Canadian side, has purchased the water power rights on the American side for $26,000 with the added condition that within five years there shall be constructed on the American side a grain elevator of four million bushels capacity and a flouring mill with a capacity of ten thousand barrels per day.

SUPPRESSED THE MUTINY.

Madrid, Nov. 18.—During the voyage of the steamer 'Catalina,' with 170 convicts and 300 volunteers for Cuba on board, the convicts and volunteers made an attempt to seize the vessel. A bloody conflict ensued but the crew and the marines on board were successful in suppressing the mutiny. Twenty of the mutineers have been sent back to Spain for trial.

THE 'STRATHNEVIS' OVERDUE.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 18.—The Northern Pacific line steamer 'Strathnevis' is four days overdue at Yokohama. She left this port on Oct. 12, and has not been sighted since. The vessel carries 125 Chinese passengers. The 'Strathnevis' is not a fast boat, and the Northern Pacific officials have strong hopes for her safety.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

ART ASSOCIATION,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
EIGHTEENTH LOAN EXHIBITION
Of Paintings, opening MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, with Private View for Members only.
All are cordially invited to join the Association.
MEMBERSHIP TICKETS,
Family, $7.50. Single, $5.00.
12

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

FRATERNITY LODGE,
No. 21, I. O. O. F.
FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT,
Association Hall,
Y.M.C.A. Building.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19th, 1895.
Admission, 25 cts., Reserved Seats, 50 cts.
Tickets to be had from the members.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Instrumental Trio—Mandolin, Guitar and Piano .. ..
Messrs. KELLY, FREEMAN and BRENNAN
2. Song—'The Carnival' .. ..Molloy
Miss CORNEIL.
3. Violin Solo—'Romance and Gavotte'.....
(Opera Mignon) .. .. ..Ambrose Thomas
HERR CARL WALTHER.
4. Duet—'The Army and Navy' .. .. ..Cowley
Messrs. McLEOD and KELLY.
5. Recitation—'The Six Hundred' (up to date) .. .. Cowley
Mr. TEDDY EVANS.
6. Song—'The Will-o'-the-Wisp' .. .. Cherry
Mr. CHAS. KELLY.
7. Trio—'Believe Me' (Opera Attila) ..Verdi
Mrs. McLEOD and Messrs. KELLY and McLEOD.

PART SECOND.

1. Quartette—'The Parting Kiss' .. Pinsuti
Mrs. McLEOD, Miss CORNEIL, Messrs McLEOD and KELLY.
2. Song—'The Lost Chord' .. .. Sullivan
(Violin obligato Herr Carl Walther)
Mr. CHAS. KELLY.
3. Violin Solo—'Souvenir de Haydn'..Leonard
Introducing 'Austrian Hymn,' for four voices and violin, with pizzicato variations and a violin duet played on one violin.
HERR CARL WALTHER.
4. Song—'She Wandered Down the Mountain Side' .. ..Clay
Mrs. McLEOD.
5. Recitation—'Sentenced to Death'....Clare
Mr. TEDDY EVANS.
6. Song—'Mine Always' .. ..Housely
Mr. G. H. McLEOD.
7. Guitar Solo—'Home Sweet Home'.Holland
(Variations).
Mr. CHAS. KELLY.
8. Duet—'The Singing Lesson' .. Favoranti
Mrs. McLEOD and Mr. KELLY.

The Piano used on this occasion is the celebrated Mason & Risch make, from the Piano Warerooms of Messrs. SHAW & CO., 228 St. James street, and 2274 St. Catherine street.

COMMERCIAL LAW LECTURES.
International Business College
PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE.
The second lecture in the coure will be delivered by R. L. MURCHISON, Esq., advocate, in the Lecture Room of the College, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 8 p.m.
Subject: 'Marriage Contracts and their Relation to Mercantile Life.'
To all interested in commercial matters this series of lectures will prove of great practical utility and interest.
CAZA & LORD, Principals.

MONTREAL
CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.
A Special Meeting of the Society will be held in the Parlors of St. Andrews Home on TUESDAY, Nov. 19th, at 7.45 p.m., to consider and donate a sum to the Charitable Fund of St. Andrew's Society. By order,
J. T. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secy.

Model Yachting.

All those interested in Model Yachting are invited to attend the First General Meeting of the Montreal Model Yacht Club, to be held in the Library of the 'Witness' at 8 p.m., sharp, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19. The business of the meeting will be the adoption of constitution and by-laws, and election of officers, and the committee for the ensuing year. Those who wish to join the club are particularly invited.

SPECIAL COURSE OF
BIBLE STUDY,
TUESDAY, Nov. 19.
Fourth and concluding Lecture by REV. PROF. SCRIMGER, on
'THE OUTLINE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT,'
At EIGHT o'clock.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Dominion Square.
Bible Students cordially invited. 18

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE,
No. 640, E. R.
An emergent communication of above Lodge will be held in their Lodge Room, Federation Hall, 2454 St. Catherine street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1.30 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Geo. Acton.
Members of sister lodges cordially invited to attend.
—Regalia. By order of the W.M.
W. W. WILLIAMSON, Sec.
18

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
— ON THE EVENING OF —
THANKSGIVING DAY,
A GRAND SACRED CONCERT
Will be given in the above church by the Choir, assisted by Miss ALICE HERBERT, Mrs. ERNEST SCOTT PEACOCK, Mr. STEWART BLANFORD, Mr. ELLSWORTH DUQUETTE Accompanist, Mr. J. ANGUS WINTER; Conductor, Mr. ERNEST SCOTT PEACOCK.
Admission FREE. Silver Collection.
This beautiful new church is on Papineau Road, a little way north of S. Catherine street, and only one minute's walk from the cars.

Weekly Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

NEEDLES' ASSOCIATION
GRAND CONCERT,
NEXT WEDNESDAY, 20th inst.,
AT THE MONUMENT NATIONAL.
PROGRAMME—Part I.
1—Trio 'op. 99'—Allegro Moderato
Andante
Scherzo .. ..Schubert
Messrs. GOULET, DUBOIS, EMERY LAVIGNE.
2—Air from Hérode (Hérodiade) .. Massenet
Mr. J. B. DUPUIS.
3—Violoncelle, 'Kol Nidrei' .....Max Bruch
Mr. J. B. DUBOIS.
4—Song (Variations)
'Les Diamants de la Couronne'....Auber
Miss EUGENIE TESSIER.
5—Recitation—
Mr. L. H. FRECHETTE.
REMARKS BY MR. M. SAUVALLE.
INTERMISSION.
Distribution of Diplomas to Pupils.
Part II.
1—Violin—(a) 'Romance' .. ..Svendsen
(b) 'Danse Hongroise No. 5' .. .. ..
Brahms—Joachim
Mr. J. J. GOULET.
2—Recitation—
Mr. EDMOND L. J. ETHIER.
Pupil of Mount St. Louis.
3—Song, 'Grande Valse' ....Luigi Venryano
Miss S. RUBINSTEIN.
4—Remarks, 'Sewing Association' .. ..
Mr. L. H. FRECHETTE.
5—Song (duet)—
'Extract from the Opera of Pagliacci'....
Leon Cavallo
Miss E. TESSIER and Mr. J. B. DUPUIS.
Tickets for sale at the Monument National, 25 and 50 cents. 18

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

KNOX CHURCH
Thanksgiving Service,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock.
CHORUS OF THIRTY VOICES.
Soloists—
Mrs. BERNARD WALTHER (of Halifax) Soprano; Miss MUNRO, Contralto; Mr. GEO. H. McLEOD, Tenor; Mr. CHAS. KELLY, Basso; Mr. ERNEST KERR, Sol. Organist.
Admission Free. Collection. 18

TEMPLE MUSIC HALL,
Dorchester street, corner Union avenue.
MISS NELLIE
GANTHONY
Farewell American Performances.
The World Renowned Entertainer will give Two Performances, in her celebrated Humorous Musical Sketches.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, 21st, next, afternoon, 2.30 p.m., evening, 8.15 p.m.
At each performance she will give her latest success
TRILBY
MATINEE PROGRAMME,
"Trilby," "Outward Bound," and "Mrs Gushaway's Children."
EVENING PROGRAMME,
"Trilby," "For Charity Sake," "Heart of a Woman," and "The Tale of the Programme."
Reserved Seats 50c and 75c, now on sale at Shaw's Music Store.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

BAZAAR!
Under the auspices of the
. . LADIES' AID SOCIETY . .
Of West mount Methodist Tabernacle.
CONSERVATORY HALL . .
2269 St. Catherine Street.
(Over Hall and Scott's)
FRIDAY, 22nd Nov., Afternoon and Evening.
Supper served from 6 to 8 p.m., 25c. Admission 10c. Music in the evening. Mr. Chas. Kelly will sing

DUTY ON GOODS IMPORTED IN BOND.

AMERICANS DISPLEASED WITH CANADIAN REGULATIONS AMEND THEIR OWN.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that articles bought in Canada, being the products of another country, will have a dutiable value in this country that does not include the Canadian customs duty. This position, now clearly defined by the ruling of the Treasury Department, will be followed by correspondence between this government and Great Britain with regard to the discrimination against the United States, displayed by Canadian officials. Canada insists upon the addition of the United States customs duties being paid on all goods purchased in this country in bond, that have been imported from other countries, regardless of what the duty of the country where they are made may be. The United States looks upon this as an unjust discrimination, intended to operate against American importers and the transportation companies of the United States. So long as Canada imposes this additional duty it can be easily seen that but little goods of foreign manufacture, or foreign products, entering United States ports, or transported over United States lines, will find their way into the Dominion. The State Department will, at an early day, call upon the British Government for an explanation as to why Canada thus imposes this discriminating duty against the United States.

MURDEROUS WHITES.

Ocala, Fla., Nov. 18.—There has been trouble for some time between white and negro laborers at Moss Bluff, a tie camp on the Ocklawaha river thirty miles from here. On Saturday night the whites surrounded the cabins in which the negroes were sleeping and poured in volley after volley from Winchesters. The negroes fled. It is reported three were killed and several wounded. The whites resented the importation of the negroes by the contractors.

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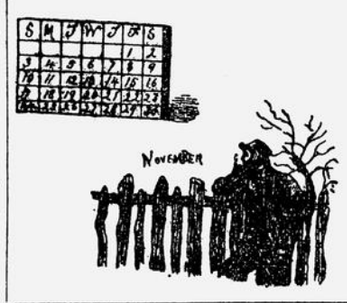


The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1895.

An assault on the American mission station at Harpoot, in Diarbekir, resulting in the destruction of a number of valuable buildings and many of their Armenian occupants, cannot but have the result of bringing the Americans into the Eastern question, though they have hitherto kept out of it.

The Bowell Government has actually plucked up courage enough to fix the date for one of the six by-elections now pending. North Ontario, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Frank Madill, is to elect a member on Dec. 12. Why North Ontario is chosen unless it be to test the Protestant vote on the Manitoba school question, and thus unable the government to decide whether to hold another session and introduce remedial legislation, it is not easy to say. The 'Gazette' seems to hint that this is the motive, as it says that North Ontario is a representative agricultural constituency of Ontario overwhelmingly Protestant. If the government had finally decided upon the session and remedial legislation there would be no object in testing the opinion of Ontario, and all the by-elections might be fixed for the same date. Evidently the government is still at sixes and sevens, and the different factions can only agree to hold an election from which to draw conclusions as to which faction is right in regard to Ontario's opinion. This seems to be why the first by-election is to be held in North Ontario, though that constituency was the last of the six to become vacant.

There seems to be some new hocus posus work in connection with the Montreal collectorship. It is said that the Bowell Government actually made the appointment of Mr. Robert White on Tuesday last in order to induce Mr. White to work for the government in Cardwell but on the understanding that the appointment was not to take effect until after the Cardwell election. If this be true it would seem that Mr. White is not inclined to trust the government, and the government feels the need even in Cardwell of assistance which it is compelled to pay for beforehand. However this may be, the appointment, if made, will be in opposition to the petition of the shipping and large business firms of this city, which ask that the appointment be filled by promotion for merit of a capable, experienced officer who has for twenty-five years filled the position of deputy collector, and who will, in case of an appointment of some one else, be compelled to instruct and guide his superior in the fulfilment of the duties of the office. The electors of Cardwell should take the first opportunity to heckle their ex-member on this question and learn whether it be a fact that he had to have his pay in hand before he would consent to use his influence as a free and independent citizen to persuade them to vote according to their consciences and for principle's sake for the government which he himself will only support, if this story be true, for more material considerations.

THE REVOLT IN LOW.

The people of Canada are having a fine object lesson in civil government such as is happily not often called for. The people of Canada are for the most part law-abiding. They are born with the instinct that law has to be obeyed. It is, when one thinks of it, a very wonderful thing that the people of this whole country fall into organizations for mutual taxation for the common good just as naturally as the organs of their bodies spontaneously perform each its marvellous functions without any instruction or enforcement. The question what would happen if the people generally were to refuse to act as parts of a corporate whole or to refuse to pay the taxes that might be levied on them by corporate action may have occurred to inquiring young people as a curious one, just as they might ask what would happen if a man refused to breathe, but the idea of investigating the matter by experiment has probably occurred to few. It is different with the people of the township of Low, about thirty-five miles from Ottawa on the Quebec side, which seems to be inhabited by people who lack the instinct of obedience to government. Their idea of home rule is no rule. They have for the most part refused to organize themselves for township government or to pay taxes to county government. They are against any and every government. They have been in an attitude of defiance of government for thirty years, and have shamefully treated the bailiffs who have been sent to demand their taxes, beating some and killing some. So unusual is such a spirit of anarchy in Canada that it has been endured for a long time before sharp action was taken. The Low men had gradually come to think their experiment of opposing government a successful one and any effort to impose upon them their share of the burden of citizenship as a wrong to be resented. So, when police were sent to distrain for taxes they thought of old Ireland, and assembled by hundreds to fight them. They did not at all count on what would happen next. It was quite a surprise to them to see troops of bedizened cavalry and a goodly marching force making their way along their dirty roads. The presence of this force seems to have put a different face on their rebellion, especially when it occurred to them that the rule in Ireland was that any region that needed troops should pay for them. They sent a deputation to learn if this rule also prevailed here, and when they learned that it did admitted that they had changed their minds about refusing to pay taxes.

THE SECULAR SCHOOL.

It is probable that in the long run the state will need to take its hands off education altogether, as it has had to do off religion. Educating people's children is no more a normal function of the state than feeding them, which is actually done in some of the English public schools. Under the collectivist theory both are right. The Spartans of old took children off the parents' hands, and the parents were not above permitting this. Under the principle of individual responsibility which now rules more powerfully over the minds of men, for the state either to feed or to teach the children can only be accounted a temporary makeshift rendered necessary because the children are found starving either in body or in mind. Once the state provided the people with their religion and allowed them no choice, but men have outgrown that. We do not suppose that our correspondent 'Spectator,' who denounces the principle of sectarian schools in our columns, counts the secular school a finality or thinks that the banishment of religion from our schools would be the end of strife. The 'Marmion' controversy in Boston, whose schools are free from religion, was more bitter than that over the 'Ross Bible' at Toronto and quite as sharp as the present difference in Manitoba. There does not exist a history of England on which all denominations could agree; the teachings of Roman Catholics and Protestants with regard to that history cover entirely different ground and point in directions as opposite as the poles. The more intelligent people grow the more sensitive they will rightly become with regard to the trend of the education their children get.

Nor would 'Spectator' hold, we presume, that the secular state school is ideal either in theory or in practice as it exists anywhere. Sectarian education no doubt tends to bigotry, state education to mediocrity and provincialism. Independent schools produce small and great men; machine schools neither. Where all scholars have to strain every energy to pass well certain uniform and necessarily commonplace examinations fixed at national or state headquarters, where none dare turn aside to cultivate any special preference of school managers, teachers or scholars for fear of losing ground, and possibly grade, in the race, as is the case now in England even more than in the United States, the people come out all one grist—all number nine wire, as an American once expressed it. 'Spectator' holds that purely secular schools are not only as moral in their influence as sectarian schools, but much more so. He has submitted statistics which seem to prove that there is less crime among those who support purely secular education than among those who advocate and, so far as they may, practise sectarian education. He holds these figures to be conclusive; others holding different views will, of course, analyze them carefully before they admit this. On the other hand, the Roman Catholics can hardly be refuted when they say that the exclusion of religion from the schools has an effect other than negative. It means that the child is taught that in the great world outside of his home, in the institutions established by his country, religion is counted out of place. If feeling the need of some cultus lessons of patriotism and the veneration of national emblems are introduced the impression is intensified that the sanctions of patriotism are opposed to those of religion. The effect of this substitution will tell with cumulative effect as those brought up under it become in turn the parents of another generation

There will always be those who will get religion at home in what 'Spectator' rightly calls the divinely-appointed way, and those who docilely receive it will necessarily look on the school and its machinery as representing an imperfect order of things not so good as that to which he belongs. Others will get their ideas of right from the school and will despise the home religion if there is any. As has been effectively shown by a Toronto educationist, even the secular education is sadly garbled by this exclusion, the book which, whether from the point of view of history, of ethics or of literature, holds a peerless place, having influenced the intellect of the human race more than a hundred others, being less known to the rising generation of that province than the tittle-tattle of general literature. Without it, moreover, our schoolteachers have in their hands no textbook of ethics. What other book so constantly obtrudes questions of right and wrong as the bible does? We assume, then, that the evolution of things will in the long run be that the state will occupy itself less with imparting instruction and more with enforcing it. Disabilities, and possibly punishment, will be visited on the illiterate, while in the way of supplying it the state will do no more than see to it that primary instruction is within the reach of all. If drink was only stopped and a whole generation educated there would exist a public opinion in favor of education which would hold parents who failed to have their children taught in the same condemnation as those who neglect to feed them. The present generation does well to give its thoughts intensely to the education problem and to spend its means freely in securing that education shall be within the reach of all. When it has done this, however, its work is only half done. With all our schools a discreditably large proportion of our children are growing up outside of them, and the very purpose for which we are spending money is thus failing of accomplishment. What is our duty with regard to these?

THE LATE MR. R. L. GAULT.

A SKETCH OF HIS BUSY CAR

The news of the death of Mr. L. Gault, which was announced in yesterday's issue, was received with regret by all who knew him. He ceased had been suffering for weeks from acute anaemia. He tended by Drs. Finley and Ste... Thursday Dr. William Osler, of Hopkins University, of Balti... summoned and held a consulta... Drs. Finley and Stewart on T... On Friday the patient underwe... eration of the transfusion of ... the physicians in attendance. ... eration, however, proved of no ... Saturday morning the patient ... worse and he expired shortly ... o'clock. When the end came ... members of his family, Dr. Finley, the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael ... the bedside.

The late Mr. Robert Leslie Gault ... born at Strabane, Ireland, in 18... 1842 he came to Canada with his par... and received his education from priva... tutors. He began his commercial car... in 1846 in the firm of John Torrance ... Co. After remaining with the firm ... some time he engaged in the w... grocery business. In 1857 the late ... Gault joined his brother, Mr. A. ... in the dry goods business, in ... ment of which he has ever ... an active part. It was chiefly ... business faculties of the deceased ... firm of Gault Bros. & Co. ... ent high standing to-day.

Apart from the active interest ... business of his firm, he devoted ... time and money to the advan... the cotton mills industry of the ... With this branch of industry ... Mr. Gault became closely identified ... sides being a large holder of manufac... ing stocks, he was a director of the ... minion Cotton Mills Company, the ... dian Colored Cotton Mills Company, ... Montreal Cotton Company, the Tren... ley Woollen Company, and the ... Coal & Railway Company. For a ... ber of years the deceased was a mem... of the Board of Trade, and at one ... president of the Wholesale Dry ... Association. In politics Mr. Gault ... a staunch Conservative and was ... time of his death, treasurer of the ... John A. Macdonald Club. In ... thropic works, too, Mr. Gault took ... tive interest. He was a governor ... Montreal General Hospital and ... of the Montreal Dispensary. Thirty ... ago Mr. Gault married the daughter ... the late Mr. C. D. Dorwin, of ... He leaves a widow and five children ... Mrs. David Morrice, jr., Miss Annie ... Miss Ethel Gault, and Miss Muriel ... and a son, Master Reginald Gault.

The deceased was a man of genial ... and kindly disposition, unvarying ... home and business life, of a nature ... endeared him to all with whom he ... in contact and his loss will be ... deeply by a wide circle of friends ... the community at large. The funeral will ... take place to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock to St. George's Church.

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 17.—The p... of Burin held a mass meeting last ... to petition the government to release ... nine business men of that town, who ... in prison for smuggling, because of ... damage resulting to trade and the ... sibility of the people selling their ... of fish, owing to the demoralized ... business, through their imprisonment.

Sir Ambrose Shea, ex-Governor ... Bahamas, who is a native of Newf... land, and who has been visiting ... the last two months, started on ... turn to London yesterday. He ... studied the condition of the col... believes that only two alternatives ... main for the country—either to ... Confederation or to become a Crown ... ony within the next year. He fav... the maintenance of the colony ... an independent, self-governing one ... question of only a few months, in ... of the enormous financial obligations ... cruing.

BETTER TIMES IN LONDON.

New York, Nov. 16.—The 'Sun's' L... don cable says: One of the best signs ... a striking improvement in general ... perity since last winter is the fact ... Socialist and Anarchist agitators ... their occupation gone in England. E... the organizers of the Tower Hill un... ployed are no longer listened to. ... usual cry of hunger heard in mid-Nove... ber or earlier, has not been raised ... year. Several well known Anarchists ... who have made London their headquar... ters for years, have disappeared, going ... some to the Continent, and others to ... America. The professional labor leaders ... also are losing much of their influence ... while the Independent Labor party ... politics has practically disappeared ... the general elections. It promises to ... the easiest winter for the poor in Lo... that has been experienced in many y...

OWNERSHIP OF TRINIDAD.

BRAZIL REFUSES TO ARBITRATE THE ...

New York, Nov. 18.—A despatch ... 'Herald' from Buenos Ayres says ... Brazilian Government has decided ... cluded that no arbitration is ... with respect to the ownership ... land of Trinidade, as proposed ... British Government. The ... also refuses to consider such ... as may arise through disputes ... British Parliament of the ...

THE BIBLE IN THE S...

A PROTEST FROM UNITED STATES ... LABOR.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—At ... the labor congress yesterday ... spirited discussion ... adopted disapproving the m... is on foot to reintroduce ... the bible in the public sch... gesting that the petition be ... substituting, 'shall we say ... writings of trade-unionists.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

For a Sealskin Jacket, Pe... Lamb, Grey Lamb, Greenland ... tric Seal, etc., go to Ch... Co., 1537 St. Catherine street ...

MONTREAL WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

OTTAWA CITY DEFEATED BY 19 TO 11.

LORNES DEFEAT QUEBECS. M'GILL H. WINS AT CORNWALL—OTTAWA AND MONTREAL CHE'S MATCH.

There was one of the several hundred Ottawa [illegible] their favorite football aggregation from the Capital on Saturday last, who was confident before the match commenced that their team would have quite an [illegible] with the opposing Montrealers. A great proportion of the several [illegible] Montreal sympathizers, who sat on [illegible] stand at the M.A.A.A. grounds, had some misgivings at heart for the [illegible] their own particular brawny [illegible] as he was not the great Smellie, and [illegible] Shea to play against them, [illegible] fear of the action of the council of the Quebec Rugby Union, given the [illegible] should not do so.

When the objecting men comprising the [illegible] teams, stoutly built types of the highest Canadian physical development, strode out on the field, the Montreal 'back-

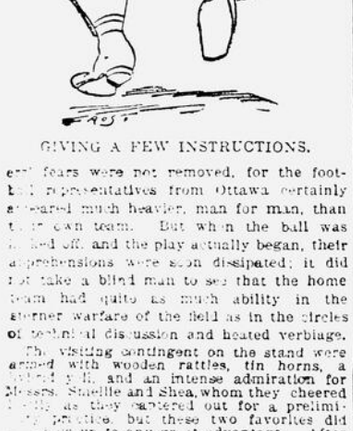
GIVING A FEW INSTRUCTIONS.

[illegible] fears were not removed, for the football representatives from Ottawa certainly appeared much heavier, man for man, than their own team. But when the ball was kicked off, and the play actually began, their apprehensions were soon dissipated; it did not take a blind man to see that the home team had quite as much ability in the scientific warfare of the field as in the circles of technical discussion and heated verbiage.

The visiting contingent on the stand were armed with wooden rattles, tin horns, a [illegible] yell, and an intense admiration for Messrs. Smellie and Shea, whom they cheered [illegible] as they sauntered out for a preliminary practice, but these two favorites did not show up to any great advantage. After Shea was knocked down a couple of times, his face badly battered, he was incapacitated and forced to retire, while Mr. Smellie, [illegible] and astute in play and quick in [illegible] was too carefully watched to be [illegible] to make any over-brilliant pieces of [illegible]. The last mentioned gentleman, who [illegible] certainly adept at 'scrim,' in such a [illegible] as to elude the referee's vigilant [illegible] considerable amusement by re[illegible] the referee, evidently with a [illegible] him, that Montreal would [illegible] the ball to touch the ground, and [illegible] his side picked it out.

