

THURSDAY'S CASUALTIES.

Two Canadians Killed and Several Wounded at Belfast.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—A cable from Sir Alfred Milner to the Governor-General announces the following casualties among the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Belfast last Thursday:
Killed—28, Corp. Filson, Amherst Island, Ont.; Lee-Corp. W. A. Anderson (probably W. T. Anderson, of the 13th Regiment, Hamilton).
Dangerously wounded—Lieut. J. L. Elmsley, Toronto; 105, Sergt. V. D. Bider, 38th Regt.
Severely wounded—Lieut. C. W. Turner, Quebec; 30, Sergt. F. Metcalfe.

The Governor-General at Ottawa of all casualties and cases of illness occurring among the Canadian troops. This arrangement has generally worked satisfactorily, and the department is at a loss to account for the discrepancy with regard to the Komati affair. Three days ago the department cabled to South Africa for details, but as yet has not received a reply. The indications are that the authorities at Capetown are under the impression that this casualty list has already been forwarded, inasmuch as a cable received from Sir Alfred Milner a few days ago announced that Lieut. Elmsley, previously reported severely wounded, was not dangerously hurt.



PTE. H. H. LOOSEMORE.

A member of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, was in the employ of the Standard Bank, Toronto. He is a son of the Rev. P. W. Loosemore, now minor canon of Canterbury Cathedral, England. Canon Loosemore spent eighteen years of his life in Canada. With his brother, who is also a member of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, he served some time with the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

Kingston; 42, H. H. Loosemore, Toronto; 157, W. Dougal, Montreal.
Slightly wounded—Lieut. Cockburn, Toronto; 312, Sergt.-Farrier E. C. Cope, Manitoba Dragoons; 327, Arthur H. Roberts, Manitoba Dragoons; 370, F. Berg, Montreal; 225, Richardson, R.C.D.
Missing—W. A. Kinsey, 37th Regt.
303, Moore, D Battery, R.C.F.A., died



E. A. FILSON.

Is the second son of the late Robert Filson, of Amherst Island, Quartermaster of the 47th Battalion. He joined 'A' Squadron of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. He is 22 years of age and his height is 6 feet 3 inches.

of enteric fever at Pretoria on Friday last.
Lieut. Elmsley, reported in the above belated cable as dangerously wounded, has since been reported not even severely hurt.

The Department of Militia is being blamed in certain quarters for not having received full details of the casualties in the engagement on the Komati, Nov. 6 and 7, in which the Canadian Artillery and Mounted Rifles took such a heroic part. The official explanation is given that the arrangement with the imperial authorities provides for the transmission direct from South Africa to



LIEUT. J. H. ELMSELEY
Went to South Africa as Lieutenant in 'A' Squadron of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Lieut. H. Z. Churchill Cockburn. He was a member of the Governor-General's Bodyguard, Toronto. On joining the Second Contingent he was appointed a Lieutenant in 'A' Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
The Department of Militia is being blamed in certain quarters for not having received full details of the casualties in the engagement on the Komati, Nov. 6 and 7, in which the Canadian Artillery and Mounted Rifles took such a heroic part. The official explanation is given that the arrangement with the imperial authorities provides for the transmission direct from South Africa to

THE QUEEN AND COLONIALS

RECEPTION AT WINDSOR WAS HEART-STIRRING.

London, Nov. 17.—The scene at the reception of the colonial troops by the Queen in Windsor Castle yesterday was a heart-stirring one. The men who marched into St. George's Hall, where Her Majesty was seated, came from places very far asunder, geographically, but they represented the unity of the British Empire. Many of them limped and all were invalids, yet they looked an exceedingly serviceable body of men. They included members of the Canadian contingent. The Queen asked after the welfare of the men with true womanly interest, and every word of her graceful little speech was distinctly heard



PTE. WILFRID DOUGALL

Is a nephew of Mr. J. R. Dougall, and brother of Mr. F. E. Dougall, proprietors of the Montreal 'Witness'. He was for some time a member of 'A' Company, 5th Royal Scots, and joined the Duke of York's Regiment of Canadian Hussars before becoming a member of the Second Contingent.

throughout the fine hall, in which Emperors and Kings have been repeatedly entertained.

TRIBUTE TO A HERO.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—The relatives here of the late Canadian trooper, Dan. M. Spence, who was treacherously killed in South Africa, have been apprised that the Royal Templars of Peterboro' have marked their deep regard for his memory by naming the new Royal Templar Council there the 'Dan. M. Spence' Council.

PESSIMISM IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 17.—The 'Westminster



Gazette' made a double attack on the government yesterday. It printed a map indicating many scores of places in the two territories where fighting has occurred since October, and inferred that the final pacification of the Boers was a task beyond the powers of military skill, and that statesmanship should lend a helping hand. It also reviewed the career of Mr. Brodrick, now at the War Office, and contended that his presence there would markedly increase Lord Roberts's difficulties in reforming the military system unless the views held by the secretary during the last ten years have been completely renounced.

AFTER ROUMANIAN OIL FIELDS.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The 'Boersen Courier' says that representatives of the Standard Oil Company, accompanied by American geologists and engineers, have arrived at Bucharest to resume negotiations with the Roumanian government for the purchase of the state's oil-bearing lands, and for a concession for a pipeline from this territory to the port of Constantza. German delegates, representing an intermediary syndicate, are also in Bucharest in connection with the scheme, which seems about to be realized.

TUAN IN KANSU.

SAID HE HAS FLED THITHER AND IS IN OPEN REVOLT.

London, Nov. 16.—A despatch from Shanghai, dated Nov. 14, says: 'A trustworthy Chinese report says Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang are in open revolt in the Province of Kansu. M. Bazaure, the French consul, says serious disturbances have already occurred and that anxiety is felt as to the safety of the Catholic missions.'

Shanghai sends a report that the Dowager Empress, alarmed at the rising in Kansu province, now contemplates returning to Taiyuenfu.

From Hankow comes a report that General Tung Fu Hsiang is still at Sian-fu protecting the Dowager Empress, that Prince Tuan has fled to Kansu, and that the whereabouts of Yu Hsien, governor of Shansi, is unknown.
It is said that Prince Ching will be sent to Germany to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

THE POLITICAL CAULDRON.

Campaign now in Full Swing Throughout the Province.

NAMES OF THE MEN WHO WILL UPHOLD THE LIBERAL BANNER IN THE COMING CONTEST.

Quebec, Nov. 17.—The provincial electoral campaign is now in full swing here. The work of fixing the candidatures is progressing rapidly, and already most of the party standard-bearers in the different constituencies of this district have been fixed. In the connection, trouble is again looming up as regards the candidatures for Quebec West. It appears that the Hon. Mr. Parent had arranged to bring out Mr. John G. Hearn, only son of the late Hon. John Hearn, M.P.P., as the ministerial candidate for the division. Mr. Hearn is an Irish Catholic, and would certainly make an excellent representative. He is intelligent, well educated, and a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, besides being one of the largest property-owners in the city. But he has hitherto been conspicuously identified with the Conservative party, and has been more than once spoken of as a Conservative candidate. The result of this is that there is very serious opposition on the part of the principal Liberals of the division, who constituted themselves into a deputation to the premier to protest against Mr. Hearn's selection as the ministerial standard-bearer, but Mr. Parent told them that he could not go back on his word of recede from the arrangement made, which he believed to be in the interests of the party as the most likely to wrest the constituency from the Conservatives. But the Gordian knot of the difficulty appears likely to be cut for them by the appearance in the field of a French-Canadian candidate in the person of Mr. O. Jacques, a wholesale fruit dealer, who is being pressed to come out, and who may do so, in which case the division will be lost to the Old Country element, as the French vote in it now exceeds the Old Country vote, or Mr. Carbray's re-election will be assured for the Conservatives.

In Quebec East there is also trouble about the candidatures, there being no less than three already announced, all claiming the right to be dubbed ministerial. Mayor Guay, of Chicoutimi, will probably be the government's nominee for that constituency.
In Bonaventure Dr. Martin, a former Conservative member for the county, will, it is said, be again his party's choice, while on the other hand it is said that Mr. Clapperton, the present Liberal member for the county, will retire in favor of his son, Thomas Clapperton, of Maria.

In St. Johns it is believed that the ministerial nominee will be Mr. Gabriel Marchand, son of the late Premier Marchand.
In Lake St. John, there are already four Liberals in the field, including Ald. Tanguay, of Quebec.

MANITOBA LIQUOR ACT.

Winnipeg, Nov. 16.—The hearing of the argument on the constitutionality of the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald's new liquor act has been set for Nov. 26 before the full Court of Queen's Bench here. The Dominion and provincial governments, the Dominion Alliance, the Licensed Victuallers' Association and the Hudson's Bay Company will each be represented by counsel thereat. This argument will likely take some days.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Governors' Meeting Presided Over by Lord Strathcona.

HIS LORDSHIP'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND—OTHER NOTES.

The monthly meeting of the governors of McGill University was held yesterday afternoon, and was presided over by Lord Strathcona, the chancellor of the university. Amongst other business, consideration was given to the annual report to the visitor, Lord Minto, which will be submitted to the corporation at an early date. The report, besides referring to the organization of the Royal Victoria College, dwells on the urgent need of the extension of the Arts Faculty. In this connection the board resolved to do all in its power to promote the interests of the new departments of economics and political science.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.
At the conclusion of the meeting, Lord Strathcona, accompanied by Dr. Peterson, Mr. R. B. Angus, the Hon. J. S. Archibald and Mr. E. B. Greenshields, paid a visit to the Royal Victoria College for the purpose of saying farewell. His Lordship was received by Miss Oakeley and her staff, and proceeded to the assembly hall, where the students and a number of friends of the institution were gathered.

Lord Strathcona expressed his pleasure at being able to meet his friends of the college once more. He hoped there would soon be hundreds of students on their roll, who would go through all the Dominion, spreading happiness on every side. He had but a few minutes to spare, as he was leaving for England in a couple of hours, but he was delighted to see them again in their handsome building. He left it under the charge of Miss Oakeley, of whose merits he had no need to speak, and of Principal Peterson, who had shown himself so successful a guardian of both the Royal Victoria College and the University as a whole. GIVEN A SEND-OFF.

Lord Strathcona's private car 'Metapedia', attached to the Delaware & Hudson Railway train, pulled out of Bonaventure station at 7 p.m. Previous to his departure Lord Strathcona had a busy ten minutes saying good-by to a number of friends who had come down to see him off, among them Mayor Prefontaine, Principal Peterson, Messrs. R. Mackay, R. B. Angus, Senator Drummond, J. A. Cantlie, Dr. Adams, A. Stewart, R. Meighen, Dr. J. Stewart, C. C. Chipman, J. Hardisty, T. G. Shaughnessy, A. Drummond, Geo. Hardisty, B. Marler and Miss Oakeley, Miss Lichtenstein and Miss Cameron, of the Royal Victoria College. As the train steamed out, His Lordship stood upon the rear platform of his car waving farewell amidst the cheers of his friends, while the Loyal and Independent Fife and Drum Band, which was present on behalf of the citizens at large, played 'Auld lang syne,' and 'Will ye no come back again.'