[illegible] the last game with McGill, the [illegible] Quebecers got on to their sig[illegible] in the first half, and were prepared to [illegible] in the second; when playing with [illegible]. Thursday next, it would be a [illegible] the signals in the last [illegible] with the same tactics and plays be[illegible] Montreal's scrimmage, although [illegible] of much smaller men than Ot[illegible] wonderfully powerful work in the [illegible] in the second Ottawa had the [illegible]

[illegible] was an ideal one for the game, [illegible] spectators and a player's point [illegible] weather was not cold, there [illegible] to speak of, no rain, and the [illegible] in splendid condition, a little [illegible] but not slippery. Some [illegible] at the Montreal end of [illegible] expressed their displeasure at [illegible] Hamilton's (the referee) decision, although Montreal did get con[illegible] some of them at times, still [illegible] of intention cannot be [illegible] doubt that he endeavored [illegible] duty to the satisfaction



RULED OFF.

[illegible] concerned, an unmistakably hard [illegible] by the way. The game itself [illegible] and fast and although Rugby is at [illegible] distinguished for gentleness, Saturday's exhibition was unnecessarily rough. Tetreault of Ottawa College, was ruled off by Mr. W. R. Ferguson, umpire, and [illegible] Toss and F. E. L. Johnston, touch [illegible] Messrs. Wentworth Irving and [illegible] goal judges. Following are the [illegible] the players, and the positions oc[illegible] them in the different teams:

[illegible] Hamilton, full back; H. Ma[illegible]rrow, and R. Macdougall, half[illegible] back; Brown, quarter back; Brown, [illegible] Batstone, scrimmage; Bean[illegible] Prassick, E. James, G. [illegible] Wilkes.

[illegible] Young, full back; Russell, and [illegible] half backs; Smellie, quarter; [illegible] Bingham and Crerar, [illegible] Macdougall, Bradley, S. Mac[illegible] Pollard, Scarth and Lee.

[illegible] which called the boys out [illegible] to be kept on for the visiting [illegible] stopped it, however, and Clifford Jack, securing possession made a great run down the field, backed by his comrades. Unfortunately for Shea, he was in the road, and being violently brought to earth, a wait ensued until he recovered. When the game was resumed, Montreal resolutely fought their way down into the inside of Ottawa's twenty-five yard line. Some more scrimmaging followed, when Savage, by a pass, secured the pigskin, and pushed it across the goal line. Then Weldy Young initiated his series of excellent manoeuvres, which were so much admired during the afternoon, sending the ball back to his own men; just then it was noticed that Branch was hurt, and another wait was in order. After Branch felt fit to go on, the men in red and black stripes started the ball travelling towards the Ottawa end again (which was eastward), and then Shea, who has recently acquired such newspaper celebrity, paused in order to size up his own chance for taking a run instead of kicking the ball. This movement cost him dearly, for two Montreal men were immediately on him, and time was taken, for he was 'hors de combat' and had to be carried off the field. Sam. Macdougall took his place, and a young player named Bradley came on to even up. Upon the resumption of the game the ball was scrimmaged; it was heeled out to Ottawa, and was carried down to within twenty yards of Montreal's goal line, when another scrimmage occurred, Montreal was convicted of handing the ball out, and Ottawa was awarded a free kick by the referee, upon which they scored two points, kicking a goal from the penalty. This made the game, Montreal 2, Ottawa 0.

A mighty yell arose from the Ottawa end of the stand and the wearers of combination red and black neckties were as silent as the tomb, but not for long. Godwin got the ball on the next kick-off, but was speedily downed. There was some more scrimmaging and handing out on Montreal's part when Ottawa was given another free kick. The oval was again captured by Montreal and after putting it over Ottawa's line three times, Weldy Young was forced to rouge. Ottawa, 2; Montreal, 1.

Then, whatever his object was, Smellie kicked into touch four times and the referee tiring of that sort of thing placed the ball in scrimmage. It was heeled out to Jack who passed back to Savage and that star made a phenomenal run, passing what men he could and throwing others aside until he made a try, which Hamilton, amid concrete howls of delight from the grand stand, converted into a goal. Montreal, 7; Ottawa, 2.

Then Montreal's scrimmage gave everybody a surprise. Supposed to be the weakest part of the team, it literally played havoc with the heavy Ottawa men, demoralizing them, and forcing them back for yards at a time. A good deal of offside play and fouls happened just about this time, but the referee, who was on the alert, caught George James red-handedly tripping Russell and ruled him off for the half, which left Montreal playing fourteen to fifteen. That disadvantage did not discourage the boys who reside on this side of Back River, however, and four of them getting the ball dribbled it down between them, past Ottawa's line, where Branch, who was lurking around, dropped on it, and although he scored a try was promptly dropped on himself by several hundred pounds of Ottawa fed manhood and injured so badly that he had to retire, Ernest Paradis coming out as his substitute. Hamilton tried for the goal but missed, the score being: Montreal, 11; Ottawa, 2.

Ottawa fought desperately to somewhat equalize the score, but was unable to do so.

AN ENTHUSIAST.

Before the half ended Savage, in tackling Sam. Macdougall, was knocked out for a few minutes but recovered in time to continue. Ottawa was unable to score and result was unchanged when half time was called.

After a rest the teams again came out. Montreal kicked over Ottawa City's goal line twice, but the ever-reliable Young returned, finally kicking into touch. Smellie, who had been making long throws from touch all day long, passed into Crerar's hands, but Jack Savage made a quick solution of his game and charging the Ottawa man secured the ball, making a brilliant run, hurling all obstacles aside, thus scoring another try; whereat the people who favored his team hollered themselves into a dull croak. Hamilton again failed to convert into a goal and the score was 15 points for Montreal to Ottawa's 2.

On the kick-off Ottawa managed by a good piece of dribbling and a pretty kick of Crerar's to get the ball within a few feet of Montreal's line; Ottawas here manifested their knowledge of Montreal's scrimmaging tactics and signals and Smellie forcing his way through made the first try for Ottawa; Russell failed to kick a goal and the score was Montreal, 15; Ottawa, 6.

After attention had been attracted from the Ottawa sympathizers' vociferous cheering it was noticed that the ball was in scrimmage about centre field. Savage made a fine run up the field accompanied by Paradis and with some fine passing the latter man was enabled to get over Ottawa's line. Hamilton missed as usual, but the 'eis boom bah' from the stand was deafening and when that subsided nineteen was tantilizingly slowly counted out and then the word 'six,' shouted. Montreal's score being 19 to six.

Montreal again rushed matters and a ball being kicked from behind a scrimmage, Hardy Macdougall carried it behind Ottawa's line again, but the referee, who was on the other side of the mass when Macdougall ran, decided that he was offside and Ottawa was given a free kick. By a nice piece of swift play the visitors got the ball down to the Montreal end and Russell punting over compelled Hamilton to rouge. Montreal, 19; Ottawa, 7.

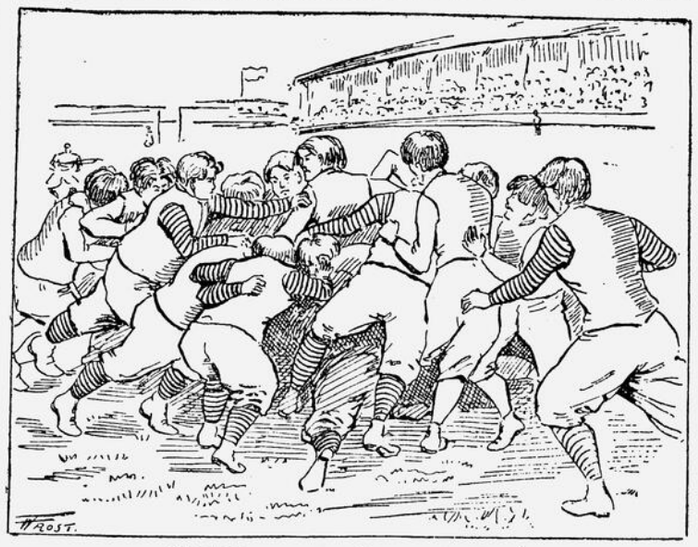
After this there was some very close calls on both sides, Ottawa's heavy men having mastered the secrets of Montreal's scrimmaging were, if anything, slightly superior, but the ball was from one end of the field to another. Weldy Young eventually punted to Kenny just as the time-keepers announced that the time was exhausted, but as the ball was not dead a try was scored for Ottawa and the final result was 19 points to 11 in favor of the home team.

Thus Montreal won the provincial championship despite the fears expressed by some of their supporters and the opinions of those hostile to them. The boys have fought fiercely and gallantly for the honor during the season and it is sincerely hoped by their many admirers of both sexes that they will be successful in their match with 'Varsity, of Toronto, the Ontario champions, next Thursday.

The young men from Ottawa were, naturally, somewhat disappointed at having lost the honor obtained by their opponents, but they can console themselves with the thought that they played a grand, plucky, clever game, and that if Montreal did win, they had to fight for every point they gained.

LORNES DEFEAT QUEBECS.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—This afternoon the



MONTREAL'S INVINCIBLE SCRIMMAGE.

Lornes met and defeated the Quebec Rugby club on the Rosedale grounds, before about 700 spectators, by a score of 34 to 2. At half-time the score was 20 to 0, and in the second half the Lornes scored 14 more to Quebec's 2. This makes the Lornes champions of Canada. The Quebeckers have not met with defeat this season until to-day, while the Lornes were defeated by 'Varsity only in the first match of the season. For Quebec Panet, Scott and Davidson showed up well, while every man on the Lornes' team was up to championship form. Although the score is one-sided, it does not show the true character of the game, as it was fast and free from rough play throughout. It was the Lornes' combination that was so effective, for every point they got was through that particular feature. After the game the Lornes dined the Quebec team at Webb's.

SCOTS VS. HAWTHORNES.

The second team of the Scots played a practice match with the Hawthornes on Saturday. Some good football was played, and the game ended in a draw, each scoring three. The teams were:—

Scots—Fox, goal; Doyle, back; Carmichael, back; Reilo, half-back; Duffy, half-back; McQuisten, Hanson, Morris, Lees, Conway, forwards.

Hawthornes—Constantineau, goal; Cornell, back; Reaper, back; Wilson, half-back; Donnelly, half-back; Norton, half-back; Spencer, Burton, Vickers, Dawson, Ferguson, forwards. Referee, Mr. George Brown.

M'GILL DEFEATS CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 17.—Rugby football has never been played in this town to any extent, but several of the young men of the town have picked up some knowledge of the game in other places, and when McGill's second team asked for a friendly game, to be played here on Saturday, they accepted. A few of them had two or three days' practice. The McGill team came up with several of their first team on, and, as was to be expected, won the match. The score was 21 to 0.

The teams were:—

Cornwall—J. Primeau, back; M. Ferguson, J. A. C. Cameron and W. F. Turner, half back; W. Lister, quarter back; G. Cotter, C. Sewell and W. Peacock, scrimmage; J. McDonell, John Copeland, G. Pettit, John Broderick, J. Barber and J. McCutcheon, wings.

McGill—W. Lynch, back; P. Burnett, R. Burnham and Drinkwater, half back; S. Davidson, quarter back; J. Ross, A. McMaster and L. Bond, scrimmage; R. Balfour, D. Whitton, C. Sise, W. Stethall, F. Maclennan and J. Todd, wings.

Referee—F. Packard.

In the first half, McGill scored two trys, one of which they converted into a goal, and a rouge. In the second, two trys and two rouges. Turner, Primeau, Cameron, Copeland and Ferguson worked desperately for Cornwall, but could not score.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL GAMES.

Ithaca, N.Y., Nov. 16.—Cornell 6, and Brown 4.

New York, Nov. 16.—Yale 26, Orange 0.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—Harvard 12, Pennsylvania 4.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16.—Yale freshmen 40, Columbia freshmen 0.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 16.—Trinity 6, and Wesleyan 14.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 16.—Lehigh 6, and Cadets 4.

CHESS.

THE Y.M.C.A. TOURNAMENT.

Saturday evening's play in this tourney left the standing of the contestants as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	To play.
Munn	12½	1½	4
Watson	7½	1½	9
Shannon	8½	5½	4
Yelland	7½	5½	5
Williams	9½	7½	1
Fullerton	7	7	4
Girard	3	3	12
Burrell, W. G.	4½	5½	8
Burrell, J.	4	12	2
Wells	0	15	3

MONTREAL VS. OTTAWA.

A chess match by telegraph was begun between Montreal and Ottawa players on Saturday night. The following were the combatants, and the opening selected in each case:—

Montreal.	Ottawa.
R. Short	J. E. Narraway
(Evans' Gambit)	
D. C. Robertson	Jas. Fish
(French Defence)	
G. Falconer	J. E. Anderson
(Guioco Piano)	
T. R. Davies	Charles Magee
(Irregular)	
C. C. Wheeldon	J. S. Hall
(Two Knights' Defence)	
C. F. Bardorf	R. Henderson
(Ruy Lopez)	

The Montreal Chess Club had the opening in games 1, 3 and 5, and Ottawa in games 2, 4 and 6. Play began at 7.30, and at midnight all the games were unfinished. It was originally intended to have the games adjudicated by Mr. Champion, of Quebec, but it is likely that another sitting may be arranged for, by mutual consent, so that the games may be continued and played out.

HOCKEY.

THE WANDERERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Wanderers' Hockey Club will be held to-night at 2413 St. Catherine street, at eight o'clock. All who may wish to join, or who are otherwise interested in the club, are invited to attend.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Hockey Club will be held to-night in the Victoria Rink, at 8 o'clock.

BOWLING.

M.A.A.A. SPOON COMPETITION.

The following are the results in the second week's bowling in the M.A.A.A. spoon competition. First class, Arthur Wilson, 621 points; second class, J. H. Hodge, 601 pts.; third class, W. Mackay, 552 points.

SNOWSHOEING.

THE HOLLY'S LIST OF FIXTURES.

The following list of fixtures has been arranged by the Holly Snowshoe Club:—Dec. 17, bonnet hop; Jan. 7, club green race; Jan. 11, tramp to Back River; Jan. 14, club race; Jan. 21, bonnet hop; Jan. 25, tramp to Lachine; Feb. 11, veterans' night; Feb. 15, on or about this date, tramp to St. Johns; Feb. 18, 'at home'; Feb. 22, tramp to Back River. Members of the Holly Snowshoe Club will tramp to-morrow evening to the club house, leaving their rooms, 2397 St. Catherine street, at eight o'clock sharp.

CYCLING.

Y. M. C. A. BICYCLE CLUB.

Friday evening's 'At Home' at the residence of the captain, Mr. Chas Manhire, Westmount, was made the occasion of the presentation of the report of the Y.M.C.A. Bicycle Club for the season of 1895. During the season the club has had forty-eight turnouts, in which they covered a total of 942 miles. The membership numbers fifty-eight names, and eleven was the average attendance at the turn-outs. They have had many pleasant outings, having ridden to Lachine, Point Claire, Back River, Chambly, Dorval, Longue Pointe, St. Vincent de Paul and Ste. Rose, and on the Queen's Birthday seven of the members undertook the trip to Ottawa, but only three completed the journey, Messrs. E. A. Evans, Perch Evans and Charles Manhire. The distance of 136 miles was done in twenty-two hours; the members riding all night, with the exception of about fifteen miles which they had to walk. The club has taken part in two fancy parades, one by the M.A.A.A. and the other by the Wanderers, and also an amalgamated parade of all city clubs and unattached wheelmen, which proved a great success.

On July 15 the club's first road race was held to the dyke on Lower Lachine road to Lachine locks, there being seven entries. The time made was good, considering that the club have no track to practice on, and they would suggest that the directors next season rent a track for the members' use, say for one or two evenings a week, and also that a room be placed at the disposal of the club to meet in, and to keep their wheels. In conclusion, the captain thanks the members of the executive committee of the club, the road officers and the entire membership, for their assistance and kindness shown during the season, and trust that they may be spared to have many such happy and enjoyable outings as they have had in the past. In reply to the suggestions contained in this report, Mr. Budge said that he quite acknowledged the necessity that existed for a suitable room in which to store the members' wheels, and the matter of the track was also under consideration. When the plans of the present building were being thought out the bicycle was only just looming up out of the horizon; but proper accommodation would be made for it in the addition proposed to be built. With the exception of half of the store on the ground floor, the Association building is occupied from cellar to attic, and the directors are thankful that it is. They are thinking seriously of placing the unoccupied store at the disposal of the bicyclists, although this would entail some little expense in the way of a caretaker.

A LONG DISTANCE RIDE.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—R. D. Blakesloe, the long distance bicyclist arrived here at midnight, having covered the entire distance between Chicago and San Francisco in forty-seven days and nineteen hours, beating the best previous record held by Duxbury, by twenty-three hours. Blakeslee left Chicago on Oct. 1, following the Santa Fe Railway for the entire distance to Los Angeles. In so doing he claims to have travelled six hundred miles further than did Duxbury. He rode an eighteen pound wheel and carried thirty pounds of impediments. His tires were punctured twice during the trip.

ZIMMERMAN.

Asbury Park, N.J., Nov. 15.—T. A. Zimmerman of Manasquan has received a cablegram from Australia stating that his son, Arthur A. Zimmerman, won the half-mile championship of South Australia and the half-mile scratch race last Saturday. The events were run at Adelaide.

MARSHALL WELLS MARRIED.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 16.—Mr. G. Marshall Wells, ex-Canadian champion bicyclist, was married to Miss E. Florence Brown, sister of another well-known cyclist, at the bride's family residence, this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George M. Brown, of Clarence Avenue Methodist Church, uncle of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Wells departed on a honeymoon tour through the Eastern States.

YACHTING.

THE DUNRAVEN CHARGES.

New York, Nov. 17.—A London special to the 'Sun' says: The controversy over the 'America's' cup races and Lord Dunraven's charges grow daily in public interest in this country. Popular opinion here will be largely controlled by the attitude of the Prince of Wales, who is not only an enthusiastic yachtsman, but also commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which Dunraven is both a member and, to a certain extent, its representative in the present dispute. No hint had been given of the Prince's opinion of Dunraven's action until to-day, when cables from New York announced that a despatch has been published in that city in which it is affirmed that the Dunraven pamphlet was submitted to the Prince of Wales before publication, and that it received his approval. This was almost incredible, but, in order to settle the matter, I made enquiries regarding it at Marlborough House to-day. Sir Francis Knollys, the Prince's secretary, not only authorized me to give an emphatic contradiction of the above statement, but he expressed the same sort of indignation over the fact that such sentiments were attributed to the Prince that all America is manifesting over Dunraven's charges.

'I know, personally,' said Sir Francis, 'that the statement is false in every particular. It is destitute of a shadow of foundation.'

AQUATICS.

THE 1,000 YARD RECORD.

Manchester, Nov. 15.—J. H. Tyers, who on Wednesday lowered the swimming record for 500 yards, yesterday made a new record for 1,000 yards, swimming the distance in 13 minutes 52 3-5 seconds.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AQUATIC SPORTS.

The High School boys held their usual weekly aquatic sports at the Laurentian Baths on Saturday morning. A large number were present. Over one hundred took part in the apple scramble. It was a novel and exciting scene to see the boys ducking, scrambling and diving for the fruit. It was something new and the boys entered into the sport with zeal. The winners were S. Benson and Holland, who tied for first place. There was also a water polo match between Tough's and Gillean's teams. The following were the players and their position:

Ross, point; Robertson, cover point; Benson, goal; Power, Copland, Lockerby, Tough, forwards.

Charters, point; Scott, cover point; Ronald, goal; Alexander, Flint, McIntyre, Gillean, forwards.

There was some sharp and lively play on both sides, but eventually the game went to Tough's team. The score stood 5 to 3.

There are some powerful and fast swimmers among the High School boys, and their polo teams will no doubt give a good account of themselves when they come to meet some of the other teams from other schools. Major Macaulay was master of ceremonies and referee. The judges were Messrs. G. T. Hart and R. White.

A TAILOR ASSIGNS.

James A. Cahill, tailor, has assigned at the demand of the Rev. Isidore Forget with liabilities of about $2,500.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Do not forget to go to the Monument National on Wednesday, the 20th, to hear Miss Eug. Tessier, the great singer. See programme.

Select your presents in good time. A fine assortment of all kinds of Furnished Bags, Pocketbooks, and other fine goods just arriving and being opened up by J. Eveleigh & Co., 245 and 247 St. James street.

The 'Youth's Companion' groups as one of the features of its announcement for 1896, several of the most famous war correspondents living. The articles it has procured include 'The Looting of Lucknow,' by the veteran correspondent of the London 'Times,' Sir William Howard Russell, who is perhaps better known as 'Bull Run' Russell; 'A Tragedy Above the Clouds,' by Frank D. Millet; and 'Ambush Against Ambush,' by Archibald Forbes. Frederic Villiers, the well-known lecturer and correspondent of the London 'Standard,' will also give his experience as a war correspondent among the Japs.

This week do not forget the great sale of dry goods at M. Marchand's, 1871 Notre Dame street.

Miss EUG. TESSIER, cantatrice, and Miss SARAH RUBENSTEIN will sing at the Needles' Association Grand Concert next WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at the Monument National. See the Programme.

18

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY . . .
TRUE WOMAN

TAKES PRIDE IN HER HOME, HER FURNITURE, HER DRAPERIES, CARPETS, &c., AND SHOULD DO SO, WHETHER IT IS A MODEST DWELLING OF TWO OR THREE ROOMS OR A MANSION. IT IS A MATTER OF VAST IMPORTANCE, THEREFORE, TO EVERY SHREWD, FAR-SEEING HOUSEKEEPER THAT OUR

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
CROCKERY,

COOKING STOVES AND BEDDING ARE UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY AND PRICE IN THE CITY. ASK YOUR NEIGHBOUR WHERE SHE BOUGHT THAT PRETTY CARPET OR THAT ELEGANT DINING-ROOM SUITE. SHE WILL SURELY SAY, 'OF THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO., 1678 & 1680 NOTRE DAME STREET,' AND THEN COME DOWN AND SEE FOR YOURSELF. NOW IS THE TIME TO BE FIGURING ON YOUR WANTS FOR WINTER.

PARLOR SUITES.	**SIDEBOARDS.**
COOK STOVES.	**CARPETS.**
BED LOUNGES.	**DINING CHAIRS.**
BED-ROOM SETS.	**CROCKERY.**
BLANKETS.	**MATTRESSES.**

CASH OR CREDIT,

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.,
Successors to Metropolitan Manufacturing Co.,
1678 and 1680 Notre Dame street.
T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

GRANT'S PATENT SPECTACLE INDICATOR

PROF. SAM. S. GRANT,
1st honors pupil of Dr. Bucklin, A.M., M.D.
Sight carefully and delicately tested. SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES fitted by scientific methods.
Oculist's Prescriptions executed same day received. Established 35 years. Charges moderate.
HENRY GRANT & SON,
72 Beaver Hall near Dorchester street.

MONEY TO LEND
ON MORTGAGE, AT CURRENT RATES.

JOHN HYDE,
Chartered Accountant, Auditor and Trustee,
Rooms 14 and 15 Guardian Chambers,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.
8

—THE—
STRONGEST NATURAL APERIENT
advisable to be drank pure is
Duncan Water,
It has the highest medical approval.
ONE BOTTLE IS A DOSE.
Sold by grocers, hotels, druggists and GURD & CO., 43 Jurors st.
18

ADVERTISEMENTS.

★ FLOWER POTS. ★
Call and purchase one before they are all gone.
Prices from 25c to $10.00.
BEST VALUE IN TOWN.
R. A. DICKSON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
Notre Dame St., Corner St. Peter St.
15

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF

DUNCAN STEWART,
MONTREAL,
Insolvent and Absentee.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Article 770 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that on this day, I, JOHN McD. HAINS, of Montreal, Chartered Accountant, was by order of the said Court, appointed to be Curator to the property and effects, real and personal, of the said Insolvent, in this matter, for the benefit of his creditors, who are hereby notified to file their claims with me, at my Office, Fraser Buildings, 43 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, within a delay of thirty days.

Dated at Montreal, this fourteenth day of November, 1895.

JOHN McD. HAINS,
Curator.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of St. Francis. } SUPERIOR COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF

JAMES BOWLES,
WINDSOR MILLS,
Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Article 770 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that on this day, I, JOHN McD. HAINS, of Montreal, Chartered Accountant, was by order of the said Court appointed to be Curator to the property and effects, real and personal, of the said Insolvent in this matter, abandoned by him for the benefit of his creditors, who are hereby notified to file their claims with me, at my Office, Fraser Buildings, 43 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, within a delay of thirty days.

Dated at Montreal this Fifteenth day of Nov. 1895.

JOHN McD. HAINS,
Curator.

LADIES
There is nothing which will so enhance the beauty of the complexion as the general improvement of the health; which comes from a regular use of the health-giving processes of the Turkish Bath.
Turkish Bath,
140 ST. MONIQUE STREET.
19

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES.
Skylights, Roofing and Sheathing Felts, Slates, etc.
Slate, Metal, Gravel and Asphalt Roofer.
Asphalt Flooring.
Oil Cabinets,
Stationary Wash Tubs,
Etc., Etc.
CEO. W. REED,
783 and 785 CRAIG STREET.

If You are Tired Eating
Dyspepsia-giving Pastry, change its character by using
—THE—
COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.
16

THE
MEDICAL HALL
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1833.)
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
COLONIAL HOUSE,
PHILLIPS SQUARE,
Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Prescriptions promptly and carefully prepared.
CHARGES MODERATE.
3

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

MONEY TO LEND
At Low Rate of interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

MRS. DALLAS HYAMS ILL.

SHE IS UNABLE TO GIVE EVIDENCE AT PRESENT.

A KNOTTY POINT UNDER CONSIDERATION BY JUDGE FERGUSON.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Annie Aylesworth, sister of the dead boy, Willie Wells, was placed in the witness stand on Saturday morning, when the court opened. She told of the visit of Harry Evans to her house on the day of the death of Willie. When he came in his fingers were bleeding and were bound up with cloth. Harry said that there had been an accident and that Willie's collar bone had been broken by the elevator weight falling upon him. Witness asked him if Willie would be home soon, and Harry answered yes, and told her to get the bed ready for him. She and Martha prepared Willie's bed and waited a long time for him to come. Between four and five o'clock, witness's husband, Mr. Aylesworth, returned and told them that Willie was dead. Witness did not see Dallas until after Willie's funeral. When she did see him he told her the story which is already in evidence of having heard a crash while writing a letter and of running to the basement, where Willie was found lying with the weight on his head. When she asked the prisoners to go to Pickering to explain to her uncle how the accident occurred because people were talking, they refused, saying that people would talk and that there was no use paying attention to them. When the insurance money was paid to Martha at Harry Hyams's house, Martha became suspicious about Harry and one day told him that she would not marry him until he cleared up fully some money matters she spoke of. She went to the Bishop Strachan school that same day in order to avoid Harry. While she was at the school one of the prisoners called at the house every day to try to learn where she was. Finally, one Saturday, when Martha had got leave from the school to remain with her sister until Monday, because Aylesworth was absent in Oshawa, Harry called and met her. He said he would not leave the house until Martha promised to marry him, and he slept all night on the sofa in the parlor and did not go until Sunday night. On the following Tuesday they were married.

H. Ira Belfry, of Brooklyn, N.Y., formerly of Toronto, testified that he had seen the body at the undertaker's on the morning after the death, and had noticed the wound over the left eye.

Samuel E. Smoke, solicitor, who was Martha Wells-Hyams's solicitor before her marriage, was called but stated that Martha had, since the last trial, asked him not to give evidence. He was willing, however, to submit himself to the court. Justice Ferguson decided to let this witness stand down.

Mabel Lashmer, the girl who was employed in the Hyams warehouse at the time of Willie Wells's death, was then examined. She told of having been sent to Deer Park with a letter to deliver on Monday morning, and of having got to the warehouse just before noon. The door was locked, but Harry let her in and told her that Willie had been killed. He said that Dallas was upstairs fixing the weight and it had slipped from his hands, and struck Willie. He himself was not in at the time, and when he came in Dallas was running about like a crazy man, and he sent him home in a cab.

A KNOTTY POINT.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—The question of the admissability of Mr. Smoke's evidence was argued this morning at the opening of the court. Mr. Osler cited a New England case which he claimed was similar to the present one. It was that of a physician who had been released for trial purposes from his obligation to keep secret what a patient had given him in confidence and so was allowed to give evidence. At the re-trial the patient sought to shut the mouth of the physician and the matter was taken before the Supreme Court of New York, which decided that the physician must testify because the confidence having been broken once was broken forever. Mr. Osler said that the evidence which he wished to obtain from Mr. Smoke did not come within the bounds of what was privileged communication. What was privileged was the communication between the solicitor and Mrs. Hyams, his client, but he did not wish this evidence but only the communication between the prisoner and the solicitor. His Lordship regarded Mr. Osler's distinction as too fine in cases of the present kind where lives were trembling in the balance. Mr. Osler stated that the circumstances were as follows: It was an interview between Mr. Smoke, the solicitor of Mrs. Wells, and the prisoner Harry Hyams, and his solicitor, Mr. Horn, and the evidence sought to be elicited related to matters of disclosure of the solicitor's client. It was a matter of which the prisoner and his solicitor were cognizant, and was not a disclosure by the client to her solicitor, but a disclosure by the prisoner and the prisoner's solicitor to the client's solicitor.

His Lordship said he would have very strong impression that the Crown should endeavor to make out a case against these men without such straining after evidence. He further urged that Mr. Osler was well aware, in fact admitted, that but for this letter of release from his client, Mr. Smoke would have been unable to give evidence at the last trial.

His Lordship will give his ruling later.

MORE EVIDENCE.

Dr. Temple was called and stated that Mrs. Martha Wells Hyams is now a patient at his hospital and is unable to be present to give evidence.

Mr. Osler then notified the counsel for the defence that at a later period he would tender Mrs. Martha Wells Hayams's evidence as given at the last trial.

George H. Grundy, general city agent of the New York Life Insurance Company in 1892, identified an application for $30,000 on the life of Willie Wells, dated Sept. 13, 1892, and the receipt given by Martha Wells for the cheque of $29,826, the amount of the policies on Willie's life. The witness stated that Dallas had a $5,000 endowment policy in the New York, not $50,000, as it had been stated. On Dec. 2, 1892, Dallas applied for another policy of $20,000 in the endowment. Again on Jan. 7, 1893, Dallas took another policy of $25,000 and another of $10,000 on July 21. These policies were all made payable to Mrs. Dallas Hyams.

The examination of the witness showed that he had seen Wells personally and unsolicited by anybody about the first policy of $1,000 which he took out at that time. The witness explained the various plans of insurance and Wells solicited the endowment plan and said he would put more on afterwards. He had only seen Aylesworth and Willie when the $30,000 was taken out. The Hyamses never spoke to him about it. Aylesworth got the ten percent commission on this policy. After the application had been put in and Wells examined, witness asked him of his ability to carry the policy. Willie said: 'That's all right,' and he said he had a farm at Pickering and an income from a small estate in Somersetshire, England. Witness stated that he had told Willie Wells when he took the policy of $30,000 out, what the various advantages were and the different ways in which he could realize on it. Regarding the insurance on Dallas's life, Mr. Grundy said that it was the subject of discussion in the fall of 1892. Harry had made application for a policy, but the application was not complete. A reason given to the agent why Dallas was desirous of securing such a large amount of insurance was that Harry was not a good risk.

BY HIS OWN HAND.

MR. JOHN Y. LLOYD SHOOTS HIMSELF WITH FATAL RESULTS.

A WELL KNOWN RESIDENT OF MONTREAL FOR MANY YEARS.

Mr. John Y. Lloyd, formerly and for many years engineer of the eastern division of the Grand Trunk Railway, died by his own hand, a few minutes before ten o'clock this morning, at his residence, 56 Park avenue. Mr. Lloyd had long suffered from a chronic nervous trouble, and some months ago had a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered, and which left him a mental and physicial wreck. This morning in a severe fit of mental depression he went to the rear of his dwelling and shot himself in the head with a small revolver. The household immediately sought the services of Dr. Decks, who had been atetnding deceased in his illness, but the doctor arrived only to find his patient dead. The deceased was seventy-three years of age. He leaves a widow.

FOUND AT LAST.

JOHNSON, WHO SHOT AT CONSTABLE CURRAN.

While the ceremony of blessing the church bells in St. Henri was going on yesterday afternoon Madame Phoenix felt some one trying to get her purse. Raising an outcry, she pointed the suspicious men out, and they were promptly arrested by the St. Henri police. They gave their names as Henry Aitken and F. J. Connors, and upon Aitken was found three dynamite cartridges, several yards of fuse, a bottle of gunpowder, a loaded revolver, half a dozen burglars' drills and several blank cartridges. He also had a pocket-book which contained over fifteen dollars' worth of Canadian postage stamps of all denominations, evidently the proceeds of a raid on some country post-office. When the man who called himself Aitken came into the Police Court this morning Mr. Lamondre, secretary of the detectives' department, immediately recognized him as no less celebrated a criminal than George Johnson, who, it will be remembered, was one of the gang who had planned a burglary at Ives's foundry about a year ago, and while on their way to commit the crime pounced on an old man, depriving him of his watch and chain, thus attracting the attention of Constable Curran, who chased them closely, but who was shot in -the thigh whilst pursuing. Johnson, it will be remembered, together with his pal, Story, managed to slip his handcuffs one day while being taken from the court room to the prison van and both escaped. Story is now serving a term in prison at Buffalo, N.Y., and Johnson will in all probability serve one here.

When brought before Judge Desnoyers to-day Johnson was asked what he had to say to the charge of having burglers' tools in his possession. To this he replied that they were ordinary machinists' tools. Upon being asked the question, Johnson replied that he supposed he was guilty of having the tools in his possession, and a few minutes later withdrew the plea, asking to be remanded, as he wished to see a lawyer. Mr. Ed. Guerin was procured for him, and his case was put into enquete. Connors is remanded until the police receive more information about him, as it is believed he is wanted in Ontario. He has already been convicted here, serving several short terms.

DEMERS AND GAUTHIER.

TWO MOTIONS MADE TO THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

In the Court of Queen's Bench this morning Mr. O. Desmarais, counsel for Napoleon Demers, charged with the killing of his wife, renewed his motion for a new trial for his client. Judge Hall told him that he must wait until to-morrow and make the motion before Judge Wurtele. Mr. E. N. St. Jean, attorney for Azarie Gauthier, charged with the murder of Miss Consigny, asked that the Crown pay the expenses of the witnesses for the defence. Mr. St. Jean was also advised to put his motion before Judge Wurtele.

THE INTERCOLONIAL COAL COMPANY.

The Intercolonial Coal Company has announced a dividend of four percent on common and seven percent on preferred stock.

THE ARSON CASE.

HAYNES CONTINUES HIS TESTIMONY.

BOYD RECEIVED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Last Saturday afternoon, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. H. C. St. Pierre concluded the examination of John alias Henry Haynes in the arson case. Cross-examined by the Crown Haynes said that his real name was Henry Haynes. He acknowledged that he had subscribed his name in letters as 'John,' and had also represented himself as F. Hanerly. He said that he belonged to Bristol, England, where he was an accountant for some years. He had lived in Toronto before coming to Montreal. Asked if he had told the truth in answer to questions about the fire Haynes replied that he had, but that he did not propose to volunteer information.

At this morning's session Haynes said that Clarke, one of the other prisoners, was not in the secret of the fire. He was engaged by Jenkins and himself only to help pack the goods in the boxes. Jenkins did not want Clark to know of the intention of setting fire to the store because he was a quadroon and said that he could not trust one. The old ledger could have been used for a couple of years longer if necessary.

Questioned by the Court Haynes said that Clark must have suspected that there was something peculiar up, but he had no hand in the fire. Witness did not doubt that Clark knew the place was to be burned, and had seen Jenkins making preparations. The compromising piece of paper written upon by Boyd and shown in Court witness said he found after the fire in a dictionary which was on Mr. Boyd's desk.

D. McKeown, watchman, testified that last May he was night watchman in the vicinity of Boyd, Gillies & Co.'s store. On the night previous to the fire he saw lights burning in the building between 7.30 and 9.30 o'clock. He tried to enter but nobody responded to his knocking. He spoke to Haynes as the latter came out that night, who said to him, 'I've been busy packing; I'm going away on my holidays.'

Robert Hampson, insurance agent, testified that the application for additional insurance on the stock of Boyd, Gillies & Co., was made in April. Two policies were brought each for $5,000 on the first of April. The premium paid on each was $37.50. The entire insurance on the stock amounted to $32,000. The company represented by witness paid $2,939.40, on the two policies taken out in April. All the insurance companies together paid Mr. Boyd and Mr. Gillies $10,000.

W. F. Harvey, bookkeeper at the Albion hotel, testified that he saw Haynes in the bar-room of that hotel on the evening before the fire between ten o'clock and eleven o'clock.

Ida Kilcoyne, domestic at Haynes's house, testified that she spent the night before the fire at her aunt's and when she arrived at Haynes's house next morning it was about 7.30 o'clock. Haynes was getting breakfast ready for Mrs. Haynes, who was sick. She heard of the fire only the next day.

THE BEACH LICENSE CASE.

THE DEFENCE FOUND IN APPEAL—FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The treasurer begs to acknowledge the folowing amounts received: Miss E. Meiklejohn, Knowlton, $2; Mr. R. Cochrane, Clarenceville, $1; the Rev. J. McKillican, Montreal, $1; Mrs. E. Middleton, Knowlton, $1; Rev. S. A. Manson, P.P., Danville, $2; Mrs. Digger, for W.C.T.U., Missisquoi, $2; Miss S. Jamieson, for W.C.T.U., Waterloo, $3; Joseph Hall and others, Fitchburg, $5.25; Lulu C. Baird for W.C.T.U., Ormstown, $5; Mrs. Willis Wentworth, for W.C.T.U., Danville, $5; Walter McOwat, for committee of Lachute branch Dominion Alliance, $20. Further subscriptions are solicited, to be sent to James Baylis, treasurer, 1837 Notre Dame street.

DISTURBING A RELIGIOUS MEETING.

Quite an exciting disturbance took place last night after eight o'clock in the front of the mission hall rented by Calvin Presbyterian Church, in St. Henri, at 3497 Notre Dame street. A flourishing branch Sabbath school of the above named church is held regularly for the teaching of the young of the congregation, who are far removed from the church. Some time ago the Christian Endeavor Society of the church decided to hold a Sunday evening evangelistic meeting after eight o'clock. Yesterday evening when the service was commenced a blackboard was set outside, on which an invitation to the gospel meetings was legibly written. A mob gathered and with hootings and yellings disturbed the meeting, and a rush was made for the blackboard which was broken up. The people in the building were alarmed as well as the neighbors. There was no policeman near, which is worthy of comment. There is no excuse for such conduct on a public street like Notre Dame.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION.

The Art Association's eighteenth loan exhibition of paintings opens this evening with a private view to members, which will take the form of a conversazione, music and refreshments being provided. Many very fine examples of the works of the masters have been loaned this year, and the exhibition is expected to prove a very great success.

PERSONAL.

Mr. L. J. Forget, president of the Montreal Street Railway Company, and Madame Forget, left for New York last night on a short pleasure trip.

Mr. O'Hara, deputy collector of customs, is confined to his house at Lachine suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

It is understood that Mr. Hayes, the new general manager of the Grand Trunk, will arrive in Montreal this week.

CITY ITEMS.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Montreal General Hospital will be held in the board room on Wednesday of this week, at three p.m., when a full attendance of governors is requested.

A MONUMENT FOR PAPINEAU.

A movement has been started among a certain number of citizens to erect a monument to the great patriot, Louis Joseph Papineau, on the public square which bears his name. It is claimed that the scheme could be carried through with almost no expense whatever, as a grandson of the famous patriot, Mr. Alphonse Bourassa, of St. Hyacinthe, sculptor, would only be too happy to make the statue free of charge.

VENERABLE MOTHER D'YOUVILLE.

Official letters have been received from Rome authorizing the Archbishop to commence the proceedings in the investigation to establish the fame of holiness of the Ven. Sister d'Youville, foundress of the Grey Nunnery, with a view to her final canonization. The canonical tribunal has been organized, and among the witnesses who will be examined are Judge Baby, Judge Pagnuelo, Mr. Gustave Lamothe, Mrs. (Judge) Jetté and Sister Curran, of the Grey Nunnery.

THE INCLINE RAILWAY.

There was to have been a meeting of the Park Committee this afternoon to consider the action of the Incline Railway Company in extending their track along Bleury street. There was no quorum, however, and nothing was done. In the meantime the track is being laid without opposition.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—That the extension of that object of beauty (?)—generally misnamed the Elevated Railway—to Park avenue will soon be an accomplished fact is quite clear to any observer who passes in that direction. The track is already levelled and the sleepers and rails are alongside. I would like to ask our Park Commissioners what they are going to do about it? As I understand no permission has been granted and certainly permission to extend this line beyond its present limit was distinctly refused some years ago. That is the reason why the present terminus is at the entrance to Fletcher's Field, and why we have the beautiful 'McNamee Swiss chalet' situated where it is; and to get a further idea of the great adornment this extension will be to the park one has just got to picture to himself that eyesore between the foot of the mountain and the 'Swiss chalet' above mentioned.

Are the aldermen who refused to lend a small piece of our park for a botanic garden going to sit still and permit this desecration? If permission has not been granted why not have the intruders arrested and that will decide at once whether they have the right to be there? Think, O pater familias, of this surface railway being built right over that particular part of the park which is the playground of your children, the playground of those who cannot afford to take the Elevated Railway. Think, ere it is too late.

Our Street Railway Company has to ask for any privileges they desire and pay a percentage of their receipts to the city. Does this grabbing company pay anything? No. If this extension cannot be prevented then let us at least have a small exaction as a warning to others that our park must not be appropriated at will.

H. W. RAPHAEL.

ST. LAWRENCE & ADIRONDACK RAILWAY.

CERTIFICATE OF ORGANIZATION FILED TO-DAY AT WASHINGTON.

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 18.—There was filed to-day with the Secretary of State the certificates of consolidation of the Malone & St. Lawrence Railway Company, and the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company. By the consolidation the new company which takes the name of the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company, proposes to run from Malone, Franklin county, New York State, to a point near the village of Salaberry de Valleyfield in Quebec. The new company merges the capital of the two companies and secures the capital stock of $590,000. The capital stock of the New York Company was $240,000 and that of the Canadian Company $350,000. The following are the officers of the new company:—President, Mr. W. S. Webb; vice-president, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew; secretary, Mr. Henry L. Sprague; treasurer, Mr. Frank G. Smith. The directors of the company are:—Messrs. W. S. Webb, Chauncey M. Depew, Edgar Van Etton, John Jacob Astor, Frank G. Smith, Chas. H. Burnett, Henry L. Sprague, of New York city, Martin E. McCleary, of Malone, and Edward C. Smith, St. Albans, Vt. The company will maintain an office in Montreal and will hold its first annual meeting in April, 1896.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

A FORMER DESERONTO RESIDENT TAKEN FOR A BURGLAR AND SHOT.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 18.—Mr. Sidney Martin, of May Fair, Ill., son of Mr. William Martin, Deseronto, was shot on Nov. 4, by a neighbor who had mistaken him for a burglar. On Saturday, Nov. 2, the house had been entered and on Monday Mr. Strichter saw a man look over the windows, peer into the house and then flee. Mr. Strichter hailed Mr. Martin, telling him to stop. Sidney thinking that Mr. Strichter knew him, did not reply, but kept right on towards Mr. Strichter, who had a gun in his hand. Mr. Strichter kept backing up as Sidney approached and he did not fire until he had reached within four feet. Then he discovered his mistake, and did all he could to save Mr. Martin's life but next day he died and before his brother from Marengo, Ill., could reach his side. A jury empanelled exonerated Mr. Strichter.

RIGHTS OF CITY PEDLERS.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—The City Solicitor received a cable message on Saturday morning stating that the city had lost its appeal to the Privy Council in connection with right of pedlers to ply their vocation on certain streets. A few years ago the Council passed a by-law to prevent pedlers plying on certain streets. The by-law was quashed in different courts and appealed until now it is finally quashed by the Privy Council, the appeal being dismissed with costs.

TO HONOR MR. L. J. SEARGEANT.

Much regret is expressed by the friends of Mr. L. J. Seargeant, at the announcement that he will retire from the management of the Grand Trunk Railway and live in England. It is proposed to tender a banquet to Mr. Seargeant, and a meeting will be held in the Board of Trade hall at 4.30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to make arrangements. The meeting is called by the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste, the Hon. Mr. Justice Wurtele, the Hon. Senator Drummond, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Sir Joseph Hickson, Sir William Van Horne, Mr. J. O. Villeneuve, Mayor; Mr. Andrew Allan, Mr. E. S. Clouston, Mr. H. Stikeman, Mr. J. A. Cantlie, president of the Board of Trade, and Mr H. Laporte, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

MEETINGS AND SOCIETIES.

CONCERT AT OUTREMONT.

The entertainment held in the Outremont Municipal Hall on Friday evening last was an unqualified success, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The performers without exception were present to fulfil their part of the programme. One of the best features, and one which was a surprise to most of those present, was the introduction of Professor Carl Walther, the well-known violinist, who gave two or three selections on the violin. He was received with great enthusiasm. The remainder of the programme was well rendered and the appreciation of the audience was evidenced by their continual applause and encores. Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Sunday-school, moved a vote of thanks to all friends who had so kindly assisted in making the concert a success, after which the concert closed with the singing of the National Anthem, everybody agreeing that they had spent a most enjoyable evening. The following was the programme:—Piano duet, 'Tramway,' Misses Brown and Tabb; song, 'The Dear Home Land,' Miss Ena Clark; recitation (comic), Mr. J. S. Cowan; cornet solo, Mr. William Hastie; song (comic), Mr. Moore; recitation, Miss Warren; song, 'The Carnival,' Mr. Samuel Dunn; song, with violin obligato, Mrs. Warren and Professor Carl Walther; recitation, 'The Union Jack,' Miss M. Overing; piano solo, Miss A. Nelson; chorus, 'Let the Dead and the Beautiful Rest,' Cornet solo, Mr. Wm. Hastie; song, Miss Elliott; recitation, 'Two Flags,' Miss M. Overing; vocal duet, 'Maying,' Miss E. Clark and Mr. Dunn; violin solo, Professor Carl Walther; song, 'Anchored,' Mr. Samuel Dunn; recitation, Miss Warren; song (comic), Mr. Moore. 'God Save the Queen.'

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet, Nov. 18.—Raining; west wind; outward at 8 a.m., Vancouver; one ship.

River du Loup, Nov. 18. — Strong west wind.

Father Point, Nov. 18.—South-west wind; outward at 3 a.m., Brazilian; 8 p.m., Fremona; 9 p.m., Dunmore Head.

Martin River, Nov. 18.—Clear; north-west wind.

Fame Point, Nov. 18.—Clear; calm; outward at 10 a.m., Scotsman.

Cape Rosier, Nov. 18.—Outward at 5 p.m., Bonavista and Concordia.

North Shore, Nov. 18.—Cloudy; calm.

Lon Point, Nov. 18.—Inward at 7 a.m., SS. Otter.

Esquimaux Point, Nov. 18.—Schooners Snow Queen, Marie Anne, Marie Sacre Coeur arrived.

Anticosti, Nov. 18.— Cloudy; south-east wind.

Cape Ray, Nov. 18.—Snowing; east wind.

Low Point, Nov. 18.—Snowing; east wind; inward Anvers.

STOCKS ACTIVE AND HIGHER.

CABLE AND CANADIAN PACIFIC ADVANCING; OTHER STOCKS ADVANCING.

On the local stock exchange this morning recent activity was maintained, nearly 2,900 shares and $500 of bonds changing hands. Cable sold up to 167⅛ against 165½ highest on Saturday, and 164½ highest on Friday, in expectation of increased dividend, the company's business being reported prosperous. Gas opened at 208, the highest price reached of late, but as there was plenty of this stock on offer, prices fell off, and closed at 207¼. There were sold 1,140 shares. Canadian Pacific higher at 59, and was quoted in London at 59⅞. The Street Railway stocks were firm.

The sales at the morning board were as follows:—125 Canadian Pacific at 59, 5 at 58, 600 Cable at 166¾, 25 at 167, 75 at 167¼, 25 at 167, 25 at 166¾, 100 at 166½, 675 Gas at 208, 65 at 207¾, 250 at 207½, 150 at 207¼, 375 Street Railway at 209, 25 at 208¾, 300 Toronto Street at 81¾, 50 at 81, 9 Electric at 130, 3 Molsons at 178¾, 5 Dominion Cotton at 98, 25 at 97½, $500 Colored Cotton bonds at 99½.

At the afternoon board business was slow.

The sales at the afternoon board were as follows—150 Gas at 207½, 53 Electric at 130, 5 at 129, 5 at 129½, 20 at 130, 45 Montreal Cotton at 130.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler

	Between Banks. Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-32 dis.	par.	¼ prem.
Sterling, 60 days	9⅜	9¾	9⅞ to 10
Sterling, demand	10	10⅛	10¼
Cables	10⅛	10 3-16	10⅜

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

Stocks.	Sellers per $100.	Buyers per $100
Canadian Pacific	60	59
Do. do. Land Bonds	....	....
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	6¼	5½
Do. do. do. Pref.	12	10½
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.	....	....
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	....	....
Commercial Cable	168½	166⅞
Montreal Telegraph	162	159
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	99	98
Montreal Street Railway Co.	220	208
Montreal Gas Co.	207½	207
Bell Telephone Co.	159	158
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Royal Electric	131	129
Bank of Montreal	226	220
Ontario Bank	....	80
Bank of British North America	....	....
La Banque du Peuple	18	10
Molsons Bank	180	175
Bank of Toronto	....	240
La Banque Jacques Cartier	110	110
Merchants' Bank	175	166
Do. do. of Halifax	....	....
Eastern Townships Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	125	110
La Banque Nationale	....	....
Union Bank	110	....
Canadian Bank of Commerce	139	136
La Banque Ville Marie	100	73
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
Do Pref. Stock	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Canada Shipping Co.	....	....
Canada Paper	....	....
Champlain & St. Lawrence Bonds	....	....
Montreal Cotton	130	127
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co.	67	60
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Merchants Manufacturing Co.	140	120
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	47½	96
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	80¾	80½

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Morgan.)

Opening and Closing Prices 10 a.m.