'ANARCHISTS.'
Resolved, that there should be international action against anarchists,' was the subject of a debate last evening between the undergraduates of the faculties of applied science and arts. Messrs. G. J. Carlyle, W. C. McBride and R. C. Archer, applied science, spoke for the affirmative, urging a system of international police. Messrs. A. W. Lockhead, C. A. Adams and W. C. Munn, arts, contended that anarchy was merely a symptom, not a disease. The disease was bad government. Prof. MacBride, who was judge and critic, gave his decision in favor of the negative, principally on the ground that the affirmative had failed to indicate exactly what kind of international action it thought best.

THE DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The annual lecture to the Delta Sigma



ANNUAL LECTURE
THE ANNOUNCEMENT CARD.
Society was delivered by Prof. Capper yesterday afternoon, in the assembly hall

of the Royal Victoria College. The subject was 'Egyptian Architecture,' and the lecture was fully illustrated with lantern views. Egyptian art, the professor held, was more realistic than Greek art; Greek art was idealistic. The Egyptian sculptor, in making a statue, did his best to make the face a portrait, because he believed that if the likeness was good, the Ca. or soul of the man represented, would live in the statue after the man's death.
His friends in Canada expect to see Lord Strathcona back in a comparatively short time.

ASHES AND GARBAGE.

CITIZENS MUST PLACE THEM IN SEPARATE RECEPTACLES TO AVOID BEING FINED.

The city scavenging department is taking steps to enforce the new sections of the scavenging by-law which require householders to separate the ashes from the house garbage. These new sections read as follows:—

Sect. 1a.—Every householder or tenant shall deposit the ashes of his house or business establishment or others in distinct vessels, on the sidewalk opposite his house or in the lane in rear of his house, or in any other suitable place, provided the scavengers may easily remove the same, and it is forbidden to mix with the ashes so deposited in said vessels any offal, garbage or other matters whatsoever.

Sect. 4.—Any person contravening any of the provisions of this By-law, shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine, with or without costs, and in default of immediate payment of the said fine or fine and costs, to an imprisonment, the amount of said fine and the term of said imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court at its discretion; and any person who shall violate any of such provisions of the said By-law shall moreover be liable to the fine mentioned in this section for each and every day that such violation or contravention shall last, which shall be held to be a distinct and separate offence for each and every day as aforesaid; provided that such fine shall not exceed \$40, and the imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than two calendar months for each and every offence, as aforesaid; the said imprisonment, however, to cease at any time before the expiration of the term fixed by the said Recorder's Court, upon payment of the said fine or fine and costs.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE NEW TAXES ON RAILS, PIPES AND WIRES HAVE NOT YET BEEN COLLECTED—McINTYRE MANSION VALUATION.

The Finance Committee met yesterday and briefly discussed the question of the tax on rails, pipes and poles. This tax was authorized by the new charter, but no progress was made in the collection of it, as the companies interested contested the claim in the courts. The amount involved is \$35,000.
Ald. Laporte expressed his astonishment that a whole year had been allowed to elapse without obtaining a judgment of some kind, and he added that some means ought to be taken to decide the matter.

No one seemed to know in what position the cases were. It was, therefore, decided to do what was possible to hasten the decision of the court, especially as another year's roll is now ready.

The committee seemed disposed to put a stop to the annual fight between the city assessors and the heirs of the Duncan McIntyre estate regarding the valuation of the mansion at the head of Drummond street. A communication was read from the family which drew attention to the fact that in 1897 the estate was valued at \$300,000. By an appeal it was reduced to \$200,000. Last year the same assessment was put on it. Again, on appeal, it was reduced, this time to \$210,000. This year the assessors put the same value upon the property, although there had been no improvements made thereon. The letter concluded by declaring the action of the assessors in the face of the decision of the courts was unaccountable.

In the discussion which followed, attention was drawn to the expense the city had been put to in the Superior Court by witnesses and experts, in the endeavor to win the case, and, therefore, it seemed futile to go over the whole inquiry again. It was decided to confer with the Board of Assessors in the matter.

A communication was received from Mr. Ducharme, president of the Union des Abattoirs, stating that the company proposed to erect a rendering house at St. Henry, and asked that an effort be made to settle the difficulty existing between the company and the city.

A communication was read from the attorneys to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was not obliged to bring all its western trains to Dalhousie station.
This was in reply to a question submitted by the committee to the attorneys.

THE BOSSCHIETER MURDER.

Paterson, N.J., Nov. 16.—Walter McAllister, Andrew Campbell, William Death and George Kerr, indicted for the murder of Jennie Bosschietter, the mill girl, were arraigned here to-day before Supreme Court Judge Dixon. The court room was crowded. The four men pleaded not guilty, and Judge Dixon set Jan. 14 for the trial.

MR. McNEILL RETIRES.

Roseland, B.C., Nov. 17.—Mr. A. H. McNeill, Conservative candidate for the seat in the Dominion House for Yale-Cariboo, has withdrawn in favor of Mr. John McKane. The election takes place on Nov. 21.

MR. GEORGE B. REEVE

Is the New Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway.

WAS FORMERLY TRAFFIC MANAGER OF THE G. T. R.

'We do not intend to make any official announcement,' said Mr. Price, the vice-president of the Grand Trunk, this morning, at the Windsor Hotel, 'but I may say that the new manager of the Grand Trunk is Mr. G. B. Reeve, our former traffic manager.'

'The name of Mr. Reeve was not mentioned in the connection at all, it being



MR. GEORGE B. REEVE.

understood that he had retired to private life in California, while that of Mr. McGuigan was persistently put forward.' 'Oh, yes,' said the vice-president, 'but there has been a good deal of gossip about the matter. Mr. McGuigan has done an able work in his present position, and this has been much appreciated.'

'When is Mr. Reeve likely to take office?'

'When Mr. Hays leaves. He was, as you know, our traffic manager. That is all there is to say. We have refrained from saying anything because what is said is so frequently misrepresented. Simply make the announcement that Mr. Reeve is to be the new manager of the Grand Trunk.'

Mr. Reeve, it will be remembered, retired from the position he occupied in the Grand Trunk to a beautiful home in California, which he had adorned after his own desire, and which situated amidst an orange grove, and at the foot of a series of beautiful hills, promised to be a cosy resting place for the balance of a life which had been actively spent in the service of the Grand Trunk. Before he left, he said, laughingly, to a 'Witness' representative, that he did not intend to stagnate in his new home, but meant to rise at six o'clock every morning to work in his garden and his orange grove. He felt then that he had enough of an active life, but he has been persuaded to give up his ideal by the offer of the supreme position on the Grand Trunk, a position for which there is no doubt he is well qualified, and more especially as regards all matters connected with traffic relations, which are so important on the Grand Trunk, which taps every settled community in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

At the same time, the appointment of Mr. Reeve is a surprise, for his name had not been thought of by those who kept track of the situation. It was generally believed that the position would be offered to a man in the United States who occupied a position similar to that of Mr. Hays on the Wabash.

DAM GAVE WAY.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE CHAMBLEY ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY'S WORKS.

Chamblay Canton, Que., Nov. 17.—Last night about 11.30 about sixty feet of the dam adjoining the Chamblay electric power house was swept clear away. This portion of the dam contained fifteen sluices, which are completely demolished. The power house proper sustained no serious injury. The Richelieu woolen mills are greatly damaged by being flooded, and the machinery destroyed in the dye house, with vats filled with wool and dye-stuffs are completely ruined.

No details have yet been received at the company's office here.

SLEET OR RAIN.

Toronto, Nov. 17, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 50; Kamloops, 26, 12; Calgary, 6, 8 below; Edmonton, 6, 8 below; Prince Albert, 4, 14 below; Qu'Appelle, 6, 4 below; Winnipeg, 14, 14; Parry Sound, 30, 24; Toronto, 21, 22; Ottawa, 20, 10; Montreal, 20, 10; Quebec, 18, 8; Halifax 34, 20. Probabilities: Southerly winds; fair, with rising temperature; Sunday, mild; with sleet or rain.

1610 and 1612 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Nov. 17, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon
To-day, 30.45; yesterday, 30.45.
Temperature. Max. Min.
To-day 52 12
Yesterday 28 10

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must necessarily be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER - At 194 Noble street, Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 6, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. George K. Butler, a son.

MARRIED.

COLBURN-BICEBOW - At the Methodist Church, Smith's Mills, Nov. 14, 1900, by the Rev. L. M. England, B.A., Miss Maybell A. Bicebow to Everett A. Colburn of West Rumney, N.H.

COWEN-BEAG - At Toronto, on Nov. 15, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, Charles H. Cowen to Annie Gordon, daughter of Jas. G. Pegg, all of Toronto.

DORION-CLARK - At the residence of Mr. Samuel Dunn (stepfather) by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Wilhelmina (Ema), second daughter of the late Robert James Clark, of Belfast, Ireland, to Frederick A. Dorion, eldest son of the late Rev. J. A. Dorion, of Montreal.

HULBERT-STEVENSON - On Nov. 1, 1900, by the Rev. D. D. Dean, John Leroy Herbert, of Lowell, N.Y., to Mary Speer Stephenson, graduate of Montreal Civic Hospital, and eldest daughter of Mr. S. S. Stephenson, of 340 Gerrard street, Toronto.

REED-REYNOLDS - At the residence of the bride's father, G. L. Reynolds, Marlborough, Que., on Nov. 14, 1900, by Rev. L. M. England, B.A., Miss Grace M. Reynolds to Roy M. Reed.

SCHAFFER - ROBERTS - On Oct. 10, 1900, at St. Andrew's, Wells street, by the Rev. Astley Roberts, late Vicar of Croxley-green, Ethel Maude, youngest daughter of the late John Henry Roberts, F.R.C.S., of Croxley-green, to Professor E. A. Schaffer, F.R.S., of the University, Edinburgh, Scotland.

DIED.

ABBOTT - At Lennoxville, Que., on Nov. 14, 1900, Ephraim W. Abbott, aged 78 years.

AITKEN - At 63 Ottawa street, Montreal, on Friday, Nov. 16, 1900, Isabella Aitken, beloved wife of Wm. Aitken, aged 64 years.

COLWELL - At Toronto, on Nov. 15, 1900, ex-Alderman W. W. Colwell, J.P., in his 80th year.

LITTLE - At the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, on Nov. 14, 1900, Chas. Ellison Little, son of the late James Little, in his 50th year of his age.

MORRILL - At the home, Sweden, Iowa, on Nov. 11, 1900, Mrs. L. G. Morrill, daughter of the late Joel Baker, of Moe's River, Que.

MODLER - At Quebec, on Nov. 14, 1900, Robert Modler, aged 80 years, a native of Adair, County Limerick, Ireland.

SERVICE - At his residence, 208 LeBreton street, Ottawa, on Nov. 14, 1900, Phillip Service, in his 70th year.

TILLEY - On Nov. 15, 1900, at the residence of his son, David Tilley, 877 Wellington street, Ottawa, Charles Tilley, in the 79th year of his age.

THOMPSON - At Welland, Ont., on Nov. 14, 1900, Archibald Thompson, inspector of licenses.

WILSON - At Compton, Que., on Nov. 15, 1900, H. C. Wilson, in his 78th year.

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

For advertising notices for the above columns may send 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 accepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO., Undertakers, 300 St. James Street.