Atchison	....	....
Can. Pacific	....	....
Can. Southern	....	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	....	....
Clev. C. C. & St. Louis	....	....
Com. Cable	....	....
Del. & Hud.	....	....
Del., Lack. & West.	....	....
Erie	....	....
Ill. Central	....	....
Louis. & Nash.	....	....
Lake Shore	....	....
Manhattan Consolidated	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....
North American	....	....
Nor. Pacific	....	....
Nor. Pac. pfd.	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....
Nor. West	....	....
N. Y. & N. Eng.	....	....
N. Y. Central	....	....
Omaha, Common	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	....
Reading, Philadelphia	....	....
Richmond Terminal	....	....
Rock Island, Chico. & Pac.	....	....
St. Paul, Chico. & Minn.	....	....
St. Paul, Minn & Man.	....	....
Texas Pacific	....	....
Union Pacific	....	....
Wabash Com.	....	....
Wabash pfd.	....	....
Western Union Tel.	....	....
Sugar	....	....
Lead	....	....
Gas, Chicago	....	....
Gen. Electric	....	....
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich.	....	....
Rubber	....	....

CEREALS GENTLY EASIER.

HEAVY RECEIPTS AND LARGE INCREASE IN VISIBLE BEAR MARKETS.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened about nominal, with heavy receipts and large increase in the visible, but in spite the late bearish factors, the market from ⅛ to ⅜ of a cent only lower, and oats about nominal, and closed lower. Business was very dull, closed lower. Cables were nominally changed.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:—

	Yesterday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Nov.	57	....	....	....	....
Dec.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅝	....	....
May	61¾	61⅝	62⅛	....	....
Corn—					
Nov.	28¼	28⅛	28⅜	....	....
May	29⅞	29⅝	29½	29¼	....
Oats—					
Nov.	18	....	....	....	....
May	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20¼	....
Pork—					
Nov.	8.90	....	....	....	....
Jan.	9.05	9.02	9.02	8.95	....
Lard—					
Nov.	5.47	....	....	....	....
Jan.	5.60	5.57	5.60	5.55	....
Short ribs—					
Nov.	4.42	....	....	....	....
Jan.	4.57	4.55	4.55	4.52	....

Milwaukee, Nov. 18, 1.15 p.m. — Closing—56¾c Nov., 57¼c Dec.

Duluth, Nov. 18, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—No. 1 hard, 55¾c cash; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c cash.

Toledo, Nov. 18, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—64¾c Nov. and Dec.

St. Louis, Nov. 18, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—58⅝c Nov., 58⅜c Dec.

New York, Nov. 18, 2.20 p.m. — Closing—Wheat, 64⅝c Dec., 67½c May; corn, 36½c Nov., 36¼c Dec., 35⅝c May.

AMERICAN APPLES IN ENGLAND.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.—At the sale of American apples to-day 9,869 barrels were disposed of. Greenings brought from 8s 6d to 9s; Baldwins, 13s to 15s 6d; Newton Pippins 3d to 18s 9d; Northern Spy, 12s 3d, and Tolmans, 10s 3d to 12s 6d.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	Nov. 16, 1895.	Nov. 9, 1895.	Nov. 17, 1894.
Visible supply U.S. and Can	60,326,000	59,936,000	52,[illegible]
On passage to U. K	17,040,000	16,880,000	18,47[illegible]
On passage to Continent	9,120,000	8,480,000	5,[illegible]
Total	$86,486,000	$82,296,000	76,[illegible]

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The SS. Lake Huron is expected here on Wednesday from Liverpool, and if all goes well will be the last ocean steamship to leave for this season on Saturday next.

The SS. Montevideo arrived in port from London with a general cargo. She sails again to-morrow morning.

The SS. Memphis sails on Wednesday morning for Bristol with cattle and a general cargo.

The SS. Norwegian sails to-morrow for Glasgow with cattle and a general cargo.

The SS. Clyde sails to-morrow for St. John's with a general cargo.

At a meeting of the Harbor Commissioners this morning Pilot Joseph Sefrol Leamon had had his certificate suspended for one year from date for being drunk on board the SS. Kildonan.

The new Dominion liner Canada, which is being built at the shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Harling & Wolff, Belfast, was launched on New Year's Day. It is said she will be twice the size of the Labrador.

New York, Nov. 18—Arrived: steamer Fuerst Bismarck, from Genoa, La Champagne, from Havre.

The Allan Line R.M.S. Numidian arrived at Halifax at midnight on Sunday.

DIED.

LLOYD—Suddenly, at 56 Park avenue, on the 18th inst., John Y. Lloyd, late of the G.T.R., in his 73rd year.

Funeral from his late residence on Monday, Nov. 20, at 2.30 p.m., to St. Martin's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED. Mantel bed, open grate, cheap. 1 Latour street.

WANTED LIVE STRONG LAD [illegible] on Cakes. Apply at once to [illegible] SON, 1 Dunlop Place, Westmount.

WANTED, A NURSEMAID, WILLING assist with housework. Apply at [illegible] toine street.

WANTED, FULL DRESS SUIT, IN 3 feet order; height 5 feet 10 inches, chest [illegible]. Address B.M.H., 'Witness' Office.

MR. LAURIER AT LACHINE.

A Large Crowd Welcomes the Liberal Leader.

A large number of people assembled at La[illegible] last Saturday afternoon to attend the Liberal meeting of the Jacques Cartier campaign. The crowd met in a large marquie near Convent station, and was presided over by Mr. H. Deslauriers, [illegible] Lachine, and Mr. Robert Bickerdike as chairman.

The principal speakers were the Hon. [illegible] Laurier and the Hon. David Mills. On the platform were also Messrs. [illegible] Tarte, M.P., Ald. Beausoleil, [illegible] H. Hart, M.P., Vaudreuil; L. A. Prevost, M.P., C. A. Geoffrion, M. P., James Sutherland, the Liberal whip; Chas. Fitzpatrick, M.L.A., Quebec; Chas. S. Hyman, London, Ont.; Dr. Valois, Dr. Chamberland, Ald. Penny, Ald. Dupre, Ald. Lespérance, P. Pigeon, ex-Mayor of Lachine; N. Charbonneau, Liberal candidate for Jacques Cartier; Gustave Drolet, J. F. Brault, George Horne, R. E. Esdaile, [illegible] Adams, Jonathan Hodgson, Thos. [illegible], James McShane, Wm. Cunningham, [illegible] Gauthier, J. R. Roy, Dr. [illegible], Montreal; Robt. Lucas and Wm. [illegible].

[illegible] was en fete for the occasion. Flags fluttered and waved everywhere and Japanese and Chinese lanterns were greatly in evidence.

Beausoleil was the first speaker, and urged his hearers to cast their votes for Mr. Charbonneau and in the interests and triumph of the Liberal party.

Mr. Charbonneau, the candidate for the county, was received with applause when he rose to speak. He charged the government with being the cause of hard times in Canada. Its fiscal policy was ruining the country, its administration wasteful, and it was breeding dissension between the various nationalities in the country. He entered the contest that he might devote himself to settling the great questions which confronted the country.

Mr. Charles S. Hyman, London, next spoke. The Liberals in Ontario had the same confidence in Mr. Laurier as the people in Quebec had and recognized in him the one man most fitted to be the head of state affairs. The present policy put race against race and creed against creed. Conservative speakers would come before them and misrepresent the trade policy of the Liberal party, but this policy was very clear. In conclusion the speaker urged the electors to support the Liberal candidate in the coming election and make one step towards honest government.

Mayor Deslauriers read a short address in French from the Lachine Liberal Club, welcoming the leader and pledging its support. Mr. Bickerdike also read an address from the Lake St. Louis Liberal Club, which was to the effect that the moment was fast approaching when the reign of the government would be sealed at the polls. A government which has piled up a vast national debt and basely sought to maintain itself in power by [illegible] attempts to arouse race and religious prejudices in the different provinces. They hailed him as a liberator of the country from all those evils.

Mr. Laurier was received with prolonged cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. He thanked his compatriots for their kind sentiments and encouragement. He entered into a long exposition of the trade policy of the party. Farmers all know that the value of their farms had decreased twenty-five percent since 1878, while the cost of the necessaries of life had increased. Protection had not brought about the era of prosperity which was prophesied of it, but it was ruining the farmer and the mechanic who had to pay more for everything and get less money to do it with. The Liberal party intended to reform the tariff and to establish an equilibrium between the prices of what people sold and what they had to purchase. The speaker, referring to the school question, spoke of the violation of true government. At the conclusion of Mr. Laurier's speech Mr. Tarte addressed a few words in French, concluded as follows:—I [illegible] you as a Liberal of the Liberals, a Liberal of the English school, a disciple of Charles James Fox, Daniel O'Connell, and of the greatest of them all, William Ewart Gladstone. From them I take my principles which I shall always be faithful to. I ask you to endorse by your votes Mr. Charbonneau, and at the elections for the Liberal candidate. In my place I will [illegible] one of my great friends, the Hon. David Mills. The latter in a few words, among other things, said Canada could give to the present administration than it had for the last fifteen years—a large increased immigration, more settlers and open up better markets.

Mr. [illegible], M.P.P. for Quebec West, followed in a brief but eloquent speech which should be encouraged the Liberals to work for the triumph of the principles in Federal politics, whose honesty and efficiency were so apparent at the present time.

Mr. [illegible] said that the working men had been deceived. Condemnation of the vacillation of the government and the corruption and extravagance of its officers.

Mr. McShane said that the announcement made by Mr. Laurier should please all. He (the speaker) was working for Montreal Centre but he was [illegible] with him. In Hochelaga Mr. Mallay would sweep the field. Liberals wanted best men as their candidates, and a leader like Mr. Laurier.

Mr. Penny reminded the electors of the necessity for hard work in the coming campaign. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Geoffrion, Tarte, Lemieux, Beausoleil and Lafontaine. The meeting broke up after cheers had been given for Mr. Laurier, the candidate and the speakers.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The largest Fur Store in Canada where you find the richest Jackets, Coats, Fur Sets of all sorts is Chs. Desjardins & Co., 1537 St. Catherine street east.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It cannot be truthfully denied that the following characteristics have associated themselves with separate schools, and further that in the very nature of things they are absolutely inseparable from them as a system, while society consists of the elements of which it is now composed:

1st. Educationally, compared with public schools, separate schools are a failure and are detrimental to the interests of such as attead them, and thus a public injury.

2nd. Socially, separate schools are an evil, as they tend to, and do actually create false distinctions and estrangements in society which should be united in sympathies.

3rd. Politically, separate schools are mischievous and are always a bone of contention over which the bitterest strife is exhibited and the angriest passions excited.

4th. Morally, the indictment against separate schools is sustained beyond possibility of truthful contradiction by the prison statistics already submitted. The moral restraint when measured by results is comparatively nil.

5th. Religiously, when looked upon as a means of religious instruction the lack of moral restraint destroys all claim of separate schools to be classed among the means of imparting religious knowledge in any proper sense of the word religious. This is merely its negative aspect. The positive aspect is worse for the very principle upon which the desire for religious teaching in separate schools is based, is an assumption of pharisaical superiority, or still worse, arises from a determination of the priestly class to hold the intellect as well as the consciences of men in their grasp. We are, therefore, shut up to public schools in which secular sciences only form the curriculum; or separate and sectarian schools for every sect in which each can teach its own creed with the above evils as an inseparable entail.

But, it is asked, are the young to receive no religious teaching? Is the Word of God to be discarded? Are our children to grow up godless? and as the speaker already quoted, said, 'with nothing given them which would supply the motive power for their conduct in life.' The reply is, 'By no means.' This is not desired, nor will it follow. And just here we reach the baleful and destructive conception which finds its logical development in the principle of separate schools for religious or, more properly, sectarian teaching. The assumption is that if the child be not taught religion by the same instructor who leads him into a knowledge of secular science his religious instincts are not developed, and his religious education neglected and imperfect. Many rebuttals crowd forward to destroy this absurd view. 1st. The first is sufficient to undo the claim that religious teaching in public schools is of any considerable value, and that has already been noticed, viz: the abnormal ratio of criminals among those who have separate schools as an institution. But this simply negatives the claim for separate schools as moral and religious agencies, the positive is properly demanded. A very brief examination will discover the proper method, but for it we must not only go to experience, but to the duties which God has imposed upon us and which are inseparable from a proper discharge of our duty. The proper knowledge of our duty to God and our duty to our fellow, is incomparably the most important knowledge of which the intellect is capable, and in order that this greatest and only essential knowledge be given us our Heavenly Father has in wisdom and love placed the duty of imparting this knowledge on those with whom the child has the closest relations and who are bound to the child by the strongest ties of tender love—the parents. From them religious instruction in theory and in practice can come with a power absolutely unattainable by any other. For the teacher or priest to essay to take the duty off the shoulders and heart of the parent is an interference with the method of the all-wise God. The effects are witnessed in the results of separate schools and all kindred institutions where ecclesiasticism seeks to discharge the duties God has placed on parents. And here in the willingness of parents who are unfaithful to this weightiest and holiest duty we find the primal cause of separate schools. It arises perhaps unconsciously to the parent in a desire that his child may have the moral and religious training which he is too indolent or perhaps too irreligious to give the child himself. Experience both here and in other lands has shown us that among a people of different religious beliefs, religious teachings in the public schools which are supported out of public taxes cannot be given without an injury to the consciences of some from whom the taxes are collected, which is contrary to the basal truths of Protestantism. Separate schools in which each Church teaches its peculiar dogmas have demonstrated not only their hopeless inadequacy but the baleful results on communities of the effort. Educationally and morally they are a shameful failure. They can produce educational weaklings, social Pharisees and ecclesiastical Ishmaelites, but not their quota of good citizens. It appears, then, that to a people of various creeds such as are found in Canada, the following is the course we should pursue: We all are fully agreed that the child must have an education in which scientific and religious knowledge must occupy the proper place. Let each be assigned its proper value. Let the parent in the home and the minister in his pastoral relations properly discharge their respective duties to the child and his religious education will be supplied as God intended it should be, and there will be no necessity that it be supplemented in public schools. Then let the qualifications of a teacher reach to the proper moral standard as well as to scientific requirements and the pupil will have a broad and well-rounded education in which bigotry and narrowness will not necessarily form a chief constituent. This means that public schools confine their teaching to training in secular science which justice demands in a mixed community. This means, also, setting the face as adamant against any further extension of that mischievous system of separate schools in any form having a claim on public moneys or enjoying any exemption from school tax as a reward for their bigotry in organizing separate schools. Let Manitoba stand firm.

SPECTATOR.

Nov. 12, 1895.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Needle Association concert at the Monument National. Recitation by Mr. Louis H. Frechette, Canada's own poet. Causerie by Mr. M. Sauvalle. Wednesday, Nov. 20. See programme.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Special From One of "Poetic Ad" Admirers.

The praise of love and maidens gay,
Has ever been the poet's rule;
More practical my humble lay,
I sing of cotton, silk and wool.
And after all love's but a dream—
A phantom sprite—and nothing more—
Not so the burden of my theme,
The treasures of John Allan's store.

Here's value in the Men's Furnishing line,
To meet the taste and purse of all;
Where beauty, strength and style combine
To suit the cot and lordly hall.
The prices, too, are cut so keen,
No wonder round us people pour,
And vow the like has ne'er been seen.
Such bargains at John Allan's Store.

We need no puff to prove our claims,
The record of the years gone by
Is more than clap-trap 'little games'
Adopted by the squealing fry.
Our business methods have so stirr'd
The public mind from shore to shore,
Our name is now a household word:
Who has not heard of Allan's Store?

A single glance will show to all
Who steps within this far-famed store,
There is at least in Montreal,
One business honest to the core.
Our goods are fresh as morning dew,
No ancient stock from days of yore;
Just look us up, you'll never rue,
A visit made to Allan's Store.

JOHN ALLAN,

Clothier, Hatter and Outfitter,

569 to 665 CRAIG STREET,

First door east of Mr. Lyons's Drug Store. 18

THANKSGIVING DAY,

NOV. 21, 1895.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

CHILDREN'S DAY

At BANNISTER'S,

QUEEN'S BLOCK SHOE STORE,

Cor. Victoria & Catherine st.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 19th and 20th, will be devoted to the wants of the

LITTLE FOLK.

Note our Special Thanksgiving Offering.

Those lovely New Style Dongola Kid Foxed Button Boots, Pat. Tip.

Sizes 8 x 10½, $1.25, regular price $1.50
" 11 x 2 $1.50, " " $1.75

Fine Oil Pebble Button Boots Foxed, Tipt, Spring Heels.

Sizes 8 x 10½, $1.00, regular price $1.25
" 11 x 2 $1.25, " " $1.50

These goods are to be seen in OUR WINDOW on Victoria street, and will we l repay a journey from any part of the city to see what you can get for so little money, in Style, Fit and Durability,

J. F. BANNISTER,

QUEEN'S BLOCK.

Property.

WESTMOUNT PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCES at $3,200, $3,500, $5,000, $6,000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000.

Choice Lots at 10c per foot.
" " at 25c per foot.

NEW COTTAGE $2,000, 7 rooms, and 5,750 feet of land at

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE,

adjoining and N.W. of Westmount.

CITY HOUSES.

DORCHESTER ST., (Double House) $18,000.

BISHOP ST., $11,000 and $15,000.

CRESCENT ST., $12,000.

Good Block of Houses paying 8 percent.

2 Acres of Land, 4c per foot.

JOHN A. TEES & CO.,

Board of Trade Building.

AUCTION SALE,

At Salesroom, 181 St. James St.,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

1. Corner Charlevoix and Ryde sts.
St. Gabriel Ward—A brick encased block, comprising eleven dwellings and one store, built on lot 90 ft. by 58 ft. Particulars at this office.

2. To close an estate—Wellington st.
A fine lot, 40 ft. by 79 ft. area, 3,160 feet, adjoining Mrs. Lomas's hotel property.

3. Lower Lachine Road,
A corner block of land, 121½ ft. by 280 feet, area, 36,800 feet, situated about 200 yards west of the Pavilion Road.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.

To Let.

BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE FOR light manufacturing establishment or warehouse. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 7

FLATS TO LET, SUITABLE FOR WAREROOMS or light manufacturing business, with office or store on ground floor. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 7

TO LET, CHEAP, TO DESIRABLE TENANTS, light warerooms, with office on ground floor; next door to 'Witness' Office; are being put in thorough repair. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

OFFICE OR SHOP, WITH TWO FINE Flats, in 'Witness' Building. Apply at the 'Witness' Office. 7

TO LET, No. 37 ST. GENEVIEVE STREET, Beautiful Lower Tenement, of 7 rooms, and bathroom; can be had cheap by a desirable tenant. Apply to STEPHENS & WARNECRE, 1778 Notre Dame street. 18

TO RENT, SPACES WITH POWER, AND heated by steam. We have rented several, but have more left. Also have some good machinery for sale; morticer, tenoning and other wood working machinery. Apply to the Thos. F. G. Foisy Piano Manufacturing Company, No. 214 Papineau avenue. 15

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER, LARGE flat suitable for machine shop. H. R. IVES & CO., Queen street. 11

TO LET, CHEAP FOR THE WINTER, south side of Milton, between St. Urbain and St. Famille streets, an upper flat, containing seven rooms, hot and cold water, Daisy furnace, gas and electric light; beautiful situation overlooking garden. Address G.B., 'Witness' Office. 26

TO LET.

New Stone Houses at COTE ST. ANTOINE, $25.00, on Argyle avenue and Montrose avenue, on rising land; one ready for occupation, others finishing. Also, large Brick House, 18 Plateau street, near Bleury, above St. Catherine, 14 Rooms, thoroughly renovated; good for large family or boarding house; very central.

T. JAMES CLAXTON,

180 St. James street.

16

Property.

WANTED, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A building suitable for light manufacturing, 12,000 feet floor space, with privilege of renting power and heat; rent about $600. Full particulars to BUILDING, 'Witness' Office. 8

FOR SALE, AT WESTMOUNT, THAT handsome pressed brick and stone trimmed Villa, corner of Western and Victoria ave.; $1,000 cash; balance at low rate of interest, if bought before Nov 1; no reasonable offer will be refused from parties suitable to the vendor. Principals only dealt with. For permits to view, apply to THOS. C. BULMER, Victoria Cottage, corner of Victoria avenue and Cote St. Antoine Road. 25

Property.

FOR SALE

By P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent,

97 St. James street.

Self-contained Cottage, 9 Rooms, No. 218 St. Christophe street, $2,350; ½ cash, bal. monthly; no interest.

For Sale, Self-contained Stone House, 10 Rooms, on Prince Arthur street, $5,250; ¼ cash.

For Sale, Double Tenement, Stone, Lusignan street, $4,800.

For Sale, Self-contained Stone Residence, on St. Antoine street, $8,500.

For Sale, St. Antoine street, new well-built Stone Tenement Block, $9,000.

For Sale, Ontario street, Commercial Block, $18,000.

For Sale, Cote des Neiges, on Cote St. Luke road, 3 arpents of land, beautiful site, 8-Room House; cheap to prompt buyer.

For Sale, Vaudreuil Village, good Brick House, $6,000.

For Sale, St. Anne's Village, good Brick House, $3,500.

For Sale, St. Anne's Village, 8-Room Cottage with one acre of land, fine garden, $2,500.

For Sale at Chambly, 10 acres land, with Cottage and outbuildings, for $2,000.

For Sale on Visitation street, A1 Brick Tenement Block, $11,000.

P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent,

97 St. James street.

FARMS FOR SALE

By P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent,

97 St. James street.

Farm, 140 arpents, at Vaudreuil, having a frontage of 12 arpents, on Lake of Two Mountains, good buildings, $10,500.

Farm of 80 arpents at St. Anne's, $3,500.

Farm of 10 arpents at St. Anne's, extra choice and well built, close to stations, beautiful water frontage; price and conditions at office.

Farm of 40 arpents at St. Anne's, on Lake of Two Mountains, with new Stone House, water, b. and w.c. in house, 14 rooms, fine point, $10,000.

Farm of 400 acres at Richmond, adjoining the town, extra good buildings; residence solid brick, cost $7,000; 16 Rooms. This is beyond doubt the cheapest farm in Canada, $10,000; very little cash, bal. 4 percent. The lady having left Canada is bound to sell.

Farm, 175 acres in Eastern Townships, belongs to a widow who must sell, cost $5,500 lately, will accept $3,500; easy terms. For above Farms apply to

P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent,

97 St. James street.

FOR SALE

Block of New Stone Houses, beautiful situation on rising land, at Westmount, on Argyle avenue and Montrose street; two at $5,000, four at $5,500, one $6,000.

T. JAMES CLAXTON,

180 St. James street.

16

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS,

CATALOGUES, ETC.,

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Employment Wanted.

A SMART BOY, AGED 12, WANTS WORK as Errand Boy or in a factory. Address or apply to WILLIE TAYLOR, 420 Richmond street. 16

Clerks, Travellers, &c.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 21, situation in office or warehouse; several years experience and good references. Address L. 16, 'Witness' Office. 15

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Young woman, employment in the evenings, such as books to post up, etc; has a practical knowledge of bookkeeping; terms moderate. Address E. L., care of Willison Bros., Prince Arthur street. 15
15

Domestics.

DEAN CARMICHAEL WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as mother's help, for a well recommended young woman, experienced in teaching children. 15

WANTED, SITUATIONS AS HOUSE and Tablemand, or Tablemaid, in a small family; Protestant. Address, by letter, to E.R., 17 Brunswick street. 18

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as Cook or General Servant. Apply to 42 Devienne street (rear) 18

WANTED, SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, Protestant, as nursemaid, or light housework. Apply 25 University street. 218

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Middle aged woman, work by the day, or situation as good plain cook. Apply at 11 St. Monique street. 15

WANTED, A SITUATION AS GENERAL Servant, by one having good references. Address Miss DUNBAR, Basement of Calvary Church. 12

Gardeners, Farm Laborers, Laborers, Coachmen, &c., &c.,

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, JUST ARRIVED (married), is in need of a situation, as Groom, Caretaker; handy and active and not afraid of work. Please apply Matron St. George's Home, St. Antoine street. 16

WANTED, BY A FANCY GOODS PACKER of long experience; a situation; wages not so much an object as steady, light employment. Address D.K. 3, 'Witness' Office. 18

Mechanics.

PIANO TUNING — PRACTICAL PIANO Tuner; ten years' experience in Hamburg, Germany. Will tune Pianos at $1.00. Pianos repaired and polished at reasonable rates. Country orders promptly attended to. Apply by letter, to 290 Roy street. 4

Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.

WANTED, DRESSMAKING BY THE DAY, in private family, by first-class dressmaker. Apply 13 Mayor street. 18

Wanted.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's cast-off clothing, furs, musical instruments, fire arms. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address to M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. 15

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing and Furs. Good prices paid on account of having good demand. Apply 577a Craig street. M. GOLDSTEIN. 22

TO FARMERS—WANTED, REGULAR SUPply of Cream; state quantity and price to CASH, 'Witness' Office. 13

WANTED, A PUP; MUST BE THE SMALLest specimen of Black and Tan or Fox Terrier. Address, giving price, to R.M., 'Witness' Office. 15

Rooms and Board.

FURNISHED ROOMS. 23 HANOVER street. 16

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET FOR LADY or Gentleman; private family. 206 Prince Arthur street.

LARGE ROOM AND BOARD ON BATH-room flat, for married coupe or two gentlemen; terms moderate. 681 St. James street. 15

ROOMS—DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, PARlor and Bedroom, on first and second floors, three nice rooms on upper flat. 458 Guy street. 16

Lost, Strayed and Found

FOUND, ON THE CORNER OF BERTHElet and Aylmer streets, Key Ring, containing four keys. Owner can have same by applying at the 'Witness' Office. 18

LOST, A NUT-BROWN HORSE (16 hands), not clipped and a roan pony, clipped. The finder will please return to Livery Stables, 79 Burnside Place, and be suitably rewarded. 15

LOST, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, FROM A Buggy, a Leather Strap, with a hook on each end. Anyone returning the same to P. E. LAYTON & BRO., 148 Peel street, will be rewarded. 18

LOST, SATURDAY, BLEURY OR DORchester streets to Beaver Hall, two Horshoe Scarf Pins. Reward at HENRY GRANT & SON, Beaver Hall. 18

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN—RELIABLE LADIES or Gentlemen needing money in small or large amounts, and having good security, should call at 204 St. James street, Room 3. Transactions strictly confidential. 15
15

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $400 TO $100,000, from 5 to 6 percent; repayable if desired in small monthly instalments. Mortgages and municipal debentures purchased. CLARENCE J. McCUAIG, Room 3, 162 St. James street, Montreal. 9

MONEY TO LEND.

We always have money to lend on first mortgage on city real estate.
Low rates of interest for large amounts.
Expenses kept down in all cases.
Loans put through quickly when required.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

15

Financial.

WANTED, TO BORROW, $2,500 at 5 percent, on city property; rental, $682; corporation value, $5,240. P. E. BROWN, 97 St. James street. 16

TARIFF

FOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—25 cents for 12 words, each insertion; additional words, 2 cents each, per insertion.
SITUATIONS WANTED — 10 cents for 20 words or less; three insertions, 25 cents; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.
SITUATIONS VACANT — 10 cents for 20 words each insertion; additional words, ½ cent per extra word each insertion.
PUPILS WANTED—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents; 6 insertions, 40c; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.
SPECIFIC ARTICLES (second-hand) — 10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c. Second-hand dealers come under 'Business Cards.'
LOST ARTICLES—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.
FOUND ARTICLES—25 cents for 25 words, each insertion. When found articles can be left at office as security for charges, compensation will be looked for to person claiming property.
BOARD AND ROOMS TO LET or WANTED 10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c.
HOUSES AND REAL ESTATE—20 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $1.
SWAPS—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents.
FINANCIAL—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.
BUSINESS CHANCES—25 cts. for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.
BUSINESS CARDS—25 cents for 25 words, 6 insertions, $1.25.
MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—60 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $3.50.
ALL OTHER 'WANTED' ADVERTISEMENTS, 25 cents for 25 words, each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are NET CASH with order. When advertisements are sent in without being prepaid, numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
The above mentioned charge is always the minimum, even though the advertisement does not contain the number of words allowed. Additional words may be had pro rata. 5

Situations Vacant.

BOYS WANTED, TO SELL THE 'WITNESS' on the streets, or procure a round of their own, which they would serve from 4 to 6 p.m., without interfering with their attendance at school. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 3

WANTED, AT ONCE, BOY, aged about 17, to take care of horse. Apply between 2 and 3 p.m., to 58 Mackay street. 18

Clerks, Travellers, &c.

WANTED, THREE GOOD SALES LADIES, with experience in dry goods. Apply to Mr. STUART, at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street. 18

WANTED, GIRL FOR CASH DESK FOR our new store corner of Centre and Ropery streets, Point St. Charles. Must reside near store, and have best of references. Apply head office, 839 St. Catherine street east. The Lang Packing & Provision Co., Ltd. 18

Domestics.

WANTED, NURSE FOR TWO CHILDREN; references required. Apply 15 Mackay st. 18

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL Servant, with reference. Apply 4 to 5 and 7 to 8 evening, at 31 Metcalfe street. 14

For Sale.

FOR SALE, ENCYCLOPAEDIA, CHAMbers's new edition; ten volumes; new; cost $30; will sell for $10. Address ENCYCLOPAEDIA, 'Witness' Office. 15

FOR SALE, TWO FEMALE PUG PUPpies, three months old, beautifully marked and well bred; price $5, or $3 for one. Address PUGS, 'Witness' Office. 16

FOR SALE, TWO PARTRIDGE COCHIN Cocks, 12 Yearling Hens, 12 Cockerels, and 20 Pullets. All from first prize stock. Address T. BARROW, Longueuil. 18

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION; KINDling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Hardwood Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Tel. 8353. 11

FOR SALE, THE HARNEY SEWING MAchine; the latest, therefore the best; shipped to any responsible names to test and inspect. M. J. HARNEY, P.O. Box 511, Montreal. 13

FOR SALE, KILN DRIED KINDLING Wood, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, cut, stove lengths, $1.50 per load. MONTREAL KINDLING WOOD CO., corner St. James and Guy. Telephone 8110. 15

FOR SALE, A REFLECTING TELESCOPE (Brashear 'Specula' and 'Diagonal') 8¼ aperture, 6 feet focus, 3 eye-pieces, and an excellent 'Finder.' Apply to J. H. OXLEY, 254 St. James street, Montreal. 22

DRY KINDLING WOOD

LARGE LOADS, $2.

HENDERSON BROS.

Telephone 8211. 344 William street.

Pupils Wanted.

SHORTHAND AND BOOK-KEEPING thoroughly taught by mail. First lesson free. For circular, etc., address KELLY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Prescott, Ont. 15

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS.—FORTY NEW, EASY-SELLING Household Articles; no fakes. Send six cents in stamps for catalogue. The U. S SPECIALTY CO., Toronto. 19

AGENTS, WE HAVE POSITIVELY THE best sellers ever offered; all are household articles of genuine merit; in order that our territory and catalogues may not fall into the hands of children or unreliable parties, we require six cents in stamps to be sent, upon receipt of which we will mail 32-page catalogue with blank application for territory; postal cards not answered. U. S. SPECIALTY CO., Toronto. 21

Miscellaneous.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. Office open evenings. 13

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

S. Canada.....Building.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Labrador.....	Nov. 4, 1 p.m.	Nov. 7, 2 p.m.
Scotsman.....	Nov. 14, 1 p.m.	Nov. 21, 2 p.m.
Vancouver....	Jan. 2, 1 p.m.	Jan. 4, 2 p.m.

Rates of passage: First cabin, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or Londonderry, $56 to $70; return, $100 to $130, according to steamer and berth. Second cabin to Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow, $30; return, $55. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $16.

'Vancouver' and 'Labrador' do not carry cattle.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament street.
18

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE
Sailing from MONTREAL every THURSDAY Morning.

From Glasgow.		From Montreal.
Oct. 20	SS. Amaryndhia	Nov. 10

.....AGENTS.....
Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.
Chicago.....Henderson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE
Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle-on-Tyne.		From Montreal to London.
	SS. Iona	Nov. 20

All the London steamers will take cargo for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EAST COAST SERVICE.
Aberdeen, Leith and Dundee, at intervals.
SS. Iona, for Leith.....Nov. 20

Agents: CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & CARTER, 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; G. V. TURSBULL & CO., Leith; HENDERSON BROS., Chicago; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

Special Accommodation for Butter, Cheese and Provisions, also Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to any point in **Canada or Western States.**
And by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.
Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo.
For further particulars apply to
ROBT. REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.
13

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

Direct Sailings Between
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMERS.	From MONTREAL.
Sat., Nov. 2	Lake Ontario	Wed., Nov. 20.
Thur., Nov. 7	Lake Huron	Fri., Nov. 22.

Rates of Passage Montreal to Liverpool:
FIRST CABIN—Single Ticket, $40, $45 and $50. Round trip tickets, $80, $85 and $90, according to steamer and location of berth.
SECOND CABIN—To and from Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow and Belfast, $25.50; round trip, $50. To or from London, $30.50; round trip, $56.
Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, $16; to Bristol or Cardiff, $18.00.
NOTE—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding and eating and drinking utensils free of charge.
Passengers embark at 8 p.m. day previous to sailing date, as steamer sails at day break.
Freight carried at lowest rates, and to all important points, both in Canada and Great Britain, on through bills of lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.
For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to
B. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool.
D. W. CAMPBELL, Manager, 18 Hospital st., Montreal.
29

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION, and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.
NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC STATE, ANCHOR TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.
☞ Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
☞ Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 184 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail, only $99.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Office Telephone, No. 1537. House Telephone, 3081.
2

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
From Pier 14, North River, New York.
(Foot of Fulton street.)

St. Louis	Wed., Nov. 20, 11.00 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Nov. 27, 11.00 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Dec. 4, 11.00 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Dec. 11, 11.00 a.m.
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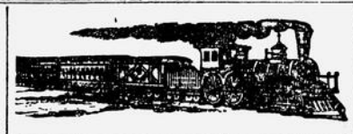

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9

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE ANTI SALT AND SAND CAMPAIGN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you be kind enough to give us an opportunity in your valuable paper to instruct the public, and more especially the horse owners and taxpayers of the city, about our Union, its existence and its doings. When the recognized authorities are not acting in the matter should the citizens be left to the mercy and indifference of monopolies? You will see at a glance, and so will everybody, that no private individual would have been allowed to act in such a manner as the Street Railway has been doing. It was high time that steps were taken to protect the people suffering from their actions. Hence the existence of a third party. On Feb. 7, 1894, a petition was sent to the members of the Road Committee on behalf of the horse owners, rich or poor, supported by a well-known attorney, exposing the grievances suffered on account of the scattering of salt and sand on the streets by the Montreal Street Railway Company, then in full swing; and the committee was strongly urged to stop that illegal practice. The elections being over, the said petition was carefully put aside, thus willingly sacrificing the interests of the horse owners. The injury was generally admitted, and now everybody admits (but themselves) that the company can certainly employ other means of getting rid of the snow on its tracks than salt, which is the most effective and cheapest substance known, and also the most destructive, to the detriment of all horse owners. Furthermore, the said company, without the approval of the city surveyor, was permitted to continue its icy footpath. They sprinkled the salt by the pailfull and made a deluge of our streets, with effect most damaging to everything that it came in contact with. Even pedestrians have had to suffer from it. Their feet were constantly cold, and it ruined their shoes. Passengers often declared that the electric cars were a great convenience, but one step off the cars into such a nuisance, which clings to every kind of footgear, and the convenience was soon forgotten and only the evil thought of. In fact it has been one of the finest channels for the propagation of 'grippe' in our city.

To insist that the snow can be removed by other means, and one of the objects of the Horse Owners' Protective Union is to attain that end. Now is the time for action. Winter is coming, and we must take measures to prevent a repetition of the practice of last winter. The company has no valid excuse for persisting in the pernicious use of salt and sand, seeing that it is putting into their huge safe the net surplus of $2,500 daily. That salt nuisance has been condemned in New York, Boston, St. Paul, Toronto, and many other cities. Why should it be allowed here any longer? The Horse Owners' Protective Union was organized in December, 1894, to protect and to define the rights of the taxpayers of this city and those surrounding municipalities, and in the interests of all horse owners, rich or poor, but especially with reference to the use of salt and sand on the streets by the Street Railway Company, for the benefit of all, as the harm done with such a deleterious substance touches every one. An action was taken before the Recorder's Court to prevent this nuisance by the said railway company. During the trial a large amount of evidence was given, not only by horse owners and merchants, but also by veterinary surgeons, condemning very strongly the use of salt as being extremely injurious to the horse, as well as objectionable to man; and it was furthermore proven that the roads were completely destroyed in winter. It also impedes pedestrians and vehicular traffic. This case has been postponed from time to time, owing to the Recorder's illness, and is again postponed to an early date for further hearing. During that period the union has all the same eagerly sustained the people's rights.

The assistance received up to date in aid of the work has been very slight. The work of the union has been carried on under the supervision of Mr. F. X. O. Levert, as general manager and secretary, who has devoted his whole time thereto. Mr. M. Girouard, of Foster, Martin & Girouard, have been and are the legal advisers of the union. The fight we have undertaken is not of an ordinary scope, for the company is powerful, but we will fight to the last for the vindication of our rights. So it is left entirely in the hands of the interested parties, and all business men and horse owners, rich or poor, should decide.

F. X. O. LEVERT.

WHO ARE THE REGULARS?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—This question was asked in a recent issue of your paper. Will you permit me to try to answer it. It is claimed by the larger body of medical men that they alone are the regular practitioners and that anyone who practises medicine in a different way has passed beyond the reach of their respect. He is treated with contempt and spoken of as a 'knave or a fool.' He must not be spoken to with civility. They refuse to meet him in a consultation and should one of their number with more sense and graciousness do so, the latter is threatened with the loss of their friendly intercourse. The 'Regulars' have now gone further, having refused to allow a 'regularly' educated and 'regularly' qualified medical man to eat with them, and to join them in paying honor to a doctor eminently worthy of it, on the ground that he did not belong to the 'regular profession.'

What is the meaning of the word 'regular'? The dictionary derives it from 'regula,' 'a rule,' and defines it as being (1) 'conformed to a rule'; (2), 'being or constituted in accordance with a general law or principle,' and, (3), 'steady, or uniform in a course of practice.'

A regular physician is one who has been so constituted by a university or proper licensing body irrespective of his methods of treating disease. The self-styled 'regulars' are under no law as to drug treatment. One may almost kill his patients with drugs, some actually do kill, whilst another gives as little as possible, following the advice of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to a graduating class, 'Beware of drugs, for you know that the drugs you give a sick man will make a well man sick.' He could not have said this of homoeopathists for even their most bitter opponents must acknowledge that if their infinitesimals do no good they cannot injure the human organism like crude drugs in large doses. The curative power of the small dose given on the homoeopathic principle is beyond questioning, otherwise every sick homoeopathist who regains health would show that sick people get better of every disease more quickly without drugs than with them.

It is no uncommon thing for doctors attending the same hospital to follow the most diverse method of drug treatment of the same diseases. This cannot be 'regular practice,' 'conformed to a rule.' Then, why denounce a 'regularly constituted doctor' because he treats disease with small doses on the principle that 'similars cure similars,' believing that in so doing he acts in 'accordance with a general law or principle.' If it is no departure from 'regular practice' for one to give a large dose and another a small one, for one to apply blisters or poultices in pneumonia, while another depends entirely upon the internal action of drugs, may not another be allowed to treat disease on the homoeopathis principle without ceasing to be a 'regular medical practitioner?' Are the gentlemen who denounce him acting 'in accordance with a general law' by their opposite methods of drug treatment.

If the homoeopathist has passed through a regular course of medical study, has received his diploma from a regular University and has his license to practise medicine and surgery from the legal licensing body he is a 'regular practitioner' and has the right to be treated as such. But perhaps one belonging to what is sometimes called the 'old school' says, 'Oh, but he does not practise as we do.' Pray how do you practise? To ascertain this an individual in the United States addressed a note to twenty physicians, ten of the old school and ten of the new. He selected the most eminent men in each school, residing in cities scattered over the country from Boston to San Francisco. His note fully described the case of a sufferer from indigestion. He asked for prescription, and enclosed a fee of two dollars to each. Of the old school, eight sent prescriptions. I simply give the names of the drugs prescribed, omitting quantities and time of taking the medicine: One doctor sent four prescriptions:

1. R. Tr. Cinchona Co., Tr. Gentian Co., Ac. Hydrochlor. Syrup Simp.
2. R. Pepsin, Bismuth Subnit.
3. R. Pulv. Glycyrrh.
4. Aloe Soctorine, Podophillin Ipecacuanha Pulv., Ext. Nux Vom., Ext. Hyoscyami., Ext. Colocynth.,

The second doctor sent two prescriptions:

1. R. Tr. Nux Vom., Acid Muriatic Dil., Tr. Cinchona Co., Syrup Auranatii.
2. Lady Webster's Dinner Pill.

The third doctor ordered Salicin. The fourth Quin. Sulph. Aloin. Ext. Hyoscyamus; and a second recipe consisting of Lacto-peptine, Acid hydrochloric Syrup Aurantii, Aqua Cinnamon. The fifth, Strychnia Sulph., Quinine Sulph., Pil. Rhei Co., Podophyllin. The sixth, Potassii Cit. Pulv., and a second, should the first fail, of Sodii Phos. Pulv. The seventh, Dilute Hydro. Chl. ac. The eighth, Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges.

This is a regular practice.

Every one of the homoeopathists prescribed one remedy—'Lycopodium.' Each was guided to this by the man's account of his sufferings, very fully detailed. This is, according to the old school, the 'irregular practice.' But let intelligent men decide which is most in accord with the dictionary definition, 'Steady, or uniform in a course of practice.' I should add that the names of all the doctors were published in the United States, with full details of each prescription, and that I have these names before me as I write.

In conclusion I would respectfully ask medical men of the old school if it is not time that such treatment of men, their equals in education, ability and medical skill, should cease. The profession as a whole is composed of gentlemen, and therefore one is surprised that this should be forgotten in their treatment of some who differ from them, especially when they differ so much among themselves. The medical art, one cannot yet call it a science, is a noble one. It is therefore regretable that anything should be done to detract from its nobility. Both schools are doing what they consider best for suffering humanity, let them therefore give credit to each other for so doing. It is possible that some members of the new school have shown a spirit and temper towards their former colleagues which has injured their own cause. Like others they are but men, and so manifest at times the weakness of men. If they believe, as the writer does, that they have learned a more excellent way of treating disease, one they have proved to be a more successful one than that of the old school, which they had practised for years, let them be forbearing and courteous towards former associates who may yet be won over to the same system. It must not be forgotten that the majority of homoeopathic doctors are converts from the old school.

A LAYMAN.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Occasionally a medicine of real value is produced, something of which no promises are made that are not fulfilled, and that is Menthol Cough Syrup, which cures coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It it the most palatable, the quickest to act and sure to cure. For sale by all druggists and general dealers.

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"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES
SAPOLIO

LORNA DOONE

A ROMANCE OF EXMOOR.

BY R. D. BLACKMORE.

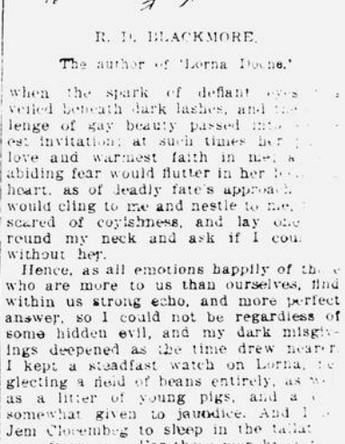
CHAPTER LXXIV.

DRIVEN BEYOND ENDURANCE.

Everything was settled smoothly without any fear of fuss, that might find end of troubles, and of eager waiting, with the help of Bowden, and the good wishes of the ties. I could scarce believe my when I looked upon her beauty, ness and sweetness, mingled with of humor, and warm woman's never to be dull or tiring; never selves to be weary.

For she might be called a women although a very young one, and playful ways, or perhaps I may say times as full, as if she had known trouble; to wit, the spirit of bright hood, having been so curbed and ened ere its time was over, now forth, enriched and varied with the garb of conscious matronhood. And the of steadfast love, and eager Love folding her, colored with so many tints all her looks, and words, and thoughts that to me it was the noblest even to think about her.

But this was far too bright without bitter break, and the happiness in horror, and of in agony. My darling, in moments, when she was about me,



R. D. BLACKMORE.
The author of 'Lorna Doone.'

when the spark of defiant eyes veiled beneath dark lashes, and the lenge of gay beauty passed into est invitation, at such times her love and warmest faith in me, abiding fear would flutter in her heart, as of deadly fate's approach, would cling to me and nestle to me, scared of coyishness, and lay one round my neck and ask if I could without her.

Hence, as all emotions happily of those who are more to us than ourselves, find within us strong echo, and more perfect answer, so I could not be regardless of some hidden evil, and my dark misgivings deepened as the time drew nearer. I kept a steadfast watch on Lorna, neglecting a field of beans entirely, as well as a litter of young pigs, and a somewhat given to jaundice. And I Jem Ciocombe to sleep in the tallat one afternoon. For these men knew my knighthood, and my coat-of-arms, almost all my love were greatly against farming; the sense of our being—and perhaps it may be setting that a man who sticks up to the must allow himself to be cheated.

But I never did stick up, however though all the parish bade me whistled the same tunes to my and held my ploughtree just as if no king nor queen had ever to spoil my tune or hand. For the nearly all the men around our parish braided me; and for the most part are right, when themselves are not cerned.

However humble I might be, knowing anything of our part of the try would, for a moment, doubt now here was a great todo and talk John Ridd, and his wedding. The fight with the Doones so lately and leading of the combat (though I did not more than need be), and the vanishing of Sir Counsellor, and the gallant madness of Carver, and the ridiculous of the women that this last was gone hell—for he himself had declared his aim, while he cut through the yeomanry—also their remorse that he should have been made to go thither, with his children left behind—these things, say, (if ever I can again contrive to say anything), had led to the broadest excitement about my wedding of Lorna. We heard that people meant to come from more than thirty miles around, upon case of seeing my stature and Lorna beauty; but, in good truth, out of curiosity and the love of meddling.

Our clerk had given notice that no man should come inside the door of church with an shilling fee, and was as sure to see twice as much—must one pay two shillings. I thought wrong; and, as church warden, he that the money might be paid into own hands when taken. But the said that was all against law, had orders from the parson to pay him without any delay. So, as ways obey the parson when I much about a thing, I let them have own way, though feeling inclined believe sometimes that I ought some of the money.

Dear mother arranged all the outs of the way in which it was done; and Annie and Lizzie Snowes, and even Ruth Huckaback was there, after great persuasion such a sweeping of dresses that knew where to place my feet and for a staff to put by their sweet Lorna came out of a pew half and manner which quite astonished took my left hand in her right prayed God that it were done well.

My darling looked so glorious was afraid of glancing at her, all her beauty. She was in a double, but nobody could see I said to myself, as I laid through it like a grave-digger.

Lorna's dress was of pure white, ed with faint lavender (for the the old Earl Brandir), and as simple

...ood be, except for perfect loveliness. I was afraid to look at her, as I said before, except when each of us said, I will;' ...then each dwelt upon the other.

It is impossible for any who have not ...ed as I have to conceive my joy and ...le when, after ring and all was done, ... the parson had blessed us, Lorna ...ured to look at me with her glances ...ible fun subdued by this great act. ...r eyes, which none on earth may ...equal or compare with, told me such ...pth of comfort, yet awaiting further ...ure, that I was almost amazed, ...ughly as I knew them. Darling eyes, ... eyes, the loveliest, the most ... eyes—the sound of a shot rang ...the church, and those eyes were ...ora death.

...a fell across my knees when I ... to kiss her, as the bridegroom ... to do, and encouraged, if he ... a deal of blood came out upon ... of the altar steps; and ... trying to tell me ... out of her faithful ... and patted her. ... it was no good; the ...ming was a spirit ...

Some ... things befall them ... their life—far ... to me comes ... without any know- ... or thought, ... my wife's arms flagging, flagging, ... and my neck, as I raised her up, and ... put them there. She sighed a long ... breast, for her last farewell ... then she grew so cold, and ... asked the time of year.

... a Whit-Tuesday, and the lilacs ... m; and why I thought of the ..., with the young death in my ... or his angels may decide, having ...ngely given us. Enough that so ... looked, and our white lilacs ...tiful. Then I laid my wife in ...'s arms, and begging that no ... make a noise, went forth for ...go.

... I knew who had done it, ... but one man in the world, or, ... in our part of it, who could ... such a thing—such a thing, ... harsher word about it, while I ... upon our best horse, with bridle, ... saddle, and set the head of Kick- ...ward the course now pointed out ... Who showed me the course, I ... not. I only know that I took it. ... men fell back upon me.

... of no sort had I. Unarmed, ...ndering at my strange attire with ... yes wrought by our Annie, ... with the blood of the bride I ... forth just to find out this—whether ... or if there be, or be not, God ...

... my vicious horse at a furious ... upon Black Barrow Down, ... by some shout of men, which ... me but a whisper. And there, ... a furious half to me, rode a man ... a great black horse, and I knew that ... was Carver Doone.

'Your life, or mine,' I said to myself; ... the will of God may be. But we two ... on this earth one more hour ...gether.'

I knew the strength of this great man; ... I knew that he was armed with a ... gun—if he had time to load again, after ... shooting my Lorna—or at any rate with ... pistols, and a horseman's sword as well. ... Nevertheless, I had no more doubt of ... killing the man before me than a cook has of spitting a headless fowl.

... times seeing no ground beneath ... and sometimes heeding every leaf, ... the crossing of the grass-blades, I ... over the long moor, reckless ... soon or not. But only once the ... came turned and looked back again, ... I was beside a rock, with a reed ... behind me.

... he was so far before me, and ... as hard as rifle he might, I saw ... had something on the horse in ... of him something which needed ... stopped him from looking back- ... in the whirling of my wits I fan- ... that this was Lorna; until the ... had been through fell across hot ... heart, like the drop at the ... of a tragedy. Rushing there through ... going at utmost speed of a mad- ... I saw, as of another's fate, ... as on canvas laid), the brutal ... piteous anguish, and cold de- ...

... turned up the gully leading ... moor to Cloven Rocks, through ... Fry had tracked Uncle Ben, ... But as Carver entered ... room, and beheld me not a ... behind him; and I saw ... bearing his child, little Ensie, ... Ensie also descried me, and ... hands and cried to me; for ... father frightened him.

... with a vile oath, thrust ... flagging horse, and laid ... a pistol-stock, whence I ... carbine had received ... the one that had pierced ... my of triumph rose from ... my heart. What cared ... had no spurs, neither ... to need the rowel; I ... than urged him, for ... and I knew that ... out, if he breasted ... the track divided, ... at once.