F. DECARY & FILS, Plasterers & Contractors, First-class work always warranted.

55 St. Francois-Xavier St. Tel. 2033.

GEORGE S. KIMBER, Interior Decorator,

Wall Papers Of all Kinds.

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST. Bell Tel. Up. 1287.

THE S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

Notre Dame street, Montreal's Greatest Store, St. James St. SATURDAY, Nov. 17th, 1900.

Looking Forward to Christmas



Thousands of little hearts will beat happily when they learn The Big Store's Toy Bazaar and Doll Kingdom are ready for their reception—and that of their parents.

Already Christmas liveliness pervades the store and sounds of merriment are heard that have a delightful fascination for old and young.

Armies of soldiers, Fleets of Ships, Herds of Animals, Horses, Innumerable Games, more than you can count—and books; but that's another story.

Parian Figures. Odd Furniture. Sets of Books. Bric-a-brac. Carlsbad Vases. New Jewellery. Pretty Pictures. Onyx Tables. Silverware. Photo Frames. Fancy Mirrors. Fancy Perfumery. Novel Stationery. Fancy Goods. Elegant China.

CHRISTMAS BOUNTIFULNESS is everywhere, but nowhere more lavishly displayed than here.

QUALITY CONSIDERED Carlsley's Linens are lower in price by 10 to 15 percent than any ordinary stores.

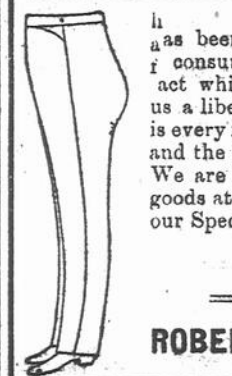
IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK, fine quality, 72 inches wide, 67c. IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK, very fine quality, 72 inches wide, 75c.

HOME NEEDS AT LITTLE PRICES. Regular Monday. Regular Monday.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Send for New Catalogue.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited, 765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

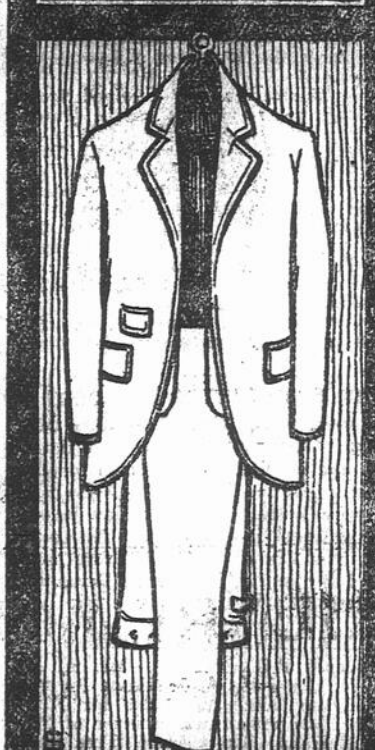
The Summit of Perfection



It has been reached in our Trousers-Making Department. This is consummation in which we take a pardonable pride, and a fact which is well-known to the gentlemen of the city who give us a liberal and ever increasing patronage.

ROBERT SEATH & SONS, THE TROUSERS MAKERS, 1817 NOTRE DAME ST.

A WARDROBE THAT ALWAYS LOOKS NEW



Is the result after you try our "Valet Department" in which we give expert attention to the keeping of gentlemen's clothing ALWAYS LIKE NEW.

SECURITY RESPONSIBILITY PROMPTNESS FAIR DEALING

THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO. LIMITED 290 Guy Street Formerly the Montreal Toilet Supply Co. Telephone Up 2901 and 2802

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

STYLISH HANDWEAR!

A visit to our Glove Department will at once bring the public into contact with the latest and most stylish Handwear the World's Best Makers can produce, and at popular prices!

WOMEN'S 2 CLASP KID GLOVES, in all the new fall colors, beautifully finished. WOMEN'S 2 CLASP PIQUE SEWN KID GLOVES, in tan shades, also white and pearl.

MEN'S GREY SUEDE GLOVES, pair. MEN'S WALKING GLOVES, FOR MEN, pair. MEN'S IMPORTED COLLARS, for extra.

WARM HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR!

A full assortment of the best and most reliable brands at close cut prices.

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IT PAYS

To buy good furniture. You have Furniture which is well made and finished and elegant in design.

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THE TROY LAUNDRY 8 to 14 Inspector St. Prompt and Efficient Work. Ring up 3644 And the Troy will do the rest.

The Daily Witness.

F. TREMBLAY LUMBER DEALER, PLANING and SAW MILLS, And Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Mouldings, Turning, Shaping, Etc. 400 WILLIAM STREET.

THE ETIQUETTE OF CALLING

THE CARDS USED.

The regular calling card has the residence placed in the lower right-hand corner, and the visiting day in the lower left-hand corner.

THE HOURS FOR CALLS.

The regulation time for calling in the larger cities is between the hours of three and five in the afternoon.

and call at a time when it is less convenient.

DRESSING TO RECEIVE AND MAKE CALLS.

A woman who has an afternoon receiving usually will make a more dainty toilette for the occasion than one who receives any afternoon in the week.

WHAT BEST TO TALK ABOUT.

One should talk upon impersonal subjects entirely, even when making a call upon an intimate friend, unless there is no other guest in the room.

FIRST CALLS.

First calls are made by the older residents upon the new-comers as a welcome, or when there are no such restrictions the first call is made by the older woman upon the younger one.

WHEN TO RECEIVE CALLS FROM MEN.

Usually a girl's mother should invite a man to call upon her daughter, and opportunity of meeting his is not the case a girl's invitation herself, after her mother or some one who may know the man's name should not be made in a discriminate, however, a long list of calling acquaintances among men not being always a desirable thing for a girl.

UPON ENTERING THE ROOM.

A lady should pass well into the room before seating herself when calling, where there are others in the room, and take into consideration quickly the position of the different guests, and decide where it is most convenient for the hostess to converse easily and without raising the voice.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Xmas Cards, Calendars, from six London houses, double number of last year, now ready. W. Street, 3 Bleury.

Men's Furnishing Dept.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

with the collar on, a splendid winter weight. They are of an extremely fine quality and made well in every particular. The patterns are very neat. We have sizes from 14 1/2 up. Price of these shirts, \$1.50.
We can also give you FLANNELETTE SHIRTS with the collar attached or without, good English Flannelette, good patterns and good colorings, will wash well, all sizes. Price 75c each.

BOYS' WINTER SHIRTS.

We have them—a full assortment. We can give you Flannelette, or Flannel, with the collar attached or without. These shirts are well made. Prices for Flannelette shirts, 45c; for Flannel 35c, 55c, 65c and \$1.00 each.

ASK TO SEE OUR CARDIGAN JACKETS.

We have the largest assortment to choose from in the city. They are all imported from the best of English Manufacturers. We have a full range of sizes. Prices run \$1.50 up to \$4.75.

OGILVY'S, St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

If you buy it at **Scroggie's** You're Safe.

The climax of our year of usefulness to you; the pinnacle of your patronage of us, come in the next five weeks. Already the glow of the Christmas candles can be seen in the distance. We are ready—each day makes this store more really yours than it ever was.

Christmas Fancy Work

Dainty Goods for Nimble Fingers.

There is a charm about a gift when it displays the skill of the giver that nothing else can have. It displays the real Christmas spirit.

Only five weeks to Christmas, so we give a few hints of what we have that goes to make dainty gifts. There is very careful and expert attention given to this department, and in the large assortment you will find nothing that is not new and good and worthy.

Any article you buy in this department we'll stamp free of charge.

Stamped Goods

Colored Photo Frames, in Mexican, Dentin and Linen, stamped in the latest designs. Price, from 5c to 25c each.
Pure White Linen Frames, stamped in newest designs, size 11 x 13. Price, 11c.
Cardboard, cut for frames, 10c.

Stamped Cases, Blotters, and other Novelties, in many handsome designs. Prices, from 10c to 25c.
Glove, Veil, Handkerchief and Necktie Cases, stamped on linen, all sizes and many designs, or we'll make to suit your ideas and stamp to your design. 20c each.

Doilies, in new designs, 5 inch 3c, 7 inch 5c, 9 inch 9c, 12 inch 12c, and all other sizes.
Centre pieces, 18 inch for 25c. All other sizes proportionately priced.

Braids

Battenburg Braids, price 1 1/2c, 2c, 2 1/2c, 3c, 3 1/2c, 4c, 4 1/2c and 5c a yard, according to width.

Horton Braids, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12c, 14c, 15c, 20c, 23c and 25c a yard, according to width.

Antimacassar Braid, 2 1/2c, 3c and 3 1/2c a yard.

Gordon Braids, 1 1/2c and 2 1/2c a yard.

Ribbons

This Ribbon Store is famous for being able to match every shade and width. Double faced Satin Ribbon, all shades and widths, 5c to 25c a yard.

Be Prepared...

It's wisest in the beginning, and cheapest in the end, to provide yourself with a pair of

STEWART'S

Wet Weather Boots.

The largest assortment to choose from at prices that will please.

SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

W. H. STEWART,
2295 St. Catherine Street.



For Eyes That See

It is worth your while to look into the merits of Fit-Reform—the best Ready-to-wear Clothing—before turning to a cheap tailor—in fact any tailor.

The old saying "a ready-made look" no longer applies to rightly made clothes—Fit-Reform has changed that.

The man who likes good clothes is the man who most appreciates Fit-Reform. It takes the best tailoring to equal it and it costs at least a third more money.

Money back if you wish it—and probably that is the best argument of all.

SUITS—\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

TROUSERS—\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE, 2344 St. Catherine St. (Opposite Murphy's.)

PIANO and ORGAN BARGAINS

FOR NEXT WEEK.

NEW CABINET GRAND PIANOS containing third pedal and every modern improvement, \$250; former price, \$350.
PIANO CASE ORGANS, in Walnut or oak, 6 octaves, \$95; St. Catherine street price, \$140.
CABINET ORGANS, beautifully carved case, British Plate Mirror, \$65; sold elsewhere at \$100.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS from \$25.
Terms to suit purchaser. Liberal discounts for cash.

LAYTON BROS.

Agents for Behr Bros., Evans Bros., Whaley, Royce & Williams Pianos, Thomas and Doherty Organs, etc., etc.

WAREHOUSES, 144 PEEL STREET. (Four doors below St. Catherine St.)

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. L. RICARD.

The funeral of Mr. Louis Ricard, a former pupil of St. Mary's College, who died in Paris last month, at the age of twenty-one years, took place in this city on Wednesday. The service was held in the Church of the Gesu, and among others who accompanied the remains to the Cote des Neiges cemetery, were deceased's former classmates and a numerous delegation of professors and students of the college.

BOYS' BRIGADE.

A new company of the Brigade has been organized in Calvary Church on Guy street. About thirty members have already joined. The pastor is the leader, and the military captain is an officer in the militia companies in Cobourg. Uniforms and a rifle and drum band are already in prospect. They will welcome any boys between 13 and 17 years of age in the neighborhood, and they know they can make it interesting to the boys with the military drill and gymnastic exercises.

Underwear and Hosiery.