... his, and having no ... channel to turn and ... the cross-ways sharply, ... the black ravine lead- ... Slough. 'Is it so?' ... with brain and head ... though the foul fiend ... to save thee, thou ... Carver!'

... carefully, steadily, ... for I had him as in a ... escape might be. He ... to approach him. ... there he was; and his ... came back. 'Laugh ... thought I.

... half-starved oak, as ... brown resolve, and smitten ... of old, hung from the ... Riding from my horse's ... I had no stirrups, I caught ... and tore it like a mere wheat- ... the socket. Men show the ... now with wonder; none with ... than myself.

... turned the corner sud- ... the black and bottomless bog; ... start of fear he reined back his ... I thought he would have turned ... But instead of that, he again ... leaping to find a way round the ...

... is a way between cliff and ... those who know the ground ... have time enough to ... but for him there was no road. ... lost some time in seeking it. Upon this he made up his mind; and wheeling, fired, and then rode at me.

His bullet struck me somewhere, but I took no heed of that. Fearing only his escape, I laid my horse across the way, and with the limb of the oak struck full on the forehead his charging steed. Ere the slash of the sword came nigh me, man and horse rolled over and well-nigh bore my own horse down with the power of their onset.

(To be continued.)

DAILY BREAD.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Behold, if the Lord would make windows in heaven, might this thing be?—Prove me now herewith, . . . if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing. —2 Kings vii., 2; Mal. iii., 10.

How delightful it is that, when the wise of this world reject the revelation of God's love in Christ, it is revealed to babes! No men are more simple than soldiers. Reckless and thoughtless of the future as are, for the most part, the men who compose armies, God often reveals His love to them. How much have I seen of this during my service! The following may encourage tract-distributors. One of my brother-officers, who was apparently as hopeless a case for conversion as a man could be, was one day offered a tract in the streets of Portsmouth. He was a gentleman, and would not insult a man trying to do good, so he accepted it. He kept it in his desk for three years. When recovering from a fit of drunkenness in South Africa, he read it, and was quickly converted. His life from that time was most Christlike and self-denying. When he was going to the Saviour, a brother read him a hymn about heaven. 'Don't read to me of harps and crowns of gold,' he cried; 'I want to see Him!' Yes, it is Him we love, Him who died for us.'—Major Malan.

Both Protestants and the more conscientious of the priestly class in Mexico are beginning a sort of religio-political controversy. The idolatry of the Virgin of Guadelupe has become so prevalent and degrading and gross that a circular has been issued, calling public attention to the evils there. One result of this has been that, by order of the Mexican health authorities, the holy well at the village, the place where the great pilgrimage will centre this month, is to be cleaned. It is almost as filthy as the holy well at Mecca, the breeding-place of cholera for the entire world, and is visited by many thousands yearly. It is something to dare even to touch a place of such sanctity.

Papers not friendly to either Christian Endeavor or temperance, and especially the organs of the liquor traffic, unintentionally pay the C. E. Society a high compliment by saying that 'hostility to the liquor trade is at the basis of its structure, and abstinence a condition of membership;' and that 'in the Christian Endeavorers the trade will soon recognize one of its most active opponents.'

You will never 'find' time for anything. If you want time, you must take it.—Charles Buxton.

Everyone who makes a profession for Christ ought to be doing something for him.

A man's goodness has very little blood in it if it never reaches beyond his own door sill.

The baser the man the more he is annoyed by the bass drum of the Salvation Army.—'Ram's Horn.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. Ward.

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(Special to the 'Witness.')

Mount Bridges, Nov. 18.—Your correspondent, acting under general instructions to investigate every extraordinary claim of cure made in the interests of Dodd's Kidney Pills, seeing a published account in a London daily I came here for this purpose.

He sought out Mr. Robert Bond, the subject of the reputed cure, introduced himself, stating his object, and Mr. Bond did the talking. He said:

'Yes, I am Robert Bond. I owe my life to using Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have written to the proprietors to that effect.

'I did so after consulting with my physician, to be quite certain that I was entirely cured, and he said I was.

'Yes, I was paid six hundred dollars by a Provident Insurance Company as my claim for total disability.

'Of course it was after all this that I commenced taking Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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'I used in all about twenty boxes. I am cured; I feel well and strong, and but for an injury disabling my hand I could work as well as ever.

'I have used no other medicine or remedy since comencing to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'I recommend them to everyone as being all, and more, than they are claimed to be, and I am grateful for my life.'

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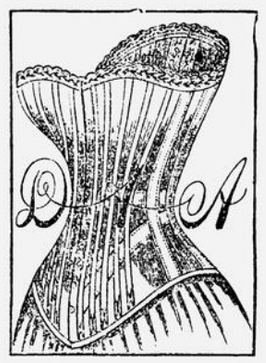

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ALEX. BREMNER. 1

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A FAIR EXPLANATION.

('Harper's Round Table.')

There are some men who are never at a loss to give an explanation of anything they are asked about, and often they do not go so far wrong even when they have no actual knowledge in the matter. Among these, according to a story lately encountered, is a boatswain of one of the large transatlantic steamers. A little time ago, as the story has it, one of the crew of this steamer (while the passengers were at dinner), picked up a menu, and seeing on the top 'Table d'hote,' inquired of one of his mates the meaning of it.

'What does this 'ere mean, Joe?'

Joe, taking the menu, gazed on it with a puzzled air, scratched his head and said:—'I can't make nothing out of it. Let's go to old Coffin; he's a scholard, and sure to know.'

On giving the menu to the boatswain, he thoughtfully stroked his chin, and said:—'Well, look 'ere, mates, it's like this 'ere. There swells down in the saloon have some soup, a bit of fish, a bit of this, and a bit of that, and a bit of summat else, and calls it "table dottie." We haves "table dottie," only we mixes it all together and calls it Irish stew.'

A MALICIOUS MISINTERPRETATION.

'Pat' Alexander, to whom 'Shirley' makes reference in his Memoirs, was well known in Glasgow and Edinburgh for his eccentricities. On one occasion he met Doctor William Chambers on the North Bridge, Edinburgh, and asked him, excitedly, "Have you found her?' 'Found whom?' 'That woman you were advertising for.' 'Woman' I haven't been advertising for any woman.' 'Oh, yes, here it is,' and from his waistcoat pocket he extracted a soiled advertisement clipped out of the 'Scotsman.' The doctor took it and read: 'Wanted, a Woman to Clean Chambers.' When he loked for Alexander, that gentleman had disappeared—wisely, perhaps.—The 'Realm.'

CAST YOUR EYE ON THIS.—You would soon die without salt. Get the best, the purest, the most economical salt in the world for the table—Windsor Salt. Ask your grocer for it. 18

SHAKEN UP.

He—So the cook is going to leave? She—Yes; she proposes to transfer herself to another precinct.'—'Puck.'

Quality, not quantity is what you should consider when buying a cough medicine. The best is always the cheapest in the end. So procure Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine which never fails to cure. 18

I knew a very wise man who believed that if a man were permitted to do all the buying he need not care who should do the shopping for his family.—Boston 'Transcript.'

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The Boys' Page.

Miss Sparhawk's Cherries.

BY ELIZABETH L. GOULD.

'I s'pose I might, but I don't feel to,' said Miss Sparhawk. Her forehead was creased into many wrinkles, and her eyes were squinted until they almost closed, as she stood peering up into her great cherry-tree.

'I sha'n't get any good of 'em anyway,' she continued, as if reasoning with herself, 'and last year and year before there were hardly enough to pay for the picking, and they would consider 'em a real treat—I haven't any doubt about that—but there! I said I'd never give that Willett family a namable thing. I'm just sure 'twas that boy of theirs that took off my gate last Fourth of July, and he'd have to be the one to pick 'em. No, I shall tell Peter to keep a sharp lookout for that Willett boy while I'm gone. I'd rather the robins would have 'em any day.'

Miss Sparhawk turned her back on the great black cherry-tree, and holding up her skirts carefully, picked her way through the wet grass back to the flagstones that led to the kitchen door.

'I almost wish I hadn't gone to church yesterday,' she grumbled, as she stood a moment at the threshold of the kitchen. 'What has "do unto others" got to do with it, anyway, that it keeps running in my head so? I shouldn't want to climb a tree and—but there! Ellen Sparhawk, don't be a hypocrite besides being ugly! You might just as well own that you know what that text means, but you don't choose to do it. You don't intend to do a good turn to that Willett boy, and you won't, so there now!'

Miss Sparhawk put her hand on the knob of the kitchen door. Then she turned quickly around, and gathering up her skirts again, picked her way across the wet grass to the fence.

'George Willett!' she called, sharply. 'George! George Willett!'

At the third call a small, thin boy appeared from a dilapidated barn on the other side of the road, and walked slowly across to Miss Sparhawk.

'George,' she said, still sharply, 'if you've a mind to climb my cherry-tree, you can have the cherries to take home.' She faced toward the house again, and prepared for her third flight through the grass.

'All of them, ma'am?' exclaimed the boy, in evident amazement.

'Yes,' replied the spinster, shortly. 'I reckon, with the size of your family, there won't be any too many for you.'

Then she left him, and hurried back to the house.

'There,' she said, as she closed the kitchen door with a bang, 'I don't know now but I've been a fool! More'n likely he'll steal some apples to pay for my giving him the cherries. But he's a kind of a smallish boy to have carried off that gate. I wonder—' here she stopped short.

'Take the ladder out of my shed, for mercy sakes!' screamed Miss Sparhawk, hurrying to the door, as she saw through the kitchen window a strange, gymnastic attempt of the Willett boy, which had landed him on his head. 'I didn't calculate to have you break your bones on my premises!'

She shut the door again, and pulled down the curtain of the window that faced toward the cherry-tree. Then she went on with her morning's work.

About two hours later little George Willett trundled a wheelbarrow out of the dilapidated barn across the road to Miss Sparhawk's. He had been picking steadily, and there was a row of wooden boxes of different sizes against Miss Sparhawk's fence.

Once he had gone into the kitchen, where his mother was languidly rocking the new baby. Five of the small Willetts had gone off berrying, while the eighth and last member of the family to be accounted for was solemnly engaged in the manufacture of mud pies.

'Do you think there'd be any harm in my selling the cherries, if those city folks would take 'em?' inquired George.

'What harm could there be?' replied Mrs. Willett, peevishly. 'She gave 'em to you, you said; told you we could have 'em all; and I don't want 'em here, making the children sick all round. Do what you want to, and don't bother me.'

George turned away. He knew the baby was heavy and the day was hot. His mother was tired, no doubt, but she was almost always good-natured. He went back to his picking, and at last had the satisfaction of feeling sure that not a cherry within scrambling distance was left on the tree.

'There's one, two, three big boxes, and one, two, three, four middling-sized ones, and one, two, three, four, five small ones,' he reckoned, as he arranged the boxes on the wheelbarrow, and took up the handles, preparatory to starting off. 'I should think there must be almost six quarts. They'll have a measure down at the city folks's, for they always measure off Johnny Perkins's berries, I've heard him tell.

'Six quarts at twelve cents a quart would be—seventy-two cents. Crickey!' ejaculated the little boy, and then he trudged away with his wheelbarrow.

It was about half a mile down the dusty road to the 'city folks's,' and George's face was pretty red by the time he drew up at the kitchen door of the big house.

'Would you feel like buying some cherries this morning?' he inquired soberly of the pleasant-faced cook who came to the door.

'I'll see,' said the cook, and disappeared, presently returning with her mistress.

'Oh, what beauties!' she exclaimed, as she caught sight of the cherries. 'I'll take them all. How many have you?'

'I don't know, ma'am; I thought you'd measure 'em, maybe,' replied the little boy. 'I should like to sell 'em all excepting one quart, if you please, ma'am. I want to save that for a present.'

'Indeed!' said the lady, with a smile. 'Well, Hannah will measure them, and save a quart for you. How much are they?'

'Twelve cents,' responded eGorge, with his eyes fixed on the quart measure, which Hannah brought out with a great bowl. He had not realized that a quart measure was so large. His own quart was measured out first, and then it appeared that there were more than five quarts of cherries beside.

'We'll call it five quarts,' said the little fellow, soberly; and he took out a piece of thick paper from his pocket and wrapped his sixty cents in it with shining eyes. Then he said, 'Good morning, and thank you, ma'am,' and trudged away again.

About half way back to his own home he stopped before a neat little white house, and taking his cherries from the wheelbarrow in the best-looking box, he cautiously opened the gate and tiptoed up the narrow gravel walk.

'She's at the post-office, I know, for I saw her go just before I started,' he half-whispered. 'I reckon she'll be pleased when she finds 'em; and I reckon she'll see I haven't forgot how kind she's been to our folks.'

He laid the box down on the doorstep, and taking a crumpled piece of paper from his pocket, he smoothed it out as well as he could, and spread it over the box, tucking it in round the edges.

On the paper was written in large, irregular letters, 'A Present from George Willett to Miss Martin.'

When this had been accomplished, he hurried down the gravel walk, and seizing his wheelbarrow, flew off down the road as if he were pursued.

At just about that time Miss Martin was hesitating in front of Miss Sparhawk's house.

'Yes, I will ask her,' she said to herself. 'She isn't very pleasant company of late years, but I presume it's her rheumatics that have soured her, and there's nobody else to ask her if I don't.'

She went around to the kitchen door and knocked. Miss Sparhawk answered the knock after a moment. Her head was tied up in a piece of calico, and she had a broom in her hand.

'Good morning!' said she. 'You see I'm sweeping.'

'Oh, I wasn't meaning to stop,' said rosy-faced Miss Martin, hastily. 'I just came to ask you to step up to my house to tea to-night. I know you're going off early in the morning, and I thought likely you might be glad to be saved cluttering up with dishes to-night, and you ought to have a good meal. I can't promise you anything extra, but I should be pleased to have you come.'

'I reckon I will,' said Miss Sparhawk, shortly, with a slight flush on her thin cheeks. 'I haven't had an invitation out to tea for some time.'

'All right, then,' said Miss Martin, cheerily, and went away.

About five o'clock Miss Sparhawk came out of her kitchen door, and locking it, put the key in her pocket, after giving the door a shake to make sure it was fast.

Just a little way beyond the Willett house, she saw George playing ball in the road with several smaller members of the family.

'Did you make out to get enough cherries to pay for picking?' she asked, in a tone somewhat less stern than usual.

'Yes'm,' responded the boy, joyfully, suspending his game for a moment and hurrying up to her. 'I sold five quarts to the city folks down at the Corners, and I'm going to give the money to my mother to help get her bonnet, so she can go to meeting; she's wanted one ever so long.'

'Sold 'em!' ejaculated Miss Sparhawk, staring at the boy; then she moved on up the road.

It was one of her misfortunes that she did not realize how stern her ordinary expression was.

'I guess she's mad at me again,' thought poor George, looking after the gaunt figure ruefully.

'I've been doing more of a good turn than I calculated to,' thought Miss Sparhawk, with a grim smile; 'five quarts! There haven't been so many on the old tree since I can recall. I think 'twould have been sort of natural for that boy to fetch me a few of them; but there, I suppose he's so 'fraid of me he wouldn't dare to.'

'I haven't got much of a spread, you see,' said Miss Martin, as she led her guest out into her neat little dining-room, 'but there is one thing I'm anticipating you'll enjoy, and that's this cherry pie.'

'Why, I haven't seen a pie like that since Sister Lucy went away!' exclaimed Miss Sparhawk, who had thawed out greatly during an hour's talk over old times with cheery little Miss Martin. 'I didn't know you had a cherry tree on your place. I used to make pies like that before my hands got so stiff. I reckon it'll taste real old-timey.'

'I haven't got any cherry tree,' said Miss Martin, 'but I found a box of big cherries on my doorstep when I got home this noon, that that little Willett boy had left here, for a present to me! He's the most grateful boy that ever I saw. I haven't done anything for his folks worth mentioning, but he's always offering to run errands and so on, because he thinks I've been kind to 'em.

'Nobody could help liking that boy,' went on Miss Martin, with a smile; 'he's such an old piece, and he looks after that family just as if he was the father of it. But, land! I needn't tell you, living right opposite to 'em, as you do. Of course, you've seen him sawing and splitting, and doing all the work that that shiftless father of his, that's always hanging round the store, ought to do.'

'I haven't ever seen much of him, except playing on the road once in a while of an afternoon,' said Miss Sparhawk, with some constraint. 'You know I live in the back part of my house mostly, now I'm alone.'

'Well, I'm glad to know the boy ever gets time to play,' said Miss Martin, heartily. 'Only eleven years old, and out ploughing like a man on Marvin Jones's land this spring! And he's just as pleasant to those six-year-old twins as if they were good-tempered children, which they are not! Somebody must have given him these cherries, and here he's brought 'em to me. Have a piece of the pie now. I'm afraid I got the crust just a mite stiffer 'n usual.'

Miss Sparhawk was silent during the next few moments, as she ate the generous piece of pie.

'It's as good as I ever tasted,' she said, finally; and then the talk turned to other subjects.

As she was putting on her things to go home that evening, Miss Martin pressed a flat package into her hand.

'It's the rest of that pie,' she said. 'It's come over me that you must have been the one to give George Willett those cherries, only you didn't want to tell me. I hope you'll find it'll relish well in the morning. Don't say a word; I want you should have it.' She took the parcel silently, and bestowed on Miss Martin an awkward kiss which much surprised the cheery little woman.

'I hope you'll have a pleasant trip,' she said, as her guest started down the gravel walk; 'and oh! I forgot to tell you that Brother William's two boys have owned up to being the ones that took off so many folks's gates Fourth of July. They're awful pranky boys, but I guess they won't lar talking to.'

'Good night,' said Miss Sparhawk, do it again; William gave 'em a regua slight huskiness in her tone, and then she walked briskly away. 'I'm a hateful, mean old thing!' she kept repeating to herself, as she walked home in the soft moonlight. 'That's just what I am—a hateful, mean old thing!'

As she reached her own door, a small figure rose from the doorsteps, and George Willett, with a disconsolate face, confronted her.

'If you please, Miss Sparhawk, here is the sixty cents that I got for the cherries this morning,' said he, holding out his hand. 'Mother said she didn't take notice how much I said I'd got this morning, for she was tired, but she says of course you didn't calculate on there being enough to sell, and so the money belongs to you, and I'm very sorry I kept it.'

Miss Sparhawk made no motion toward the outstretched hand.

'You didn't sell all the cherries, did you?' she inquired, with a searching look at the boy, as she fumbled in her pocket for the key.

'Not—quite—all,' stammered the boy.

'Eat 'em yourself,' queried Miss Sparhawk, as she fitted the key in the lock, and opened the door.

'No'm!' said the little fellow, looking away from Miss Sparhawk's steady gaze.

'You come in here with me,' said Miss Sparhawk, as she opened the door, and half-pushed the boy into the room before her. 'Wait till I light the lamp,' she commanded.

'Now,' said she, when she had put the lighted lamp on the table, and drawn up one of the chairs, 'do you sit down there, and eat what's in that parcel.' She unwrapped the cherry pie as she spoke.

'You needn't explain anything to me—I know all about it,' she continued. 'All I've got to say is, do you eat that pie, and then take home that money to your mother, and tell her I've had my pay for the cherries another way; and—and—don't you ever dare to be afraid of me again!' finished Miss Sparhawk, with as strange working at the corners of her mouth. 'I ain't much more'n half as cross as I look and sound.'

When her small visitor had left off wondering, and begun on the pie, Miss Sparhawk stood watching him with grim delight.

'There,' said she, when the last morsel of crust had disappeared, 'now you can run home. I shouldn't be surprised if when I got back from my trip I made an engagement with you to do odd jobs for me. A boy comes in handy, if he's a handy boy!'

Then Miss Sparhawk and her guest shook hands. He departed after a quaint expression of his thanks, and she shut up her house for the night.

She went off early the next morning. She was not gone as long as she had expected.

'I've got a neighbor that needs looking after,' she explained to her niece.

The morning after her return the blinds of the parlor, which had been closed for two years, were thrown open, and Miss Sparhawk looked across at the Willett house.

'George!' she called, 'George Willett!' as she caught sight of a thin little boy, 'I've got a job for you, if you can spare me a half-hour.'—'Youth's Companion.'

Model Yachting.

All those interested in Model Yachting are invited to attend the First General Meeting of the Montreal Model Yacht Club, to be held in the Library of the 'Witness' at 8 p.m., sharp, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19. The business of the meeting will be the adoption of constitution and by-laws, and election of officers, and the committee for the ensuing year. Those who wish to join the club are particularly invited.

A RICH REWARD FOR A KINDNESS.

The late Julian Legrand, the Paris merchant, was fond of telling with deep emotion the following incident: 'During the financial crisis and crash of '57, when great men were sinking all around us, and banks were tottering, our house became alarmed at the condition of its own affairs. The partners—three of us, of whom I was the senior—met in our private office for consultation. Our junior had made a careful inventory of everything—of bills receivable and bills payable; and his report was that £20,000—speaking in English currency—of ready money, to be held through the pressure, would save us. Without that, we must go by the board; the result was inevitable. I went among my friends, but in vain. The amount of money we needed was not to be had. Men who held gold would not let it go, except upon solid security; and the only security we could give was our word and our honor; for the many thousands due to us were as nothing in that hour.

'Two whole days I strove and begged, and then returned to the counting-house in despair. I sat at my desk, expecting every moment to hear the voice of our junior sounding the terrible words, "Our paper is dishonored!" when a gentleman entered my apartment unannounced. He was of middle age, with a frank, genial face; and, though I fancied there was something familiar in his earnest, kindly look, yet I could not call him to mind in any way.

'"M. Legrand," he said, taking a seat near my desk, "I hear you are in need of money."

'The very face of the man inspired confidence, and I told him how I was situated.

'"Give me your note of hand, at one year, without interest, for £20,000, and I will give you a cheque for that amount." While I was gazing upon him in speechless astonishment, he continued thus:

'"You don't remember me, but I remember you. At one time you were a member of the Superintending School Committee at Mezieres. I was a boy at the school. My father was dead; my mother was poor; and I was but shabbily clad, though clean. When our class was called up to recite on examination day, you asked the questions. I fancied you would praise and pet the children of rich and fortunate parents, and pass me by. I blundered and stammered and quivered with shame. But it was not as I had thought. In the end you passed by all the others and came to me. You laid your hand upon my head, and told me I had done very well; and then you told me I could do better still if I would try; you told me the way to honor was open to all alike—no one had a free pass. But I must resolutely persevere and push on. That, sir, was the turning point in my life. From that hour my soul has aspired, and I have never reached a great good without blessing you in my heart. I have prospered, and I am wealthy, and I now offer you but a poor return for the help you gave me in that bygone time."

'I took the cheque,' said Legrand, 'and drew the gold, and our house was saved. And where, at the end of the year,' he added, 'do you suppose I found my promissory note? In the possession of my little orphaned granddaughter.'—'Christian Herald.'

A WARNING CRY.

One of the most terrible warnings against cigarette-smoking was given not long ago by a choir-boy in one of the Brooklyn churches, who died in great agony at St. John's Hospital. This is the story as given in the 'Laws of Life':—

Almost his last words were: 'Let any boy who smokes cigarettes look at me now, and know how much I have suffered, and he will never put another into his mouth.' He was a bright boy, an exquisite singer, and had many friends. He lived with his grandmother, and worked in a chandelier factory.

Here is his story as he told it to his nurse, Sister Cornelia: 'To me he confessed that this trouble had originated from cigarette-smoking. Some days he said he smoked twenty cigarettes. At first he kept his grandmother in ignorance of his indulgence. As he continued to smoke, the appetite grew upon him with such force that he could not break it off, and it began to affect his constitution.

'"Why," I asked him, "did you not stop when you saw what it was bringing you to?"

'"O, I could not," he replied. "If I could not get to smoke I almost went wild. I could think of nothing else. That my grandmother might not suspect me, I would work extra hours instead of spending my regular wages for cigarettes. For months I kept up this excess, although I knew it was killing me. Then I seemed to fall to pieces all of a sudden."'

His disease took the form of dropsy in the legs, and was very painful.

Sister Cornelia continues the story: 'During all his sufferings, he never forgot what had brought him to this terrible condition. He kept asking me to warn all the boys against their use. A few days before he died, he called me to his bedside, and said that he thought he had not lived in vain if only those boys who are still alive would profit by his sufferings and death.'

There is no other form of tobacco so dangerous as cigarettes, because the nicotine in the smoke is not absorbed in the loose tobacco, smoked clean up to the end, but is taken, undiluted, into the lungs. It was not the poison in the paper, but the poison of the tobacco which killed Samuel Kimball, and is ruining the health of thousands of other pale-faced boys.—'The Congregationalist.'

WORTH KNOWING.

No man is living as God means that he should who is not living to help others live.

The man who sits down and waits to be appreciated, will find himself among uncalled-for baggage after the limited express train has gone by.—Whitehall 'Times.'

Do not dare to live without some clear intention toward which your living shall be bent. Mean to be something with all your might.—Phillips Brooks.

The wealth of a man consists in the number of things he loves and blesses and in the number of things he is loved and blessed by.—Carlyle.

Professor Panton gives a list of a few insects which are our friends:—Syrphus fly, trachina fly, tiger beetles, ground beetles, ladybirds, reduvius, soldier bugs, lace-winged flies, wasps, cuckoo flies and ichneumons.

When we review the experiences of life in the luminous brightness of the great hereafter, we shall see that where the way seemed darkest, even there God was guiding us most tenderly.—Forbes.

OLD DAME CRICKET.

Old Dame Cricket,
Down in a thicket,
Brought up her children nine—
Queer little chaps,
In glossy black caps
And brown little suits so fine.

'My children,' she said,
'The birds are abed;
Go and make the dark earth glad;
Chirp while you can!'
And then she began,
Till, oh, what a concert they had!

They hopped with delight,
They chirped all night,
Singing, 'Cheer up! cheer up! cheer!'
Old Dame Cricket,
Down in the thicket,
Sat awake till dawn to hear.

'Nice children,' she said,
'And very well bred;
My darlings have done their best;
Their naps they must take;
The birds are awake.
And they can sing all the rest.'
—'Sunbeam.'

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Notices.

CANADA—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 1582.
Dame Sarah Robertson, wife of John Watson, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, plumber, presently of Westmount, District of Montreal, plaintiff, vs. John Watson, defendant.
Notice is hereby given that plaintiff has instituted proceedings to obtain separation as to property from defendant.
McCORMICK & CLANCY,
Attorneys for
Montreal, Oct. 26, 1895. 23

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1260.
Eugene Baumar, formerly trader, actually gentleman of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Dame Marie Alice Bourdon of the City and District of Montreal, wife separated as to property of Charles Eugene Carbonneau, of the same place, and the said Charles Eugene Carbonneau as well personally as to authorize his said wife to the effect of these presents, Defendants, and Alexandre Bertin, of the City and District of Montreal, agent, Intervenant.
The Plaintiff is ordered to appear within two months.
Montreal, thirteenth of November 1895.
AUGUSTE BERTRAND,
Deputy Prothonotary. 8

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A QUESTION OF FAITH.

BY L. DOUGALL.

Author of "What Necessity Knows."

CHAPTER II.

That same afternoon, an hour later, Alice Bolitho came downstairs in the new house which had lately come into her possession, and showed herself at the door of a lower sitting-room, dressed for walking. Inside the sitting-room sat a lady who might properly be described as a young widow, except that the wearing of a wedding-ring and tokens of widowhood in the black dress prevented the conventional use of that term.

'You!' in great surprise — 'are going out? Oh, I don't think I would if I were you; you know, you might meet — Do you think it would seem quite ladylike, dear, to go out to meet him? He would be sure to think that, you know.'

'If he did, I should think him a duffer, and which would be the worse? You are always alarmed, my pretty Cousin, about what other people will think. But you never get up any very strong terms about what you and I think of them, which is quite as bad.'

'If I were you, Alice, I wouldn't be thinking that he is this or that. I would just try to make him feel me as nice as I could.'

'(good-naturedly). 'I am sure that is just what you would do if you were I; and I suppose it is what you will do, not being I.'

'Or other, not being very quick of mind, did not take in the point of the remark; a smiling manner was more to her than the precise meaning of words.

'I don't think you had better go out after he has called; it would seem, you know, as if you were in a hurry to see him.'

'On the contrary, it is because he will probably call that I am going out to avoid him. That is ladylike enough, surely, even to please you. And if, when he arrives, my motives do not strike him in the true light, I can readjust his thoughts to suit himself.'

Miss Bolitho went out, and walked down the drive that led to the village street. The house that she left was of white rough-cast, large and low. To one side of it rose the mossy thatch roof of an enormous stone barn, and into the court of which this barn formed one side an old oak gateway gave entrance. The gateway had about it some rude carving, which was almost falling to pieces with age. On the other side of the house was a high brick wall and the roofs of smaller cottages; a little babbling stream ran all the way across the small park through which the drive made way. The grass was rich under leafless elm-trees, and lusty evergreen clumps, among all the grass, gorgeous with yellow flowers. It did not take more than ten minutes to walk through the village—a village of rough-cast cottages and thatched roofs. A quarter of a mile beyond the road bridged the stream at Norcombe, which here passed out into level meadows. On one side the hill rose high, and the way over the moor was either over it or through the combe. Alice Bolitho, young and eager for a laborious walk, turned into the latter, because she argued that if Mr. Knighton had driven Harvey to his own house for luncheon, which appeared to her the most likely course, they would after that probably drive back to Norcombe House on a pony, where the hill-path would be impassable.

The combe stream in the course of ages had made a deep cutting, and on one side of this precipice the path wound and ran on half-way below the tops of the scrubby trees, even their gnarled roots, overhung the path, made it a concealed and secluded place. The length of this walk was not so great as to make an unusual country walk to be restricted to such rambles; but Alice had advanced a certain way, and felt the opening almost behind her, she was surprised that to-day the loneliness of the place struck her with a sensation which she had never felt before. She remembered that Knighton had once doubted the safety of the path. In her worry of spirits she had forgotten this, but now she remembered it, and did not think it sufficient reason to turn back because, being provided with a watch for a broken journey, the sun above was not so far gone that she could climb and descend among the outgrowing trees. Nevertheless she asked herself, angrily, if the recollection of this danger and seclusion depress her? She had often walked in this place before and had enjoyed its gloom. It was probable that if in what are called presentiments there is anything more than curious coincidence, that governs them is that of acting upon mind without the intervention of the senses. But she would not even allow herself to think of presentiments and resolved not to yield to these absurdities of foolish fear, she walked briskly, with fresh roses in her cheeks and clear, calm eyes.

She had her dog with her—a golden collie, whose companionship she found a great delight. He was trotting now, as collies can smile, and was running in front and bounding behind, barking with preposterous delight at the echo of his own voice. He was not depressed by any loneliness in the scene or fear of the narrow path; why should she be? She watched the path carefully to see that it was firm; she set the heel of her heel, as it were, upon her unaccountable and unreasonable fear.

Quite unaccountable and unreasonable this fear—and yet where the precipice was high it suddenly sprang up before her, visible. A man crouching behind a wild holly-shrub rose with a cat-like spring. She swerved at the sight of him, but he had laid hold of her arm with an iron grasp.

She screamed. Her scream almost died on her lips, piercing only a little way into the air of the solitude around, falling again into a nervous moan, horrible to her own ears, so weak and hopeless was the sound. She screamed again, and again she knew that her voice had not carried beyond the trees of the lonely place. With all the strength that she possessed she tried without avail to wrench her arm from the grasp that held it. The stick in her hand was taken from her and tossed like a child's plaything over the rocks into the stream below.

She called to her dog in breathless haste; she had enough voice, hoarse and unnatural as it sounded, to bid him spring upon her assailant. The dog, alas! had received no special training for the one accident of a lifetime. The man who had sprung from the trees wore no rags, nor did he smell like a beggar; the dog, eager to help his mistress in her obvious distress, decided that it was his most pleasing duty to seek the missing stick, and dashed away by a long 'detour' to reach the foot of the precipice. Alice, unable at the moment to realize whither he had gone, only had this weird feeling added to her horrid plight, that the villain in whose violent hold she was had exercised some mysterious repellant force by which the dog had been terror-stricken.

The aspect of her enemy lent force to the thought. He was not strong or brutal, as one commonly thinks of brutal strength; he was an old man, thin, white-haired, a face and form in which it seemed as if mildness, by some awful chemistry, had been changed into a wolf-like ferocity.

'You are mad!' she exclaimed fiercely.

'Yes, young lady; mad — mad enough for any extremity!'

'What do you want?'

For answer he began with sinewy strength to press her forward to the edge of the precipice.

It was only, perhaps, a hundred seconds since he had first touched her, and now she felt little hope, and believed that he would cast her down upon the rocks beneath. The shock, acting on a woman's weakness of nerve, which until then she had never suspected in herself, deprived her of physical strength, almost of breath; and that her mind did not fail, but grasped with steady clearness her whole situation, did not aid her—a delirium of fear or anger might have given back her strength.

'Listen, girl!' The man's eyes glared at her; she felt his hot breath with his words. 'My son and I are hunted to death. We have taken refuge in a cellar of a mud hut on the heath yonder. My son is dying; he will never walk again in the light. Dying! Do you know what that means? No matter what he has done; they would catch him and drag him, dying as he is, into courts and prisons if they could. We are starving, starving! Do you know what that means?'

Quickly as the strenuous words were poured into her ear she began to understand. 'I will give you money.'

'Money, girl! I could give you more.'

'I will give you food.'

He began to speak again; his voice was slightly changed; his words did not come so terribly fast. At first she did not understand at all; his subject seemed to have changed; his words to be the utterance of the wildest lunacy. Then, again, a light came to her as to his meaning; he was repeating an oath which he demanded that she should repeat after him.

She was silent a minute longer, listening to the words he poured upon her, her mind terribly alive, her breath and pulses still almost failing her. A promise extorted by force need not, ought not, to be binding! He would have her swear that she would not convey to any human being the knowledge of himself or his hiding, that she would bring to him food such as a sick man might live upon, that she would conceal what she did as if her own life depended upon the concealment. The interests of law and justice, the merest humanity to her neighbors, demanded that such a promise should be broken. The man was mad, and therefore the threat of a horrible death which his looks and actions pressed hard upon her would, without this promise, be fulfilled. The man was mad, and therefore words said to pacify him were as nothing.

In the name of all that is sacred he called upon her to swear; and she went on repeating the words of the oath as he whispered them, like a child that lisped its first prayer.

Near the path the roots of bygone oaks held out queer arms and heads like gargoyles, and from these grew the young trees that held the canopy of dead leaves. Above was the quiet sky, around the silent hills, beneath the rocks and foaming stream. On the narrow ledge under the trees the old man and young woman stood almost quiet, the desperate antagonism of mind and will that was between them only showing in the fierce, nervous grasp by which he held her so perilously near the verge, and her pallid face and shrinking gesture.

'You think to break your oath,' said the old man. He seemed to read, but without certainty, the thoughts in her mind. 'You will say I compelled you; that you will not regard it!'

'I will keep the oath,' she said, with white lips.

'Listen! Do you know what a soul is? The life that is you, that will live somewhere—think, act, live somehow, somewhere, forever and ever and ever?' The fevered words sighed out over the rocky steep, and their whisper seemed to be echoed not by the rocks, but by the hissing movement of the sere leaves, 'forever and ever.' 'Can you think what it is to be a father, and have given such life to a son? to stand by and see that life hurled out of this mortal state, hurled on the downward track to a hell of evil deeds?' His mind dominated hers, she saw the vision he saw; it might be only a mad vision, not a reality, but she saw it. 'Listen! You keep this word you have said, and I shall keep my son long enough to teach him a thing he needs to know—a thing that will redeem his soul. I will teach him what love and mercy mean, and he will understand God's justice, and it will redeem his soul. You break these words you have spoken—and—' His tones, now threatening, stopped; he looked wildly towards heaven.

Was he so mad, even now, when she had given the promise, as to think that her own soul would be more safe if hurried to instant death, than if she had the chance to profane the vow?

His grasp upon her relaxed; he motioned her to the path with a gesture that told of gentle breeding, but it told also of trust reposed in her. It was just one moment more of his presence, but that moment of trust, too quickly gone to be arrested, appalled her more than the words she had said. Her mind, made up as to action, did not pause to know that this trust was appalling. She darted from her tormentor because she was free.

The dog, who, some forty feet below, had spent the time in excited movements upon the last accessible rock, trying to decide whether or not he would risk his life for the stick, now conveniently solved the problem by forgetting its existence, and incontinently raced back by the way he had come, making much scuffing with the earth and the dead bracken. When he came past the spot of the encounter, the old man was going up the bank under the holly-trees, and his mistress had gone on by the accustomed path; but so little notice did she take of him that he felt reproached in his mind, and remembered the stick, and went back once more to look at the whirling pool in which it lay.

Alice Bolitho ran upon the upward path. Her one thought was to find someone who would avenge her sufferings and secure the enemy who was so mad and dangerous.

(To be continued.)

TWO ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—The death of Captain Granville P. Eliot, of the Royal Grenadiers, who died on Friday night, at the General Hospital in this city, was caused by an overdose of chloroform. For some time he has been troubled with insomnia, to relieve which he was in the habit of taking chloroform. On Thursday night he took an overdose. Everything was done to revive him, but in vain. He was a popular officer, well known, and at the Assistant Receiver-General's office, where he was teller, he was highly spoken of. He leaves a widow and one child.

Barrie, Ont., Nov. 17.—Mr. J.T. Sproule of the firm of Sutherland & Sproule, barristers, of Toronto, was fatally shot while in the woods near Lefroy yesterday. Mr. Sproule came from Toronto to Lefroy on Thursday evening intending to leave there by the noon train on Friday for Barrie. The shot entered his side and legs, severing an artery. He was alone when the accident happened.

OBITUARY.

London, Nov. 16.—Baron Kinsale, premier baron of Ireland, died to-day at his residence at Stocketon, Saltash, Cornwall. He was born in 1822.

Boston, Nov. 16.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the author of 'America,' died suddenly of heart disease at the Emergency hospital at five o'clock. Mr. Smith was on his way to Hyde Park, where he was to preach to-morrow, and was taken ill at the New York & New England station.

A NEW COMET.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 17.—A telegram received at Harvard College Observatory announces the discovery of a bright comet by Perrine of the Lick Observatory, at San Jose, Cal. The position of the object is the following: November 17.06, Greenwich mean time, R.A., 13 hours, 44 minutes, declension N., one degree, 40 minutes.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Sealettes—Sealettes.—Do not forget that we have 500 yards of Sealette, which we must sell before the 1st of December without regard to cost price. We can sell you a Sealette of first quality at the price you would pay elsewhere for a common kind, at M. Marchand's, 1871 Notre Dame street.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

POLITICAL GOSSIP AND OTHER INTERESTING NEWS.

TWO REMARKABLE SPEECHES, ONE BY MR. BALFOUR AND THE OTHER BY MR. ASQUITH.

New York, Nov. 17.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford cables from London to the 'Tribune':—Mr. Balfour, after a long period of recreation and retirement, has emerged in Glasgow, and has made a series of speeches in his best manner. Of criticism of the recent election and badinage at Lord Rosebery's expense there was much but of exposition of the policy of the new government there was little. Still he delighted his audiences, made a strong defence of the reversal of the previous government's policy in Chitral, and sustained his reputation as a leader and a man of large resources, of tact and good sense. Mr. Balfour, unlike Lord Rosebery, does not make the mistake of being so jocose and jaunty that his argument ceases to be serious. His audience laughs heartily over his epigrams and caustic wit, but is impressed with his seriousness and dignity; as when he warns Englishmen that prestige means many battleships and many army corps and the loss of it will imply the downfall of the Empire. Mr. Balfour, like his colleagues, paid a high tribute to Mr. Chamberlain, and the important work he would be sure to do in expanding British trade and strengthening the ties between the mother country and the colonies. It is really touching to observe the solicitude shown by Her Majesty's Ministers respecting the Colonial Secretary, and their unwillingness to have him disturbed in or diverted from his department work. The government ought to station two Hussars from the Horse Guards in front of the Colonial office with instructions to say to every passer-by:—'Mr. Chamberlain is there evolving a great policy; pass on quietly and don't disturb the master mind by talking general policites.' Meanwhile he is devoting himself to his office, receiving deputation after deputation, making many speeches, but keeping quiet respecting the precise method by which the 'The neglected estates of the Empire' are to be made prosperous through the investment of Imperial money. Not even the West Indian sugar planters received any inkling of it when they raised the question of the ruinous condition of their industry under destructive competition from Germany.

There has been much political oratory during the last few days, but only one courageous speech on the Liberal side. Mr. Asquith at Bristol took the sensible view that the Liberal strength was, out of all proportion, greater in the country than in Parliament; that the party drew its vitality from the very roots of the national character, and that the time would come when people would return to it and call upon it to resume the work of progress. The bracing tone of this speech was a cue that might well be followed by his associates, who are either silent or despondent. Mr. John Morley, who now has the chance of a seat in Scotland, will soon speak at Newcastle, but Sir William Harcourt is saving himself for Parliament. Mr. Bryce is in South Africa, and Mr. Arnold Morley on a vacation journey on the Continent.

THE ASHANTEE CAMPAIGN.

There has been a very inspiring display of popular enthusiasm over the hurried preparations for the Ashantee expedition, which must be ascribed almost wholly to the prevailing excitement about much larger martial possibilities. Usually these small punitive expeditions are fitted up and sent out with next to no public notice, but now Great Britain is quite stirred up, and the papers cannot print enough about Coomassie and King Prempeh. The army is particularly keen on the subject. Of course, it has not been forgotten that Wolseley, Wood and Buller, all made themselves famous in a former Ashantee campaign, but for the rank and file such an adventure offers nothing but discomfort, malaria, and probable death by fever, and yet the most furious volunteering zeal has been displayed in every barracks in England. The whole white force will be a small picked body of about three hundred men, a score of the best fellows between twenty-four and twenty-eight years of age being selected from each of a dozen or more regiments, but the West Indian troops and 6,000 native porters swell the column to impressive dimensions. It is not expected, however, that they will see much fighting, for the king, it is believed, will certainly submit.

Officers and men will start for the Gold Coast to-day, no answer to the British demands having been received from the King of Ashantee. The work of equipping this expedition is Lord Wolseley's first service as commander-in-chief. Sir Francis Scott, a well seasoned soldier, will command the expedition.

SIR JOSEPH RENALS REBUKED.

New York, Nov. 17.—A London special to the 'Sun' says:—Almost unanimous satisfaction is expressed in London over the severe setback given to Sir Joseph Renals, retiring Lord Mayor, by the Common Council, on Wednesday, in the refusal to pass the customary vote of thanks by the decisive vote of 75 to 50. It is a rebuff which no occupant of this historic chair has received during the present century. Moreover, there was some very plain speaking about the manner in which Sir Joseph Renals had lowered the dignity of his office. One councillor called attention to the fact that he had scarcely taken his seat before he allowed his name, with his official title, to be advertised as chairman of a company for insuring against the loss of liquor licenses, an action which was all the worse because he as Lord Mayor was licensing magistrate. He had also led, as director, a ghostly list of companies, all of which have now been wound up. His last and most grievous offending, of course, was the Barney Barnato dinner fiasco of last week. There has been no abatement of public resentment over the late Lord Mayor's attempt to make a national hero of this successful speculator, and the popular feeling has found strong expression in the action of the Common Council. This revival of robust virtue on the part of the moribund body, which is popularly supposed to have no public functions remaining, beyond the duty of consuming large quantities of green turtle soup at the city's expense, may have the effect of postponing the further curtailment of the power of the old City of London institution.

HEALY-DILLON CONTROVERSY.

New York, Nov. 17.—The 'Sun's' London special says:—The quarrel in the Irish parliamentary party has at length been forced to a direct issue, and must be fought to the bitter end. It is not an edifying spectacle, and perhaps the less said about it the better. Its details, certainly, have little interest for those outside the ranks of the actual combatants. Certainly, English politicians in both parties are paying little attention to it, and, perhaps they may be pardoned for not caring much whether Mr. Dillon or Mr. Healy wins.

Mr. Isaac Ford cables:—The Irish Nationalists have employed the party machine under Mr. Dillon's control as the instrument for evicting Mr. Healy and his four followers from the party. As this result was secured by the narrow majority of seven votes, it will hardly operate to discredit Mr. Healy. He will keep up a running fight on the island and at Westminster, and expects some day to capture the machine and reverse the vote. Messrs. Dillon and Sexton, who hate Mr. Healy, are doubtless gratified, and Mr. McCarthy has done something to enforce discipline, but there are now three factions instead of two dividing what was once the united Irish party, with the power of forcing the home rule question upon the attention of the English people. Some good people have argued that many sects and churches were useful for the purpose of quarrelling among themselves and keeping alive the interest in religion. Perhaps the Irish faction leaders take the same view of their politics, and really believe that in disunion there is strength. One theory of this Irish feud is based upon the support which Mr. Healy is receiving from the priests. It is believed by some writers that the clergy are weary of Home rule agitation, and are anxious to substitute for it a demand for religious education at public expense.

BRUSSELS IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.

Brussels, Nov. 18.—The official returns of the municipal elections held yesterday show that in this city the Liberals elected thirteen, the Catholics ten and the Socialists eight members of the municipal body.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPENING OF THE NEW TRANSEPT.

The services held in connection with the opening of the new transept of St. James the Apostle were concluded yesterday. At evensong the rector preached from I. Cor., iii. 11: 'For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Christ Jesus.' He spoke of the inferior material brought, and of the bad workmanship of some of those who attempted to erect an edifice of faith. Some, while outwardly professing Christianity, were inwardly cold and dead, through being addicted to some vice, or were overcome by their besetting sin. Vices were very easy of acquisition and many made shipwreck of their faith through their pursuit. Others, again, though not overcome by any gross forms of sin, yet were cold or indifferent, and the materials they placed upon the Christian foundation if not actually bad, were at least of questionable strength and utility. But 'every man's work shall be made manifest,' so says the Word of God. And this statement and the one following, 'The day shall declare it,' evidently points to some definite time or period at which every man's work is to be tested and tried. The builder whose work fails to stand the test will suffer in the loss of that work, though he himself may be saved. It is evident also from these texts that the Christian is expected to execute work, in order to show that he posseses a true and living faith. As it is written, 'Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone.' James ii. 17.

WESTMOUNT COUNCIL.

Last Saturday night a meeting of the Town Council of Westmount was held; chiefly for the purpose of discussing the proposed improvements on the line of Sherbrooke street, and Mount Pleasant avenue. Dean Trenholme, of McGill College, Mr. D. McCormick, Mr. Matthew Hutchinson, and others took part in the discussion. Concerning the Sherbrooke street improvements it was decided that the expenses should be borne proportionately by the whole municipality instead of by the property holders immediately interested. The interest on sixty percent of the total amount raised is to be paid by those holding property extending to Sherbrooke street. The remaining forty percent of interest will be paid in proportion by the remaining property holders. The amount due for interest on the loan has been calculated on a basis of five and a half percent but the money will probably be borrowed at a cheaper rate. The report of the committee appointed to consider the matter of the Mount Pleasant avenue improvements was accepted. The period of taxation for the Sherbrooke street alterations will be forty years in length. In making the assessments the burden will be laid more lightly on the more westerly proprietors.

THE WATER AND POWER COMPANY.

The difficulty between the city and the Water and Power Company may be settled without any further legal proceedings. Ald. Wilson Smith has suggested that the city should purchase the company's plant in St. Denis Ward at cost price; and should make a slight reduction in the price of water supplied to the company; and forego its claims against the company up to date, the company to give up its franchise for that ward. By this means the city will be about $10,000 in pocket, whereas, if the company were forced into bankruptcy the city would gain nothing, on account of the first mortgage on the company's property.

TEN YOUNG GAMBLERS.

Complaints have been made recently to No. 5 police station that a gang of young loafers were frequenting a vacant house on Vallee street. With commendable promptitude Special Constable Larocque and Constable Belanger prepared everything for a raid on Friday night, when ten of the lads were captured in the act of gambling for money. A charge of loitering in a vacant house was put against them and all pleaded guilty in the Recorder's Court, being fined three dollars or ten days.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY WAS A DULL DAY IN AND ABOUT THE BUILDINGS.

Quebec, Nov. 16.—The Parliament Buildings were almost completely deserted to-day. No committees sat and the few members who lingered about seemed to be chiefly occupied in trying to kill time.

THE ESTIMATES.

for 1896-97, brought down yesterday, show a total apparent decrease of $204,281 in the estimated expenditure for next year as compared with that of the current year; but this is chiefly explained by a large decrease in the amount falling due for railway subsidies. The latter decrease foots up to almost $100,000 in round figures. As for the other reductions the contention of the Opposition is that all this cutting down on paper is an old dodge to throw dust in the public eyes in preparation for the general elections, which will be precipitated before another twelve months, and that next session it will be discovered that the real expenditure has been as large as ever, when the supplementary estimates are brought down. In the meantime, the government can take credit at least for good intentions. Except under one or two heads they ask for decreased appropriations. In most instances it is true that the amount of the decreases is small, ranging from $4,000 to $3,000, but they appear to have made a big cut under the heads of agriculture and colonization, public works and miscellaneous service. In the first mentioned it amounts to $46,100; in the second, to $34,104, and in the last to $20,233. Yet, under the head of agriculture the grants to farmers' clubs has been increased from $30,000 to $40,000, to agricultural schools from $21,000 to $25,000, and to the dairy industry from $10,000 to $12,500; and under the head of public works $29,000 is asked for repairs to court houses, against $23,085 during the present year.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

In his annual report the Minister of Railways declares that no more subsidies will be given, but that it may perhaps be found necessary in certain cases to make them loans or advances. Since Confederation the province has spent upon railways the enormous sum of $24,194,557 and of this amount the following sums have been paid since 1891, namely: 1891, $956,620; 1892, 750,968; 1893, $850,455; 1894, $975,426; 1895, $854,519. Of this last mentioned sum the Quebec Central for its Treng branch got $168,123; the Temiscamingue Railway (Pacific branch), $262,506; United Counties Railway, $82,319; Quebec, Montmorency & Charlevoix, $44,000; Montreal & Sorel, $30,000; Baie des Chaleurs, 104,530; Greath Northern, $36,656; Montfort, $36,966; Lotbiniere & Megantic, $39,829; Ottawa & Gatineau, $21,802; Canada Atlantic, $7,573, and Quebec & Lake St. John, $3,602.

AN OLD SCANDAL REVIVED.