This Underwear and Hosiery store is our particular delight and pride. Years ago we saw the want and the opportunity to make a more notable, more helpful store. It took hard work and many disappointments, but we brought this department to a height of excellence and completeness never attained before by an underwear and hosiery store. We have maintained that leadership ever since by constant watching, working, bettering, improving, enlarging.

We're cranks on this subject, but being so has made this your best shopping place for Underwear and Hosiery.

Children's Hosiery

Children's White Wool Gaiters, without feet, 45c and 55c.

Boys' Heavy Black Knickerbocker Hose, sizes 8 1/2, 9 1/2 and 10. Prices, 35c, 45c, 50c, 65c and 75c a pair. These are made of English yarn.

Children's Overstockings in white, black, sky blue, cardinal and scarlet, just received.

Children's Overalls, with feet, in white, black, sky blue and cardinal.

Ladies' Hosiery

Most of our large stock of Hosiery was purchased before the advance in wools hence the savings we offer you.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, plain, seamless feet, double heels, 25c a pair.

Ladies' Black Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, high spliced ankles, 35c, 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Ladies' Black, Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, 45c, 3 pairs for \$1.25.

Men's Hosiery

Men's Black Cashmere Socks, seamless feet, double heels, 25c a pair.

Heavier quality, 30c a pair, regular 45c kind.

Men's Underwear

Men's Natural Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, \$1.00 suit.

Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Long Sleeve Ribbed Undervests, fleece lined, 19c. Heavier line, 25c.

Another line, 50c.

Ladies' Plain Natural Merino Undervests, long sleeves, Drawers to match. Prices, 50c, 65c and 75c.

Ladies' Ribbed Natural Drawers, ankle length. Price, 35c.

JAPANESE SILKS.

The principal use for this Japanese silk is making fancy work. An off shade in fancy work is as bad a jar as a discord in music. That is why we carry so many shades as we do. We don't believe the stocks of any three houses in this city contain so many shades. Just you come and see.

20 inch Japanese Silks, 75 shades (actual count), 25c a yard.

27 inch Japanese Silks, 115 shades (actual count), 50c a yard.

SILVER WATCH, \$4.99.

This Jewellery Store of ours certainly runs across some marvellous values. Here is the latest:
Men's Sterling Silver Open Face Watch, American movement, stem wind and set, screw back. Price, \$4.99.

Men's Gloves

Just two lines—they hint of the rest.
Men's Mocha Gloves, lined, all sizes, 2 dome, 75c.
Men's Mocha Gloves, wool lined, all sizes, 2 dome. The kind other stores ask \$1.35 for. Our price, \$1.00.

JEWELLERY.

There was a lack in this city of real good jewellery at popular prices until this jewellery store opened. A low price used to mean a poor article. Our prices are certainly low, but there is not a trashy article in the stock.
Ladies' Purses, mounted corners, 35c.
Ladies' Chatelaine Bags, 35c.
Ladies' Patent Leather Belts, 10c.
Ladies' Shopping Bags, 25c.
Writing Cases, in leather, \$2.75.
Brass Mounted Ink Pots, 25c.
Brass Mounted Photo Frames, 25c.
Silver Plated Double Photo Frames, 45c.
Hand Painted Double Photo Frames, 25c.
Children's Silver Plated Mugs, 25c.
Children's Knife, Fork and Spoon Sets, 25c.
Dinner Knives, bone or rosewood handles, 5c.
Knives and Forks, the half dozen, 35c.
Sterling Silver Initials, for purses, 15c.
Watches, that are good time keepers, 50c.
Alarm Clocks, American Movement, 95c.
Pretty Jewel Boxes, 75c.
Sterling Silver Napkin Rings, 50c.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

A Fresh Supply of Popular Numbers in

MAIDS' APRONS.



MAIDS' WHITE COTTON APRONS, 9 in. Hem and Ties.

MAIDS' WHITE LAWN APRONS, 9 in. Hem and Ties.

MAIDS' WHITE LAWN APRONS, Embroidered Bib

MAIDS' WHITE LAWN APRONS, with Insertion on Hem, Embroidered Epaulettes.

MAIDS' WHITE LAWN APRONS, with Bib of Insertion, Embroidered Shoulder Straps.

MAIDS' WHITE LAWN APRONS, with Bib and Revers, Trimmed Insertion.

MAIDS' WHITE LAWN APRONS, Bib and Shoulder Pieces, Elaborately Trimmed with Insertion and Embroidery.

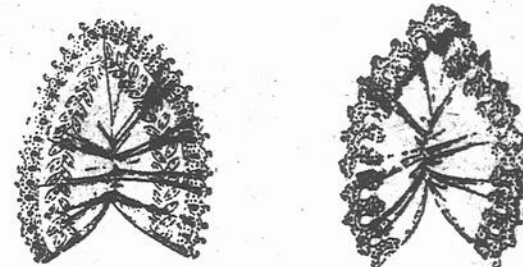
MAIDS' WHITE LAWN APRONS, Bib and Shoulder Pieces, very smartly Trimmed with Insertion and Embroidery, deep hem, clusters of tucks, handsome ruffle of Embroidery.

MAIDS' EXTRA WIDE and VERY FINE LAWN APRONS, Bib and Shoulder Pieces handsomely Trimmed Fine Wide Embroidery, deep hem, cluster of tucks, handsome Ruffle of Very Fine Embroidery.

ALSO

A Full Range of

MAIDS' CAPS.



Consisting of the Following Styles:

MINERVA, CORONET,
BONNE, ADJUSTABLE,
DAISY, REGINA,
NURSES.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

St. Catherine St. and Union Ave.

W. H. Scroggie, Cor. St. Catherine and University Sts.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Mackay Institute for the Blind...

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dominion Square.

Mr. J. RITCHIE BELL Will speak and sing at the Men's Meeting...

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock.

MR. GEORGE IRVING, of McGill College Y.M.C., will speak.

Meetings for Bible Study, SUNDAY, Nov. 10th.

9.45 a.m., for the study of the International Lesson.

3.00 p.m., Young Men's Bible Study.

Topic—"THE REJECTION OF SAUL."

All young men, especially strangers in the city, cordially invited to these meetings.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

ZION CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL), Corner Mance and Milton streets.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18th. Preacher at both services: REV. PROF. CREELMAN.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, Cor. Fairmount Ave. and Mance St., Montreal Annex.

Evangelistic services will be held to-morrow and every evening next week (Saturday excepted).

Rev. C. A. SYKES, B.D. OF COATICOOK. ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Rev. A. B. HUBLY, Rector of ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

On SUNDAY, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Mr. Hubly is a fluent speaker, and his preaching is marked by much earnestness.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, CONGREGATIONAL, Cor. Clarke and Western aves.

Rev. K. HOPKIN, Pastor. SUNDAY, November 18th.

11 a.m.—"The Spiritual Ascent of Man." 7 p.m.—"Faith."

Fifth in series of sermons to young people on "Things to be made the most of."

Everybody welcome.

MEAN'S OWN CHURCH, BRIGHT, and BROTHERLY.

Meets every SUNDAY, at 3 p.m., in Calvary Church, Guy street (near St. Antoine).

You are specially invited to come THIS SUNDAY and hear Rev. Hugh Pedley.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Victoria Rifles Armory. Prof. John Reynolds, THE CELEBRATED MESMERIST.

Six Nights Commencing MONDAY, November 19. Admission, 25c and 35c.

Endorsed by the clergy. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Second Festival of Sacred Music.

WEDNESDAY, November 21st, at 8.15. SOLOISTS: MISS LANGTAF, MISS WISLART, MISS HOLLINSHED, MISS SHOREY, MR. SUTHERLAND.

Solo Organist and Director, HORACE W. REYNER. Collection in aid of Choir Fund.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

WINDSOR HALL, Thursday, November 22nd, at 8 p.m. "THE FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT with the First Contingent."

Lecture—"The Story of the First Contingent and the Experience of the War." STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

Under the patronage of Hon. Col. Lord Strathcona, Hon. Col. B. Wilson Smith, Col. Roy and Staff, and Commanding Officers of Local Militia Corps. Seats, \$1.00, 75c and 50c.

Plan now open at the Windsor Music Store.

Annual Thanksgiving Supper under the auspices of the LADIES' AID SOCIETY, WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1900.

Supper from 6 to 8. Excellent musical programme. Tickets, 25c.

FUTURE MEETINGS. -1900- RESERVE THESE DATES: NOV. 29th, NOV. 30th.

Methodist Sabbath-school Convention. THURSDAY, November 29th, St. James Lecture Hall, FRIDAY, November 30th, Centenary Church. PROGRAMME LATER.

Calendar table for NOVEMBER 1900 with days of the week and dates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00...

For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; \$3.80 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES. DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line agate measurement.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 20c per line agate measurement.

YEARLY CONTRACTS ON FAVORABLE TERMS. NOTE—The publishers of the WITNESS will not be responsible for any omission to print, or error in legal or other advertisement beyond the amount actually paid for such advertisement.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

In their endeavors to outclass each other in military science, governments guard their secrets, in connection with ordnance and other warlike inventions and appliances, with the greatest jealousy. But it is a curious fact that, in spite of all precautions and the severe penalties attached to betrayal, no government is able to keep its secrets from becoming known to its rivals. This is not so surprising as it seems at first, for each government has its corps of inventors and experimenters working along similar lines, while apart from these are a large number of persons of inventive genius seeking by independent means to secure the splendid rewards sure to fall to him who discovers some new process or engine of destruction more potent than those already known. French genius has been the most fruitful in this respect, but its achievements are known almost as soon as they assume practical shape. It was the betrayal of a secret in field ordnance mechanism which began all the trouble in the Dreyfus case, and now another French secret of the same kind has come into the possession of the United States Government. International military competition is a tremendously expensive business, however, for guns are almost constantly becoming obsolete, and they cost an enormous lot of money.

Nothing could better illustrate the practical working of the 'trust' system than the latest revelation concerning the results of the anthracite coal strike. Stated in the simplest terms it amounts to this—the miners get an advance of eight cents a ton in wages, and mine owners get fifty cents a ton increase in the price of coal paid by the consumer. This advance of fifty cents gives the coal trust twenty-seven million dollars increase on the year's output. Deducting from that amount the total increase of wages, which is four million two hundred thousand dollars, the scoop in profits resulting to the trust is twenty-two million eight hundred thousand dollars. Meantime, in order to make its position as strong as possible, the coal trust is endeavoring to secure control of all outside collieries, so as to prevent the proposed independent coal railway obtaining coal tonnage. The trust is determined, it thus appears, to stop at nothing in its scheme to keep the public at its mercy. The fine weather which lasted to the beginning of this week saved many poor people from feeling the pinch of high prices, but the recent intense cold has brought into thousands of homes a bitter practical lesson concerning the iniquity of trusts and the heartlessness and tyranny of corporate capital.

SUBSIDIZED NEWSPAPERS.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is credited with the statement that men of riches have under consideration the establishment of an ideal newspaper in New York, and that an endowed theatre is

also a possibility. The projectors are anxious, it is said, to have a journal for the purposes of telling the truth, and are willing to capitalize it 'so that it will have no trouble in telling the truth.' Dr. Parkhurst is further reported as saying that the papers are now run on the business plan, for profit, and that they do not lead the public. Some are devoted to politics, because politics puts money in the till. So also with the theatres, they are made to cater to a depraved taste, because, in that way the galleries are filled. Dr. Parkhurst has certainly put his finger on the crux of the problem when he says that at present newspapers and theatres are for the most part run to pay and follow the lines which will pay best, but as far as newspapers are concerned he has not put his hand on the right remedy. There are no doubt men in New York with money enough to make a newspaper run for a good while on any lines they might dictate, and the newspaper would always have some circulation. But the question is whether it would accomplish any good object. There are already newspapers in New York which maintain a high standard of journalistic morality. That these maintain an existence in competition with the sensational press is proof that they have a large, healthy-minded constituency. It is doubtful whether an endowed paper would do much more than cut in on that constituency, and curtail the power of the better papers for good. A high class journal would not displace the gutter sheets in the estimation or patronage of the class to which they appeal.

The assumption underlying Dr. Parkhurst's project, as stated, is that no existing paper in New York is free to speak the truth, that all are governed by an interested financial bias in one direction or another. There may be some truth in this, but it is a question whether it is not inevitable. It may even be discussed whether it is altogether an evil. It stands to reason that no paper can express exactly Dr. Parkhurst's views of truth unless Dr. Parkhurst be the manager of it. It is equally certain that one managed by him will not be exactly the paper which each and all of his backers will think best. Nor will he please many of them if he expresses his own views freely and with due and proportionate vehemence on all questions. There will always be some subjects that will be tabooed and there will probably be enough of these to shackle him a good deal and greatly to limit both the usefulness and the interest of his paper. The 'Evening Post' is one of the most independent and outspoken newspapers in New York. It is possibly the paper that would suffer most at the hands of the new enterprise. It does not, it seems, fulfil Dr. Parkhurst's ideal. It certainly takes views which differ from ours. But these views are its own and are evidently conscientiously held. If there is any charge that can be laid at its door it is that it is a rich man's paper and looks at things from a capitalist's point of view. Dr. Parkhurst's paper would, however, be a rich man's paper, and while it was rapidly sluicing off the surplus fortunes of the wealthy would necessarily be slow to adopt the popular—perhaps for the most part mistaken—cries against the possession and use of capital. Even if it should act in entire independence of that which was its very life blood, the 'haves' would still distrust it as the mouth-piece of the 'haves.'

For the purpose of enquiry, we have dared to raise the paradoxical question whether it is altogether an evil that papers should be more or less governed by financial control. Dr. Parkhurst should certainly be the last to say so, seeing that his proposition is to use capital so as to dictate a course to a paper. There is this to be said for the periodical press, that, more than any other industry, it has been carried on for public as distinguished from private ends. For the purpose of influencing public opinion, money has been poured into it by persons who have never got it back. Though corrupt subsidies have brought forth reptile journalism everywhere the object of those who have spent their money for the purpose of influencing opinion has not been always and altogether selfish. It has very often partaken of the public spirit now being invoked by Dr. Parkhurst. Political parties in these days spend oceans of money in keeping up their organs and in so far as this is done out of patriotism its intentions are no doubt to be morally commended. Every invasion, however, of the law of supply and demand is a thing of questionable moral effect and

in connection with newspapers is liable to be unspcakably mischievous. This lavishing of money, private and public, to gain public or party ends, demoralizes the business relations of really independent enterprises which rely on public support alone, and which cannot live without getting the value of what they have to sell. A newspaper heavily bonussed will be placed on the market for less than it costs in the frantic endeavor to get the public ear, and will accept advertising at rates which would not support it without the supplement of public aid or of the private capital it swallows up, thus, while the venture lasts sapping the foundations of genuine business enterprise. An enterprise so carried on injures first those wholesomely independent publications to which it is most akin in its purposes, while it drives those it would most wish to supersede more and more back on their evil resources. Moreover, financial subsidies are ever more or less of a moral weakness. The party organ that goes into frenzies because it is paid to counts for little with well balanced people. We are not in so good a position to speak with regard to the theatre. There are countries where the theatre is a public institution, and where it is on the whole higher-toned than where it depends, as here, on tickling 'the ears of the groundlings.' But where there is a theatre publicly subsidized and supported, whatever effect it may have upon the bad shows, it will certainly wipe out all high-toned private enterprise. Mr. Sheldon found, after anxious enquiry, some five or six theatres in New York that are respectable and untarnished by immoral suggestion. Should the Parkhurst theatre succeed, these, and not the unclean shows, would be the ones that would be embarrassed by it.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

We print the letter of 'Nova Scotian' because it is the only one we have received in defence of what is called the higher criticism, which has recently been attacked in fervent tones by more than one correspondent. The central doctrine of what is nicknamed higher criticism is that the Scriptures are not the verbal dictation of the divine Spirit, but are simply the fallible records of the growth of God's dealings with the hearts of men, records which, for the most part, have passed through many changes since they purport to have been written. This is the view maintained by 'Nova Scotian.' Some of his arguments, however, do not seem to partake of the higher criticism which he rises to defend. With regard to many of the discrepancies cited between the teachings of the Old and New Testament, it has to be admitted that they have been familiarly before the whole Church for nineteen centuries without shaking the belief which has prevailed at least for the greater part of that time, that the Scriptures are an inspired and infallible oracle. The subject is not, therefore, summarily disposed of by citing these. These discrepancies are for the most part covered by the doctrine of dispensations. With regard to the difference of teaching between Deuteronomy and our Lord with regard to divorce, Christ says himself, with apparent approval or tolerance: 'Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts, suffered you to put away your wives.' The next divergence cited virtually sets forth the difference between private and public retribution. The general belief of the present day is that while it is wrong for a man to avenge himself, it is the duty of government to do so. Under the Mosaic system of government, which was outgrown in the time of Christ, it was the part of the injured man or of his next of kin, the avenger of blood, both to exact and to execute justice. What was a judicial act under that system could only be one of private hate under Roman law. The barbarizing results of allowing a return to private retribution are illustrated by the preference shown for it in the Western and Southern States and the atrocities there permitted and generally gloried in. Of quite a different character, and more nearly approaching the idea of literary criticism, are the quotations which make Moses say things, supposing the Pentateuch to have been written by him, that were not true during his lifetime. There is no direct anachronism in Moses saying that the manna continued to the borders of Canaan; but there is one implied in reciting this in the past tense, seeing that the manna is recorded as having continued for some time after the death of Moses. 'Nova Scotian' is shocked at the vain-glory attributed to Moses as the writer

of the declaration that he was the meekest man on earth. Our critic is not, however, just fortunate in adding that such vain-glory, as he calls it, is not characteristic of Christ in view of what is declared in Matt. xi., 29. The best of 'Nova Scotia's' criticisms is the reference by Moses to the name of the town of Dan, the bestowal of which is ascribed in the book of Judges to an event which happened long after Moses. The conclusion one would derive from this and others like it would certainly be that the books ascribed to Moses must at least have undergone changes after his day.

FORECASTS.

As to what may be the government's programme for the next session of parliament the country is entirely in the dark. The government has returned to power exclusively on the merits of its past record and apparently rejoicing that this time it is embarrassed by no promises, unless it be the promise to open a Canadian mint, a promise which seems to appeal more to the imagination than to business judgment. Promises were its weak point in the past, its enemies being judges. Dr. Goldwin Smith ranges himself with those who arraign the government for broken promises and who twit the Premier with his Saskatchewan rifle. So great an observer would not demean himself, to the latter cautiousness at least, were it not that his opinion of all statesmen and parties in Canada is dominated by his abiding disbelief in the British connection and by his disappointment at seeing the development of Anglo-Saxondom going on, for the time being at least, in lines the opposite of those of which he has been the lifelong prophet. It must, indeed, be painful to him, instead of seeing the homogeneous populations of this continent coalescing like two soap bubbles in a basin, as he said they would, to see the seven seas proving a stronger bond of union than the solid land, and to see French Canada, figured by him in the Saskatchewan rifle, acting not as a disjunctive force between Great and Greater Britain, but taking the lead in drawing the nations of the Empire together. The charge of broken promises has certainly some foundation, if we take in the one supreme promise on which reformers and idealists banked much too largely of a régime of untarnished public service.

But what we started to ask ourselves was what we may expect from the government so firmly established in power. We have in reply nothing but some visions as splendid and as airy as those which the painter represents as glittering in the summer clouds before the hopeful eyes of youth—visions of mighty things to be done for the consolidation of empire and eke for the removal of those class discords which are wrenching society in other countries. Here indeed are programme enough for one while and promises beyond the ordinary. These visions are certainly not the illusions proper to adolescence, but are given forth by a sage, a somewhat cynical sage, by the Nestor of the party, Sir Richard Cartwright, who though he has hardly yet reached that time of life which gives mystical lore when coming events cast their shadows before, is certainly experienced enough not to attempt to ride on mere sunbeams. The words of Sir Richard on the first of these mighty issues are: 'We will have the task of aiding in the probable reconstruction of the empire.' This is stupendous. If it were the defences of the empire that were to be reconstructed we could well understand it, for the Boer war, rightly read, has knocked militarism on the head and taught us that every citizen can, and will have to be, and at bottom already is a soldier; that with the whole population trained to the rifle, to the horse and to alertness of action, a country is impregnable; that when the empire is to be protected we cannot and for that matter do not want to hire it done; that it is to citizen forces the empire must look on the day her soil is invaded; that such forces will need different treatment than professional soldiers and different commanders than are ordinarily derived from the idle classes. But what is meant by reorganization of the empire? We might surmise through columns.

And what is portended by the reorganization of society, foretold in the promises of Sir Richard, to protect the country against labor troubles, trusts and the whole train of economic distresses which harass other countries, to do this, not by legislation but by giving the opportunity of a better understanding between the classes? We can

see how an honest government could do much to protect a nation against capitalistic combinations, by determinedly refusing all large franchises; and perhaps this is the intention of the government for the future. We can see how by putting through railways under government control it can keep in hand the largest of the overshadowing corporations which now control the country to a dangerous degree. This also may be on its programme. We can see how by securing reciprocity with the United States it could greatly increase the prosperity of all classes. It has hitherto, we think, done all that with self-respect it could do to this end and no doubt this will continue to be its policy. Legislation has already been enacted for the arbitration of employment differences, which can hardly be radically improved upon. None of these suggestions seem to unlock the promised boom. It will be interesting to learn what it is.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Throughout the period of the siege of the legations in Peking, during which a single word reached the outside world from the foreign ministers the 'Witness' steadily adhered to the opinion that the early rumors and the later detailed reports of the fall of the legations and the massacre of their inhabitants sent by European correspondents in China, were unfounded; that the official reports of the Chinese officials were probably authentic and true, and that the ministers were alive, though their utter silence was unaccountable. It seemed most probable, seeing that the European correspondents' stories were manifest inventions, self-contradictory as well as contradictory of one another, that much, if not the whole, truth was conveyed in the report of Li Hung Chang and Sheng, the director of Chinese telegraphs, to the effect that the Boxer movement was partly insurrectionary against the Manchu dynasty, as well as against foreigners; that the Empress Dowager and the greater part of the Chinese court and rulers, while sympathizing with the Boxer movement against the foreigners, understood the futility of their attempt to drive them out, but were not able to command the loyalty of the Chinese regular troops sufficiently to resist the Boxers, who were encouraged by Prince Tuan and some of the generals, but that the Empress Dowager had sufficient backing to prevent the insurrectionists from being successful in their attacks upon the legations.