It was rumored to-day about the buildings that a new action at law was about to be taken by the government against Mr. Ernest Pacaud to try to recover the $100,000 which formed the consideration of the famous Baie des Chaleurs Railway deal in the late Mr. Mercier's time. Enquiry from Mr. Drouin, the government's local attorney, elicited an admission that the rumor was well founded, that the action already taken on the subject had been renewed and that it was returnable on Nov. 23. Seeing that the government have already failed in one action to recover this money, the object of the present move is not very clear. Questioned on the subject, Mr. Pacaud stated that the first action taken against him was dismissed by Judge Routhier on demurrer, because on the face of the government's action itself it did not appear that the $100,000 given to him belonged to the government, but on the contrary to the company, which had a perfect right to dispose of it as it pleased as its own property. He explained the present renewal of the action as an attempt on the part of the government to persecute and intimidate him because of the vigorous campaign which his paper is carrying on against them.

MUST GIVE SECURITY.

Attorney-General Casgrain has notified the Quebec prothonotary that all the Quebec bailiffs of the district must no later than Dec. 1 next furnish security to the government by a policy of insurance to the extent of $400 from the guarantee companies.

A NEW INSURANCE FIRM.

Mr. D. Morgan Sexton, who has been connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a number of years in the capacity of claims agent, has resigned his position to form a partnership with Mr. John W. Molson in the insurance business. These gentlemen will hereafter act as joint managers of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company of England, and the Hartford Fire Assurance Company of the United States. Mr. Sexton is popular and energetic and should prove a valuable acquisition to insurance circles.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Home at Longue Pointe are Messrs. J. Kerry and W. F. Lewis.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Nov. 18, are Messrs. John McLean, T. H. Love, Thos. D. Bell and A. Acheson.

The new two-story frame dwelling house belonging to and occupied by Mr. F. X. Lecuyer, baker, Outremont, was completely destroyed by fire early on Saturday; the loss is about $2,000; insured for $1,290. The Mile End fire brigade rendered efficient service in preventing the fire from spreading.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The largest and most considerable stock in Fur Coats, Jackets, Capes, Muffs and Boas is at Chs. Desjardins & Co., 1537 St. Catherine street east. 31

A CLEVELAND HORROR.

A Street Car Plunges From the Viaduct into the River Cuyahoga.

THIRTEEN PERSONS KILLED—THE ACCIDENT DUE TO A CONDUCTOR'S CARELESSNESS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16.—A frightful accident, by which thirteen people lost their lives, occurred in the heart of the city this evening. Owing to the criminal carelessness of a street car conductor, a car, well filled with people, took an awful plunge of 120 feet from the Central street draw of the Central Viaduct into the dark waters of the Cuyahoga River.

The accident occurred at 7.35 o'clock. The Central Viaduct is a long stone and iron structure, which crosses the Valley Railway and the Cuyahoga river, and connects Jennings avenue, on the south side, with Central avenue, on the east. The bridge is one hundred and twenty feet above the river. The draw was open for a tug drawing a schooner, which was about to pass beneath the bridge. As usual, the gates were closed on both sides of the draw, and danger lights were displayed to guard against accidents. An electric car was seen coming along from the east towards the south side, but Captain Charles Brennan, who has charge of the bridge, had no thought of danger as the usual precautions had been observed. The car was one of the Cedar and Jennings avenue branch of the Consolidated line, and had fifteen passengers, a conductor and a motorman aboard. At what is known as the 'derailing switch,' some two hundred feet from the draw, the conductor mechanically alighted, as is the wont of all conductors at this point, to see if all was right. The car came to a standstill, and the motorman waited for orders. The conductor, for some unaccountable reason failed to see the red signal of danger, or the closed gates, or, perhaps, custom made him careless, and he signalled to the motorman, John Rogers, to come ahead. The motorman turned on the electric current, the conductor jumped aboard the car and at considerable speed the vehicle neared the death trap. Why the motorman did not see the danger lights or the closed gates sooner than he did, will always remain a mystery, but the fact remains that he did not. A few feet from the draw it dawned upon the motorman that is was open. With a speed born of desperation he threw the handle and applied the brakes. The bridge captain, seeing the approaching car, shouted like a madman, but it availed nothing. The car was already on the down grade to the draw and the brakes would not hold the car on the slippery rails. The motorman, realizing his danger, forsook the precious cargo he was hauling, and with a wild cry leaped off the front platform, ran down the viaduct in the direction of Central avenue and disappeared in the darkness. At the same instant two male passengers jumped off the rear platform and escaped death as by a miracle. The car reached the closed iron gate and in an instant the crash of snapping iron and breaking glass was heard.

THE FATAL FALL.

This alarmed the conductor, who had stepped inside, and he was seen to make a dash for the rear door, but he was too late. A second later the car swayed on the edge of the awful space, steadied for an instant, as though in an endeavor to maintain its equilibrium, and toppled over. There was an agonizing chorus of screams heard, and in an instant all was quiet. The car struck upon a projection of piles on the abutment beneath the draw, then turning and collapsing, it fell into the dark river below, scattering its passengers in all directions and breaking the tow line between the tug and the schooner that were passing. A few suppressed groans were heard by the men who happened to be on the dock below. Men from the bridge above and from the docks, who had witnessed the accident, called to the men on the tug to pick up the people, but only two passengers, one man and one woman, were rescued. The news of the accident spread rapidly, and in a few minutes a fire boat, six ambulances, six dead waggons and a squad of policemen were on hand. The injured men and women were taken to a hospital and the work of recovering the bodies was taken up. One by one they were found and taken to undertaking establishments in different parts of the city, as Cleveland has no morgue. The work of identification was extremely slow. Late at night, when the South side residents heard of the catastrophe, and when they began to realize that their beloved ones had not returned home, the undertaking establishments were telephoned and visited, several of the bodies being identified before midnight.

Among the dead identified are:—

Miss Martha Sauernheimer and Mrs. John Sauernheimer, her sister-in-law, of No. 511 Merchat avenue.

John Coffman, the conductor.

Curt Lephene, a sixteen year old boy, who had a ticket in his pocket from London, Canada, to Victoria, B.C.

Bessie Davis, school teacher, of Noyes street, nineteen years old.

Henry W. Mecklenburg, tailor, 58 Mary street, thirty-eight years old.

Harry W. Foster, clerk at the Root & McBride Company, 51 Mentor avenue, aged twenty-five.

James McLaughlin, printer, No. 77 Trowbridge avenue, aged thirty-five.

Ferguson.

Mrs. A. W. Hoffman and her son, Harvey G. Hoffman, ten years old, of 158 Pearl street.

Mrs. Staudt, twenty-one years old, nurse in the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum.

Mrs. Brown, No. 10 Thurman street, forty-five years old.

The scenes which were enacted in Detroit after the 'Journal' accident, were repeated at the Viaduct to-night, and undertakers, like ghouls, were struggling for possession of the bodies. The moment the accident became noised about, they hurried to the dock, with their waggons, and engaged in an unseemly wrangle for the corpses. Cries of shame from the crowd had no effect, and their work was kept up. Frantic relatives of the missing men and women rushed about town from one undertaker's establishment to another, trying to discover their beloved dead, and the police did all in their power to aid them. A brother of the Sauernheimer girl fainted at the police station when he recognized her shawl. The motorman was found after midnight by two detectives, and he insists that the reason he ran was because he was panic stricken, and did not see the gates or the lights until the crash came.

THREE PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 16.—The factory of the Improved Match Company, a branch of the Match Trust was destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning. Three persons were burned to death. They were Reuben Davis, fireman; Thomas Wagner, watchman; and Agnes Cetke, an employee. The factory was working both day and night shifts. About twenty-five persons, mostly girls, were at work when the fire started. It spread with incredible rapidity and it was as much as most of the employees could do to get out alive. Miss Cetke, after getting out, went back for her clothing, and was not seen again. Davis and Wagner were unable to get out in time, and were burned to death. The loss is $45,000. The fire was started by one of the employees stepping on a match.

COL. OTTER RETURNS TO TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Col. Otter, who has been attached at Aldershot to the regular army in England for the last seven months and who returned here a few days ago, says: 'The experience I got was of the greatest benefit to me, and cannot fail to be of great use to us in the future. I think every opportunity ought to be given Canadian officers to acquire similar experience. I was attached to the Royal Artillery at Aldershot for two months, during which time they were engaged in technical work in the field. I was also with the Scots Greys, a cavalry regiment, for two months.'

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL,

NOTES.

Quebec, Nov. 18.—The SS. 'Brazilian' will—it is expected—be ready to leave again for sea on Monday. The horses which she was taking to England were reshipped to-day.

The SS. 'Canadia' has returned from Montreal, and will go into dry dock to-day for examination and repairs.

A stonemason named George Thibaudeau, while repairing the chimney of a house in St. Roch's on Saturday, dropped dead suddenly. He was suffering from heart disease, but it is believed that the immediate cause of death was asphyxiation by the fumes of coal gas from the chimney.

The roof of the new City Hall was completed on Saturday.

The statement that the Ship Laborers' Society here have definitely refused the proposition of the shipping merchants for certain modifications in their rules is untrue. The question has been discussed at several meetings of the society, but its further consideration has been adjourned to another meeting shortly to be called.

The Quebec and Montmorency Electric Power Company are just now considering a proposal to light public buildings in Levis and to convey the electric current across the St. Lawrence for the purpose by means of a cable laid at the bottom of the river.

The revenue authorities are very much on the alert these times and by no means resting upon their oars, after their late successful capture in the river. The present watchfulness is alleged to be due to reports that two more crafts laden with contraband goods have left St. Pierre, Miquelon, probably for the St. Lawrence.

A bad accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Kirouac, flour merchant, here, yesterday. While Mrs. Kirouac was cooking some articles of food on a gas stove, either through explosion or otherwise, her clothing took fire and before the flames could be extinguished she was very seriously burned, as was also her husband, in endeavoring to save her.

IN THE ORIENT.

European Fleets Still Gathering in the Dardanelles.

THE FEELING MUCH EASIER IN GREAT BRITAIN OWING TO THE ACTION OF AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS ON THE SITUATION.

New York, Nov. 17.—Mr. Harold Frederic cables to the New York 'Tribune':—Although we are apparently now within days, or even hours, of important events in the Orient, Great Britain is very much easier in mind about the whole business than it was a week ago. The action of Austria in assuming the initiative and formulating a proposition for concerted action of the European powers, has given to the entire situation an altered tone, which people here observe with a deep sigh of relief. It was Britain's position of isolation which frightened everybody. This spectacle of Austria taking the lead is immensely reassuring; it recalls at once the former manipulation and temporary settlements of the Eastern question, in which England never failed to get the most of what she wanted, and was always able to dictate pretty largely what others should get. It is in large international conferences of this sort that England's genius is most satisfactorily displayed. In a room alone with Russia and France, she was at a grave disadvantage. Now that all the six ambassadors are present, and that the Austrian premier submits his views of how matters should be arranged, England finds her equanimity quite restored. She knows all the games of this nature, and if she does not emerge with a minimum of expense and maximum of profit and prestige, it will be her own fault. In games that she understands, too, England is sportsman enough to back her own luck with unruffled nerve. Anxiety about what the week may bring forth in the Levant has shifted its centre from these islands to the Continental countries, which have open frontiers, and conscripts cannot help shivering a little when they hear of big shot being rammed into guns. All these despatches about the squadrons of various powers being hurriedly fitted and despatched to the East mean less to the eye of the Englishman, who is used to the eye of moving fleets all his life, than they do to the men of the beleaguered mainland. There was a scream of rage all over France yesterday at the news that three of the biggest French battleships had been calmly run aground in the Roads off Toulon which have been familiar to French navigators for a thousand years. At such a moment, when all minds are astir with excitement at thoughts of naval rivalry, such a mishap is too ridiculous and naturally the whole Parisian press in clamoring for Admiral Gervais's head. Italy sends five warships; Austria a similar number, though much inferior in strength; Britain's huge fleet lies at Salonica, and the other vessels on the way to reinforce it, will probably meet it a point nearer the Turkish capital. France has a powerful squadron steaming eastward, and Russia's Mediterranean fleet, which has been in Atlantic waters, is heading in the same direction. Even Roumania is getting her single man-of-war, the 'Elizabeth,' ready, and this reminder that the Triple Alliance has a silent partner comes in the nature of a disquieting surprise. On the other hand, no one hears a syllable of any German ship being in the Mediterranean. Rumor is absolutely silent about them, and not a hint comes from Kiel or Wilhelmshaven of the slightest fluttering in the naval pulse there. This, for the moment, is the most interesting phase of the situation. The Grand Duke Vladimir is arriving at Berlin to-day and is to spend next week with the Emperor William in the privacy of a shooting lodge. This powerful uncle of the Czar is the most pro-German of all the factors in Russian politics. His coming at this time bearing an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor William wears the appearance of a political visit. What Russia is at must always be, more or less, a matter of pure guess work. Often it happens that Russia is pursuing several conflicting things at once, with the foreign clique pursuing one line of action, the military clique intriguing in another, and the momentarily dominant courtier influence bargaining away also, in the interest of some third course. So now Russia may mean one thing at Constantinople and quite another at Berlin. The Muscovite future is always a lottery.

ANOTHER VIEW.

New York, Nov. 17.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford cables from London to the 'Tribune' as follows: Events are moving rapidly in the East. Squadrons are sailing under six flags for Turkish waters, where a combined naval demonstration will be made unless the Porte comes to its senses and promises to carry out the reforms which have been demanded. Every day brings a fresh tale of massacre from some quarter of the Sultan's dominions, but it is impossible to decide whether the stories are true or false. What seems more probable than anything else is that the Sultan, even if he desires to do so, cannot now succeed in repressing the series of formidable revolts which have broken out. Apparently he is trying to summon his generals to raise money, to get the best advice, and restore his authority; but the thirst for blood has been excited, and discontent has bred anarchy, until his subjects may have passed beyond his control. Every favorite tricks him and traffioks with his fears. It is now doubtful whether he can do more than change grand viziers again and make promises which cannot be fulfilled. If the small Balkan states were more ambitious, the smallest spark might kindle a conflagration any day. The most hopeful sign is the hearty accord existing among the Powers. It is evident that there is a definite understanding on at least three points: 1. That no government shall act separately; 2 That the six powers shall stand together at every stage; 3. That every one shall send a strong fleet to cruise in the Aegean Sea; otherwise, the diplomacy of the Eastern question is a game of blindman's buff, with every player's eyes bandaged. The Queen has returned to Windsor, to be in closer touch with her ministers in this crisis. Sir Philip Currie will leave England on Monday, after receiving instructions from the meeting of the Cabinet held to-day, and he will probably be armed with greater powers than he has previously exercised in Constantinople.

THE MASSACRES MAY CEASE.

London, Nov. 17.—The 'Standard' will to-morrow print a despatch from Constantinople, that despatches received during the past two days seem to point to orders having been given to cease the massacres. The Sultan fears joint European action and regards the concurrent concentration of the fleets of the powers in the Levant as a warning. The despatch adds that the Grand Vizier, Halil Raflaat Pasha, has assured Mr. H. Herbert, British charge d'affaires, that the report that the government is making a list of the houses occupied by Armenians is untrue. The campaign against the Young Turkey party continues. Thirty-six members of that party have been drowned. The embassies regard the new ministry with the gravest distrust.

The Turkish newspapers publish an energetic appeal to the people to abstain from all provoking acts, stating that the Sultan has granted reforms to certain of the Anatogan provinces, which he will afterwards extend to the other provinces. The consulates at Moosh report a riot there, but add, that owing to the gallant behavior of the governor, who repeatedly exposed his own life, aided by the better class of Moslems, few Armenians were killed.

THE SULTAN.

London, Nov. 17.—The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Chronicle' telegraphs that he does not hear of any improvement in the Sultan's mental condition.

The 'Telegraph' will, to-morrow, publish a Constantinople despatch saying that the Armenian Reform Committee held its first meeting on Saturday. The Porte promises the execution of the reforms when the disturbances are suppressed. Uneasy rumors are afloat, and the fear prevails that the Native Progress party may act energetically, with important and dangerous results.

FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

The United States minister, Mr. Terrell, has received a despatch from Harpoot, in the bashalik of Diarbekir, sixty miles north-north-west of the city of that name. The despatch is dated Nov. 13, and says that in the massacre of Christians at that place five hundred persons were killed. Eight of twelve missionary buildings, situated within the missionary compound or enclosure, were burned. The missionaries themselves were spared, but many of the occupants of the burned buildings were killed. In the buildings within the enclosure, comprising the missionary quarters, were twelve Armenians with their families and five hundred theological students, and there was also conducted within the compound a ladies' seminary. The houses remaining in the place were stripped of everything of value, and the country in the vicinity laid waste. Stores and provisions and clothing were destroyed and carried away and the utmost destitution prevails. Thousands of men, women and children, who were already dependent for food upon the stores in the missionary buildings are homeless, naked and starving, nothing having been saved either from the burned buildings or those that were not burned.. The Mussulmans destroyed everything they could not carry away.'

A BAD SIGN.

London, Nov. 17.—The 'Daily News' will to-morrow publish a despatch from Constantinople, dated Nov. 16, saying that the most serious anxiety prevails, and the situation is becoming worse. The government is obtaining a record of the houses in which Armenians live. This action causes alarm, because, in several towns where massacres have occurred, the houses of Armenians had been previously marked. Several of the leading Armenian merchants have sought and received shelter in the homes of Europeans. The American missionaries at Bitlis have telegraphed to the American minister, asking him to procure from the Porte an escort to take them and their families to Van. It is estimated that 20,000 persons have been massacred since the acceptance by the Sultan of the scheme of reform.

The 'Daily News,' in an article on 'America and the Turk,' will say that the new world is asserting itself. The lethargy of the European powers is hard to explain, but it is well that the Turks should know that there is a great nation beyond the Atlantic that will not allow the blood of its sons to be shed with impunity.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The Russian newspapers declare that the situation in Turkey is rapidly drifting to an acute phase, that will inevitably culminate in the disruption and abolition of the Ottoman power in Europe. The 'Novoe Vremya' says: 'We are glad to observe that Englishmen are becoming accustomed to the not distant prospect of Russia occupying Constantinople, for that must be the ultimate issue of the Eastern question.'

STILL ANOTHER MASSACRE.

Rome, Nov. 16.—Despatches from a seaport town of Northern Syria, report a massacre of Christians in that vicinity. It is said that three hundred Turkish soldiers witnessed the slaughter, but made no attempt to assist the victims. The Europeen residents of the place are in a state of great alarm. They are in constant fear of an attack from the Mussulman portion of the population.

Boston, Nov. 16.—The following cable message has been received by the American Board from the Rev. R. O. Dwight, of Constantinople, by way of Phillippopolis: 'Five hundred were killed in Harpoot; eight of twelve mission buildings burned; missionaries' lives spared; houses stripped; Turks will regard this as test of intention of United Statets to defend missionaries. No missionaries anywhere killed; villages everywhere desolate; people raked and starving. Instant help.'

The buildings destroyed are estimated to be worth from $75,000 to $100,000.

THE FEELING IN AMERICA.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—President Rogers of the North-Western University, presided at a large and earnest meeting which was held in the First Congregational Church of Evanston yesterday to voice public sentiment in regard to the massacres in Armenia. A number of addresses were made, the most notable being that of Miss Frances E. Willard, who surprised the audience by the vigor of her utterances. The secretary was instructed to acquaint Secretary Olney at Washington with the sentiment of the meeting, and also to inform Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister of Great Britain, that the American people were in accord with the aims of that power, and an address was adopted to be fowarded to Minister Terrell, urging vigilance and activity.

ELECTION NEWS.

NORTH ONTARIO BY-ELECTION FIXED FOR DEC. 12.

RALLY OF CARDWELL M'CARTHYITES AT MONO MILLS.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—At the meeting of the cabinet yesterday the date for the by-election in North Ontario was fixed. The nominations will be on Dec. 5 and the voting a week later, on Dec. 12. The Division Court clerk, Mr. McPhee, has been named as the returning officer. The vacancy to be filled was caused by the death recently of Mr. Frank Madill, who represented the constituency. The dates of the other by-elections will be announced later.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—The 'World' says that in North Ontario the Conservative candidate will be in accord with the government in regard to the Manitoba school question.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—It is rumored that Colonel O'Brien will be asked to stand for one of the Toronto constituencies in the next election.

THE CARDWELL M'CARTHYITES.

Orangeville, Ont., Nov. 16.—The meeting of the Cardwell McCarthy Association, held at Mono Mills this afternoon, was well attended. A number of ladies were present. The first speaker was Mr. William Stubbs, the McCarthy candidate. Mr. Stubbs said the McCarthyites differed from the government in reference to the tariff system. He believed a low tariff tax would bring in a large revenue. The consumer now paid more for what he consumed than he should, and the increased charge largely benefited the manufacturer, not the country. In case of domestic manufactures, the increased cost all went to benefit the manufacturers. They were opposed to the government on account of its extravagance and corruption. Contractors often got ahead of the government, and it was probable that the government knew of and winked at dishonest acts. There was undoubtedly fraud in connection with the Wellington bridge. He held Mr. Haggart responsible, to a large extent, for this fraud. Turning to the Manitoba school question, Mr. Stubbs said Mr. McCarthy and his views on this question should draw support from R[illegible] as well as Conservatives. Th[illegible] would charge that Mr. M[illegible] ing to oust them from p[illegible] question, and that Mr. L[illegible] then come into power, and re-establish separate schools. not the case. Neither Mr. M[illegible] the Province of Manitoba had to assist Mr. Laurier. Mani[illegible] ways been, and still was, a province. It was the oppr[illegible] C. P. R. monopoly that b[illegible] Greenway into power. The Manitoba believed in provin[illegible] and common justice, and it w[illegible] on these two matters that b[illegible] Greenway into power. In t[illegible] ture he hoped, as their can[illegible] have many opportunities of sp[illegible] no uncertain sound on the q[illegible] remedial legislation.

Mr. A. F. Hunter, of Toronto, re[illegible] the Manitoba school question at [illegible] erable length, after which the ch[illegible] called on Mr. Dalton McCarthy, w[illegible] upon the audience broke forth into plause. He said that now, when present parliament had almost rea[illegible] the limit of its existence, Cardwe[illegible] to be put to the trouble of a by-e[illegible] Mr. White had resigned his se[illegible] he could no longer bear the [illegible] sitting in parliament with [illegible] of a government position [illegible] There was an act designed [illegible] independence of parliament, and [illegible] forbade those having contra[illegible] government, those holding [illegible] as well as other persons, from s[illegible] parliament. Two years ago he [illegible] on the borders of Cardwell that [illegible] had the promise of a government [illegible] in his pocket; yet he had continue[illegible] in parliament up to the present [illegible] no longer able to stand the [illegible] pretending to sit as an independe[illegible] ber in an independent parliament [illegible] voluntarily resigned without [illegible] the wishes of the electors of C[illegible] and he, the speaker, believed, [illegible] consulting the government. Th[illegible] of the powers that be, the pres[illegible] ernment, had not been to act in [illegible] interests of the country, but [illegible] dinate everything to the interes[illegible] party. Mr. McCarthy spoke at [illegible] length on other matters pertaining [illegible] conduct of the present admini[illegible] and at the conclusion of his rema[illegible] nomination of Mr. Stubbs was un[illegible] ly confirmed.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

The 'Progres du Saguenay' m[illegible] as probable candidates for the [illegible] mentary vacancy at Charlevoix, caused by the death of Mr. Henry Simard, M.P. Messrs. Charles Angers and Mr. Sim. Cimon. Mr. Perreault, brother-in-la[illegible] Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M.P., is likely [illegible] a candidate at the general elections he would probably not think it [illegible] while to run just for one sess[illegible]

PROROGUED TO DEC. 5.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—To-day's [illegible] contains notice of the formal [illegible] of parliament until Dec. 5th. [illegible] notice will call parliament for [illegible] spatch of business.

SCENE IN THE REICHSR[illegible]

THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED FOR [illegible] THE ELECTION OF DR. LUEGER AS MASTER OF VIENNA.

Vienna, Nov. 16.—In the [illegible] of the Reichsrath to-day the [illegible] and Clericals violently [illegible] ernment for dissolving the [illegible] cipal Council, owing to the [illegible] Dr. Lueger, the noted anti-[illegible] er in the Reichsrath, as [illegible] contended that the [illegible] was illegal. Count Badeni, the minister; Herr Gleispach, [illegible] justice, and Herr Lobenstein, [illegible] minister of agriculture, justified the [illegible] sure, which was also supported by Conservatives. The prominent Liberal Herr Ecklopp, Stous and Menger also defended the legality of the government action, contending that after Dr. Lueger's demagogic activity it was [illegible] he could be fitted to fill the office of gomaster. Dr. Lueger made a [illegible] response. His language was [illegible] aggressive. "If I had to [illegible] berler of great capitalists, [illegible] have raised objections to my [illegible] the office," said he, "but because [illegible] to defend the [illegible] I am devoted incarnate of [illegible] He concluded by making a [illegible] tack on the Jewish and Liberal [illegible]

The crowd in the public [illegible] plauded Dr. Lueger, who is [illegible] President of the Chamber [illegible] check the fur[illegible] which lasted [illegible] minutes. The scene was [illegible] in the Austrian Parliament [illegible] waved their handkerchiefs, [illegible] hats, at the same time [illegible] ger,' at the top of their [illegible] their voices were absent, the [illegible] the chamber voluntarily.

THE DAILY WITNESS is pu[illegible] at the Witness Building, [illegible] and St. Peter streets, in the city [illegible] John Redpath Dougall, of Mo[illegible]

All business communications [illegible] 'John Dougall & Son,' and all [illegible] Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'