When the legations were relieved we expected to hear from the able European authorities who had been through the siege the whole clear truth in regard to the responsibility and attitude of the Chinese authorities. First came the account of Dr. Morrison, by far the ablest and most experienced and best-informed of all European correspondents in China. He declared that the Empress Dowager and all the mandarins, Prince Ching, as well as Prince Tuan, and all the generals, instigated and supported the Boxer movement, and that all Chinese officialdom, together with the Chinese army, did all they could by open fighting and by treachery to annihilate the legations as well as Europeans throughout the empire. The Europeans owed their safety entirely to their own desperate defence and the cowardliness of the Chinese, who did their worst. Dr. Morrison's splendid detailed account of the whole affair left little doubt in the minds of his readers that the Empress Dowager had done her worst. A shadow of doubt he did leave, however, by his expressions of astonishment that the Chinese army, having eight Krupp guns in Peking, only used two of them, and that, although two big mines had been exploded within the Cathedral precincts, where the French Roman Catholic bishop and his flock were guarded by a few French and Italian marines, in the smaller grounds of the British legation, crowded with human beings, where such mine explosions would have been disastrous, they were only threatened. There seemed an indication in these facts of some restraining hand, working perhaps in concealment.

There is one European in China who knows and understands the Chinese better, perhaps, than Dr. Morrison, namely, Sir Robert Hart, an Englishman, who for forty years has been the absolute controller of the imperial maritime customs of China, and who has been brought into terms of close confidence with the greatest Chinese officials, and has been implicitly trusted by the Chinese authorities so far as his department is concerned. Sir Robert Hart, with his staff, had to take refuge in the British legation

tion with the rest of the Europeans. He has just written a paper on the Chinese situation, past and present, and the prospects of China. Sir Robert's view of the attitude of the Empress Dowager and the Chinese authorities toward the insurrection and Europeans generally in the main agrees with Dr. Morrison's view; but on one very essential point, upon which he is perhaps more likely to be correct, he differs entirely from Dr. Morrison. He seems to entertain no doubt that the Empress Dowager and her advisers, while encouraging the insurrectionists to massacre unofficial foreigners scattered throughout China, as well as their Christian missionaries and Chinese converts, did, with a concealed hand, prevent the attacks of the Pekin insurrectionists and the Chinese army from becoming effective against the legations.

Sir Robert believes that the Empress appreciated accurately the difference between murdering the official representatives in Pekin of the great nations and massacring other foreigners, and that she wished to avoid what she knew would be an unforgivable international crime. For the rest, Sir Robert Hart goes even further than Dr. Morrison in ascribing the anti-foreign insurrection of the Boxers to the Empress and her advisers. He declares that the whole court, all the Chinese rulers and the generals, as well as the mandarins, both Manchu and Chinese, had come to feel that the position of China was an intolerable one. For three or four years all sorts of grants and concessions, commercial, railway and mining, had been peremptorily demanded, territorial leases had been wrung from her, and some of her ports, like Kiauchau, Port Arthur and Weihaiwei, had been occupied, Kowloon had been taken over, Manchuria and Liaotung had been overrun by soldiers and railway constructors, entire provinces were threatened with annexation, and the whole Chinese empire was being divided up into spheres of influence by the European powers. The Chinese authorities, exasperated, did not take time to raise, train and arm a great Chinese army, as advised by European friends, but hurriedly, yet deliberately, tried the experiment of calling the Chinese secret societies as volunteers to make war suddenly and immediately upon the Europeans.

The whole movement, therefore, was, in Sir Robert Hart's opinion, a national one, not merely officially sanctioned, but authorized beforehand. As an attempt to drive the Europeans out of China and to shut China's doors upon them the movement is a failure. But Sir Robert Hart is of the opinion that, as an essay of what the Chinese people can, and will hereafter, be induced to attempt, and in all probability to execute successfully against Europeans, the experiment was a striking success, and that the Chinese officials perceive clearly the possibilities. Sir Robert believes that the 'patriotism' of the peoples of China can be successfully appealed to and relied upon, and that the fact is ominous, not merely as to the future of Europeans in China, but of the future of Europeans outside of China. Sir Robert writes:

The Boxer movement is doubtless the product of official inspiration, but it has taken hold of the popular imagination, and will spread like wildfire all over the length and breadth of the country: it is, in short, a purely patriotic volunteer movement, and its object is to strengthen China—and for a Chinese programme. Its first experience has not been altogether a success as regards the attainment through strength of proposed ends—the rooting up of foreign cults and the ejection of foreigners, but it is not a failure in respect of the feeling it put out—will volunteering work—or as an experiment that would test ways and means and guide future choice; it has proved how to a man the people will respond to the call, and it has further demonstrated that the sword and spear to which the prudent official mind confined the initiated will not suffice, but must be supplemented or replaced by Mauser rifles and Krupp guns; the Boxer patriot of the future will possess the best weapons money can buy, and then the 'Yellow Peril' will be beyond ignoring. Twenty millions or more of Boxers armed, drilled, disciplined, and animated by patriotic—if mistaken—motives, will make residence in China impossible for foreigners, and will take back from foreigners

everything foreigners have taken from China, will pay off old grudges with interest, and will carry the Chinese flag and Chinese arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day, thus preparing for the future upheavals and disasters never even dreamt of. In fifty years time there will be millions of Boxers in serried ranks and war's panoply at the call of the Chinese Government; there is not the slightest doubt of that!

That is the terrible danger which threatens the outside world from China, and it is one which is shared by very many eminent Europeans who have passed many years of their lives in China. 'There is no one who has lived in China or Japan but carries somewhere, looked within the secret chambers of his heart such a fear,' writes another European resident of China. 'Those who know China know her swarming millions, destitute, indeed, as yet of anything that could be called a developed sense of nationality, yet big with the embryo of that emotion in their bitter hatred of the "foreign devil," and their profound attachment to the customs, religion and the mode of the immemorial East.' What a nightmare prospect if the four hundred millions of China, thoroughly aroused and armed, should proceed to revenge themselves upon the West for fifty years of European aggression, exploitation and partition. Sir Robert Hart can suggest no way by which Europeans can certainly protect the world from the threatened danger. He thinks that the early conversion of China to Christianity might save the world from the possible calamity of the Yellow peril. But evidently he does not expect any such event. He believes that the partition of China among the European powers might be effective. He says:

If the Powers could agree among themselves and partition China at once, and thereafter with a common understanding, give fullest effect to the old Chinese idea and discourage militarism—make it a law that none of their new subjects could drill, enlist, or carry arms—prohibit their own and other nationals from there engaging in any kind of trade in arms—and employ only their own race for military and police work there, it is possible that the peace-loving, law-abiding, industrious Chinaman might be kept in leading-strings until the lapse of centuries had given other civilizing influences time to work through successive generations, and so change the composition and tendency of the national thought and feeling of the future, as to carry it into that sphere of international life where friendly relations, common interests, and international comity take the place of dictation, jealousy, and race-hatred, and thus blot out the 'Yellow Peril' from the future of humanity.

But the partition of the Chinese Empire does not seem as feasible or even so desirable to the most hungry of European nations as it did a couple of years ago. All are now reluctant to enter upon such a task as they now perceive it to be. Sir Robert Hart foresees pretty plainly that the European powers will finally invite the Manchu dynasty to return and rule China from Pekin because that seems to be the only immediately available plan. In order to prevail upon it to do so Sir Robert Hart believes the Powers will 'condone the lawlessness of the outbreak.' If Sir Robert Hart is right, and who can pretend to be a better judge, it is plain that the Dowager Empress and her advisers will not accept the humiliating terms which have just been agreed upon by the representatives of the Powers at Pekin, which would, if accepted, compel the Dowager Empress to behead the most prominent and most-trusted of her advisers, some of them of the royal clan, as well as her ablest generals, pay an enormous indemnity, estimated at six hundred millions, and above all cut China off from all hope of independence and power in the future, as pictured by Sir Robert Hart, by pledging the nation neither to import arms nor fortify the approaches to its capital.

The demands read as follows:—
1. China shall erect a monument to Baron Ketteiler on the site where he was murdered and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology.
2. She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven princes and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred.

3. In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished. (This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal.)
4. Indemnity shall be paid to the states, corporations and individuals.
5. The Taungli-Yamen shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister.
6. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor as in civilized countries.
7. The forts at Taku and the other forts on the coast of Chihli shall be razed and the importation of arms and war material prohibited.
8. Permanent legation guards shall be maintained, and also guards of communication between Pekin and the sea.
9. Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire, suppressing Boxers.
The indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese, who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians. The words 'missionary' and 'Christians' do not occur in the note.

Li Hung Chang characterizes these terms as quite impossible ones for China, and declares that the Dowager Empress and her advisers will not accept them. The end of the Chinese affair is evidently not yet in sight. In the meantime Germany and Russia are making themselves formidable in Chinese eyes by what is little if any thing else but wholesale massacres of defenceless Chinese people. But to many authorities Japan appears to be the coming predominant power in China and the East. Her army and navy with a home basis of supplies and reinforcements from a people numbering forty million, are at hand and she is akin to and in comparison with European nations sympathetic with China. The future may be in her hands.

THE CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST.

The action near Belfast on the eighth and ninth of November, in which two Canadians were killed, eleven were wounded and one has since been missing, was at the time confused with another fight which took place three hundred miles away, at Bothaville. Belfast is east of Middelburg, on the Delagoa Bay railway. General Smith-Dorrien was in command, and marched out with two battalions of British infantry, the Canadian Dragoons, the Canadian Mounted Rifles and two batteries of artillery, one of which was Battery D, of the Canadian force, and the other one of the British regular batteries. The force marched out of Belfast in the dark of early morning, amidst a tropical down-pour of rain, to surprise the Boer laager. The surprise was reported a success and probably was in the sense that the Boers had not time to break up their laager and get away with all their camp equipment. But they discovered the British approach and attacked the British convoy of supplies. The Canadians, who made up the whole mounted force, were sent back to save the convoy, which they did with great difficulty, after hard fighting. When the Boers' laager had been broken up and the British had rested one night, they set out next day on the return march to Belfast. The Boers again engaged the column, attacking the rear, and the Canadian mounted force again had to bear the brunt of the fighting in beating off the Boers. The Boers were rendered desperate, probably by the loss of their camp supplies, and they did what they have never done in the war before. They charged on open ground against the rear of the column, and came within two hundred yards. The Canadians stood them off successfully, most brilliantly defending the column, according to General Smith-Dorrien and Lord Roberts, but at great cost to themselves. Besides the Canadians killed, sixteen were cut off from their comrades by the Boers, presumably because they did not fall back in time upon the retiring column, but continued fighting off the Boers longer than was strictly necessary for the safety of the column. The column, however, otherwise suffered no loss. The sixteen men were made to lie down on their faces so as to prevent them from discovering how many of the Boers had been killed and wounded, and afterward they were released and rejoined the British force at Belfast, all but one Canadian reported missing. The Canadians who had been captured, however, learned that two Boer commandants had been killed and one wounded in the affair. The Canadian casualties, it must be remembered, were those of two successive days of hard fighting.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.
The farewell concert to the sailors at the Catholic Sailors' Club takes place on Monday evening next. A fine programme has been arranged by the St. Mary's School Cadets, including a boxing contest by the Messrs. Fisher. The Hon. Judge Doherty will preside. Street cars pass the club doors, making connection with every car route in the city.

LICENSE OR PROHIBITION.
OFFICIALS OF DOMINION ALLIANCE
CRITICISED AT HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon, Nov. 17. — A temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Dominion Alliance, promoted by the local W.C.T.U., was held here on Thursday evening. The meeting was unique, and interesting. Mr. W. McLaren, the recently elected member of parliament for Huntingdon, occupied the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by the pastors of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, after which the chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the Rev. Dr. McKillop, the lecturer of the evening. The speaker announced as his subject, the question: 'License or prohibition of the liquor traffic—what?' The address was marked by earnestness and statements suggestive of serious reflections. At the close, a lively discussion ensued participated in by the two pastors, the chairman and the lecturer. Mr. Hutchinson, minister of the Presbyterian Church, complimented the speaker by crediting his address with more of the spirit of fairness than any other temperance address to which he had listened in Huntingdon. Nevertheless, in fairness to his own convictions he was bound to dissent from several statements made by the lecturer, notably those classifying the saloon keeper with assassins. God, he said, did not prohibit the use of strong drink, while he did prohibit murder and other crimes. He also took exception to the position of the lecturer in relation to license and prohibition. He claimed that while he was a total abstainer and a devotee of temperance, he regarded the licensing of spirituous liquors, under existing circumstances, as not incompatible with the interests of temperance. The Rev. Mr. Deerproux, pastor of the Methodist Church, favored, in the main, the views held by Mr. Hutchinson. While affirming his deep interest in temperance he was of the opinion that it was not wise to press the claims of prohibition beyond the limits of public sentiment, and that in all cases where prohibition was sought to be established it should be accompanied by provisions for temperance hotel accommodation. Mr. McLaren, member of parliament elect, gave unquestionable expression to his condemnation of liquor license, stating that he was of the opinion that it would be used against the granting of license. Dr. McKillop remarked that he was very much pleased with the courtesy of the various speakers who took opposite views of the subject. He in turn dissented from statements made. He failed to see that the following utterances of Divine inspiration came short of prohibition: 'First, as regards the vendor: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth his bottle to him and maketh him drunken also." Second as regards the consumer: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright." Evil-doing, he contended should in no case be promoted or protected by civil enactment; the liquor traffic is so intimately associated with the dire evils of intemperance as to be an evil, therefore, it should not be licensed. Upon the pronouncement of the benediction the pastors of the churches were interviewed in a lively manner by the representative of the W.C.T.U., who terminated a very interesting meeting.

WILL READ A PAPER.
The Rev. T. J. Mansell will read a paper on 'The Special Dangers to which Ministers are Exposed,' before the Methodist Ministerial Association, at their meeting at the Wesleyan Theological College on Monday afternoon next.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.
An interesting illustrated lecture on the Paris Exhibition was delivered in the Grand Trunk Literary and Scientific Institute last night by R. G. Boville, M.A. The lecture was interspersed with instrumental and vocal music by Messrs. Borrie, Montgani and Wilson.

Mr. Wilson rendered the new song 'Charge of the Strathcona's Horse' in pleasing style.

BAKER DIES SUDDENLY.
Mr. Pierre Decelles, of 370 Papineau avenue, employed by Mr. L. Cadotte, baker, 41 La Salle street, fell dead while at work at that place yesterday afternoon. The death was probably due to heart disease. The body was taken to his home, where Coroner McMahon will hold an inquest. The deceased leaves a widow and several children.

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About 102,000 feet of ground (256 x 400 feet) on the Road to Longue-Pointe, River Side, only a few minutes walk from street car terminus; has an avenue bordered on each side with fine trees, also has vast fruit and vegetable gardens. Also, twenty-eight building lots at Beauvoir.
In re THOMAS F. G. FOISY, Merchant, Montreal, Insolvent.
The undersigned auctioneers have received instructions from the Curators in this matter to sell at public auction to the last and highest bidder,
WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1900,
at 11 o'clock a.m., at their auction room, No. 453 St. James street, Montreal, the following property: 1st. A lot of land lying and situate in the Parish of Longue-Pointe, known and described as number 27, on the official plan and Book of Reference of the said parish of Longue-Pointe, comprising all the land which may be found in width and in depth between the following boundaries, to wit: In front by St. Lawrence river, in rear by the public highway, on one side by Michel Raymond, or representatives, and on the other side by John Allan, or representatives, the whole containing about 102,000 feet in superficies, subject to the servitude of the right of passage established in favor of the lot adjoining the presently described property.
2nd. Twenty-eight lots of land lying and situate in the Parish of Longue-Pointe, in the County of Hochelaga, said district, known as Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, of the official sub-division of lot No. 387, upon the official plan and book of reference of the said Parish of Longue-Pointe.
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MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEET WESLEYAN THEOLOGICALS IN CONFERENCE.

For a long time past the various Epworth Leagues of the city and vicinity have been joined in a larger league, which included the Theological students of the Wesleyan College, for the purpose of furthering missionary work.

The Rev. G. E. Hartwell was then introduced by Dr. Williams. He alluded in touching terms to the good-bye he had given them in this very room when, nine years ago, a young graduate from McGill, he had left for missionary work in China.

The hymn, 'Joyful, joyful will the meeting be' was then sung in Chinese by Ching Sing, the meeting taking up the refrain in English at the close of each verse.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The Rev. Principal Maggs occupied the chair at the evening session. The Rev. Dr. T. G. Williams delivered an interesting address upon the work among the Chinese in Canada, and expressed his admiration of their energy and industry.

Dr. Percy Leslie, who has been in China for the past three years, spoke of the hopefulness of the mission outlook in that country during the past three years. There were more converts made during the past three years in China than had been made during the last fifty years.

The Rev. Mr. Hartwell gave a most interesting description of his work in the large walled city of Shin-tu which contained 800,000 people, only a few miles from Shin-tu in different directions were no fewer than eight other large walled cities as well as several large market towns.

Hartwell also spoke very hopefully of the future of missionary work in China. Satisfactory reports were received of the work of the branches of the Epworth League of the city, and the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Theological College.

Application for Postponement of Trial.

DEFENCE WANTS WITNESSES FROM ENGLAND.

When the Court of Queen's Bench opened this morning, Mr. Quinn, Q.C., counsel for Alex. McCullough, in the Cold Storage case, applied to the Court for a postponement of the trial until the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

His Honor Mr. Justice Hall remarked that he would like to hear a little more on the point as to how the evidence of Campbell, Shearer & Co. would affect the charges against the defendant.

Mr. Quinn, in reply, proceeded to deal with Chisholm's connection with the case. It was Chisholm who had done business with Campbell, Shearer & Co., and it was he who had taken the warehouse receipts to McCullough and McGill.

Mr. Quinn then said that in regard to any alleged guilty knowledge on the part of the defendants as to the warehouse receipts being fraudulent a jury would have to judge by the facts before them.

His Honor then announced that he would examine the depositions and render a decision this afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

MESMERIC MYSTERIES. Professor John Reynolds, one of the world's ablest mesmerists, will visit Montreal next week, and give a six night series of entertainments at the Victoria Rifles' Armory commencing on Monday night.

PERSONAL. Mr. C. C. Chipman, chief executive officer of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada, left this morning for Winnipeg, the company's Canadian headquarters.

'OTTOMAN' ENQUIRY.

INDICATOR NOT WORKING—WAS THERE ENOUGH STEAM?

The Harbor Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and continued the inquiry into the accident to the SS. 'Ottoman' on Nov. 4.

The first witness was the pilot, Gauthier. He was not on the ship when the accident occurred, but had taken her up and down several times, including her outward trip last Wednesday. On that occasion, he said, she steered without any trouble. Of the two tugs that took the ship out, he let the forward one go just below Isle Ronde, while he kept the one at the stern down below Longueuil.

In answer to a question from Mr. Victor Geoffroy, counsel for the commissioners, the pilot said that last Wednesday he had noticed that the indicator, which showed whether the rudder was working or not, was in working order again; it had been broken some time before. He did not find any difficulty in taking the ship down on account of the indicator being broken, but he liked to see it working, so as to be sure whether the rudder was working or not.

Mr. Torrance asked him whether he preferred to steer twin-screw steamers. He said he did, because they could be steered by the propellers if the rudder did not work; he thought the accident would have been avoided if the 'Ottoman' had been a twin-screw steamer.

Capt. Reid, port warden, stated that if he was steering a ship, he would depend more on the motion of the ship's head to tell him how she was steering than the indicator. It was possible that the cause of the accident was that there was not sufficient steam on to bring the rudder over quickly enough.

CALEDONIAN SOCIAL.

The second monthly social of the Caledonian Society, held in Drummond Hall last night was a grand success in every respect. The programme, which was entirely Scotch, was of a high order and the artists were all enthusiastically recalled.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

At the evening meeting in the Olivet Baptist Church to-morrow the acting pastor, the Rev. R. M. Martin, will preach on the topic 'Men after Pentecost.'

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. King will lecture on 'Theories regarding the person of Jesus Christ,' to-morrow night at 7 o'clock in St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, corner of William and Dalhousie streets.

MELVILLE CHURCH.

The first communion service in the new church, Westmount Park, will be held to-morrow. There will be a number of admissions to membership.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST.

On Sunday, Nov. 25, next, the new building of the above congregation will be opened for worship. The Rev. C. A. Eaton, D.D., of Toronto, will preach morning and evening, and the Rev. Melvin Taylor, of Centenary Methodist Church, in the afternoon. On Monday evening, Nov. 26, the Rev. Dr. Eaton will deliver his lecture on 'The reign of the common people.'

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH.

The anniversary dedication festival in this church will this year be held to-morrow (Sunday). The Rev. George W. Dumbell, D.D., rector of Sherbrooke, Que., will be the special preacher at the 11 a.m. High Celebration, and at evening song at 7 o'clock. Dr. Dumbell is no stranger in Montreal, as he has on various occasions, during the past few years, preached in St. John's Church. He is an English priest, who after working for some twenty years in the sister church in the United States, was selected as rector of Sherbrooke in succession to the present Bishop of Arizona, and has the well earned reputation of being the most eloquent Anglican priest in this province.

'SELBY GRANGE—WESTMOUNT.

One of the few buildings now recognized as a historical landmark of Westmount, will soon fall a prey to the demands of modern progress, and be converted into dwellings. Selby Grange, which has been occupied by Mr. William M. Kerr for over 26 years, the original mansion having been altered and modified somewhat when purchased in 1874 by him. It then stood alone in what was practically a forest, access to the property being by way of a narrow country lane, now known as St. Antoine street, and almost entirely built up with substantial residences and stores.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL,

ARRANGEMENTS ARE PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

The St. Andrew's ball, which is always considered one of the leading social events of Montreal, will take place on Friday night, November 24, at the Hotel Windsor. Success this year is assured, not only from the fact of its universal popularity, but on account of the committees which have undertaken the management of the details. Reception—Messrs. Hugh Paton, chairman; R. B. Angus, Lord Strathcona, the Hon. G. A. Drummond, John Cassels, Principal Peterson, Hugh Allan, Dr. McEachern, M.P., William Angus, Robert Reid, Thomas Davidson, John Allan, the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, the Rev. Dr. J. Clarke Murray, the Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell, G. W. Kinghorn, R. C. Nelson, D. W. McEachern, Thomas Fyfe, James R. Wilson, R. G. Reid, J. N. Greenshields, Q. C., H. Montagu Allan, the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Dr. Craig, Dr. Girwood, James Slesser, James Gillespie, D. A. McCaskill, R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., Donald Macmaster, Q.C., D.C.L., Sir W. C. Macdonald, Mr. Justice Davidson, E. B. Greenshields, Robert Mackay, Mr. Justice Archibald, Charles Graham, Lieut.-Col. Stewart, Stevenson, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, James Tasker, David Robertson, James A. Ogilvie, Wm. M. Ramsay, Hector Mackenzie. Subscription—Lieut.-Colonel Starke, chairman; W. C. Smith, Dr. J. Edgar Hill, Watson, John Corbett, John Beattie, J. Malcolm McIntyre, W. M. Ramsay, C. J. Fleet, Q.C., Captain A. T. Crighton, John McDonald, Peers Davidson, Allan Mackenzie, Peter Reid, R. H. E. Macdougall, D. Seath, Lieut.-Colonel Gardner, Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson, Walter Wilson, William Rutherford, Jr., Major W. Blacklock, Captain G. S. Cantile, Dr. Charles McEachern, Dr. Forbush, Angus, L. L. Looch, Dr. Farquhar Robertson, Major John Ogilvie, Dr. James, Dr. J. Chambers, Dr. Wm. Murray, W. O. H. Dods, J. G. Ross, Dr. R. A. Westley, F. S. McLennan, Q.C., Gordon W. Macdougall, Dr. R. W. Elder, Dr. Ridley Mackenzie, A. C. Hutchison, Capt. Ibbotson, James T. McCall, Duncan Mackenzie, Dr. J. G. Stirling, W. F. Angus, J. A. Mackie, Dr. Kenneth Cameron, Dr. Charles Campbell, Hugh Allan, Dr. Barclay, James A. Ogilvie, Alex. Stewart, Charles McLean, W. G. Ross, J. A. Burnett, Dr. D. A. Shirres, T. D. Bell.

Father Point, Que., Nov. 16.—SS. Degama, Eider-Dempster, from Bristol, inward at 4.40. CARGO OF SS. LORD CHARLEMONT. The Lord line SS. Lord Charlemont, Captain McVicker, sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool, with a full general cargo, comprising 50 standard bags, 32,000 bushels of wheat, 84,000 bushels of corn, 7,000 boxes of cheese and 3,000 packages of chopped hay. DISABLED AT SEA. London, Nov. 16.—The British SS. Planet Mars, Captain Bromley, which arrived at Liverpool on Nov. 15, from Philadelphia, during a gale encountered on the passage, labored and strained heavily, shipped great quantities of water and lost a seaman overboard. It is reported that the French line SS. La Champagne, sighted the Planet Mars on Nov. 6 in latitude 49.01; longitude, 27.02, with engines stopped and signals showing that she was not under control. ROUGH WEATHER ON THE LAKES. Fort William, Ont., Nov. 17.—Very rough weather has been experienced on the great lakes, and vessels are arriving at Fort William to-day overdue. QUARANTINE AT PORTLAND. A despatch from Portland, Maine, says: The Board of Health to-day (Friday) modified a previous order that all steamships to this port shall be quarantined in the stream. It was feared that with the opening of the direct steamer service this quarantine regulations would be decided to allow all steamers to be examined at the docks, the captains to rigidly exclude from the vessel until the official examination is over, all persons, customs officials included. Steamers from Glasgow will be quarantined in the stream if there is a case of suspicious nature on board. The captain is to anchor in the stream until quarantine regulations until an official examination is made. THE ALLAN LINE. The officials of the Allan Steamship Co. in this city report a most satisfactory season's shipping business. During the past summer no less than three new steamers have been added to their fleet, namely, the SS. Tanistlan, SS. Corinthian and the SS. Ontarian. As a result of this addition they have had over seventy arrivals and carried in the neighborhood of 450,000 tons of im-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT MAGAZINES ARE YOU GOING TO TAKE IN 1901?

We furnish the best, all at Lowest Prices.

DRYSDALE'S for BARGAINS IN BOOKS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE & CO., having purchased the St. Catherine Street stock, are offering great inducements to Book buyers.

W. DRYSDALE will be glad to welcome his old friends at his new place of business.

NOTE THE NEW ADDRESS 2365 ST. CATHERINE ST.

A bright, attractive, roomy place, we have provided a corner where you can write a letter, address an envelope, or meet a friend.

POST-OFFICE—DRYSDALE—POST-OFFICE.

You can get Postage Stamps, Cards, Postal Notes, Money Orders, or deposit your savings in the Post Office Savings Bank.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

W. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers, Stationers, etc., 2365 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE McCORMICK MANUFACTURING CO. (LTD.), LONDON, ONT.

BISSCITS AND CONFECTIONERY, Sole Makers of the Famous Jersey Cream Sodas.

T. McCORMICK, GEO. G. McCORMICK, President, Vice-Pres. and Manager.

T. P. McCORMICK, S. W. ABBOTT, Gen. Supt., Cashier and Acct.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

The McCormick Manufacturing Co. (Limited), have removed from 354 St. James street, to the spacious and centrally situated premises, 761 Craig street, where they will keep in stock a complete assortment of their products.

Daily shipments from the factory ensure at all times fresh goods. Holiday samples now to hand, variety very large, including many new lines in Chocolates, Bonbons, Mixed Candies, etc., to suit every class of trade; quality the best; prices right. A call solicited.

W. M. J. LUNAN, Representative Montreal Branch, 761 Craig street, Tel. Main 3008.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

CARPENTERS WANTED. APPLY L. W. LAPHAM, 1248 and 1262 Berri street. 17

FOUND, A PAIR OF GOLD-RIMMED Spectacles. Loser apply at Westmount Police Station. 17

FOR SALE, BELL SUITABLE for Church, School or Factory; quantity three and four inch second-hand Planks and Hair for plasterers. WILCOCK, 15 Basin st. 17

LOST, ASTRACHAN FUR BOA, Between 220 Bourgeois street, Leber street and Magdalen street. Reward at 556 Wellington street. 17

LOST, ON TUPPER STREET, BETWEEN Sussex avenue and Victoria School, a small Silver Bracelet. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at No. 1 Sussex ave. 17

WANTED, A BOY TO SHOVEL SNOW and do house work, who must be well recommended. Apply between 6 and 7 p.m., at 301 Peel street. 17

WANTED, FEMALE COOKS, GOOD TEMPERED, highest wages. GORMAN'S AGENCY, 78 Mansfield street, COURT entrance. 17

ports and exports, an increase over 1899 of 50,000 tons. The business of the season, especially in the freight line, was more profitable than the preceding year, ocean freights being in advance, owing to the shortage of tonnage. The number of passengers carried is also in advance of previous years.

The line's winter services will be weekly from Portland to Liverpool, and weekly from Portland to Glasgow, with calls at Halifax, when business warrants. Their other Atlantic port services at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, will be continued throughout the winter, and also the South American service. The Allan line will close the season with the departure for Glasgow on Nov. 18 of the SS. Pomoranian.

WRECK OF THE MAPLEWOOD. Captain Ira Colbeth and the crew of eight men of the three-masted schooner Maplewood, have been landed at Boston by the schooner Viola Reppard, their vessel having been abandoned, a complete wreck on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream on Sunday, Nov. 11. Messrs. Crowell and Thurlow, of Boston, are the owners.

The Allan line SS. Peruvian sailed from Glasgow for Portland on Friday afternoon.

A NEAT PAMPHLET. The Elder-Dempster Steamship Company has just issued a very neat and concise pamphlet describing and illustrating their fleet of Royal mail steamers. The pictures show both the exterior and interior of the vessels.

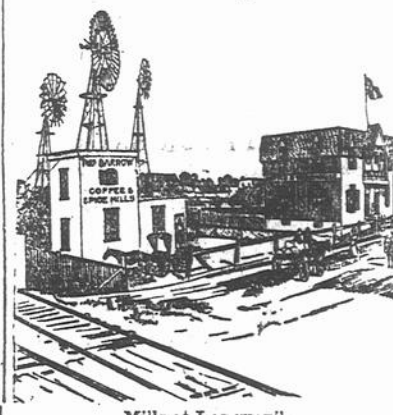
A DANGEROUS VAGRANT. Emile Grignon, a young man of 19, who is regarded by the police as a dangerous vagrant, was yesterday charged before Recorder Weir with vagrancy. The police have 'wanted' Grignon since June last, but he has resided during the summer months on one of the islands down the river, living a life of seclusion. At one time he was the chief of a dangerous East End gang. He has a bad record and dislikes work, which facts account for the Recorder sending him to jail for three months without labor.

PURE MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEES

Imported and Manufactured by Thomas Barrow, 30 Jurors St., Montreal.

Mills equipped with Latest Machinery, including the only Tubular Roaster in America, which retains for the Cup and Consumers all the most pleasing qualities of the Coffee.

Trade Mark Registered.



Mills at Longueuil.

None genuine unless bearing our Trade Mark as above. Now supplying many leading Hotels, Public Institutions and other large Consumers across Canada.

If your Grocers cannot supply Barrow's Best Blends, get them and be satisfied, at our Store, Office and City Mills, 30 Jurors St., Montreal.

Financial.

W. H. WEIR & SON STOCKBROKERS.

113 St. Francois Xavier St. W. H. WEIR, P. H. WEIR, Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

EDWARD F. TAYLOR & SON Insurance Brokers and Agents.

Money to Loan on Mortgage. 43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET. Tel. Main 7505.

EDWARD L. BOND, Marine, Fire, INSURANCE.

Plate Class, Accident. 90 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.

C. H. WALTERS & CO., BANKERS.

3 St. Sacramento Street. Commercial Paper Bought and Sold. Bonds and Debentures Negotiated.

Property.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF THE late J. L. Nicol, Florist, Cataract, near Kingston, Ont., consisting of 25 acres of land, with nine greenhouses (heated by hot water), good frame dwelling house, outbuildings, etc.; well supplied with water; first class apple orchard, and all the land in the highest state of cultivation. For particulars apply to WILLIAM EWING, of William Ewing & Co., Seedsmen, Montreal.

FOR SALE, \$200 CASH, BALANCE \$25 per month, for ten years. An easy way to buy a desirable cosy house. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, Lorne Avenue, \$4,500. Three-story stone front house, extension kitchen, H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, SHUTTER STREET, THREE-story stone front house, new Dancy furnace, newly decorated, new Dancy billiard room, H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, 132 to 138 St. Aurelie St., Lachine; electric cars pass the door; drainage and water in the house. Good terms. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, 7,000,000 FEET OF LAND, suitable for commercial purposes, containing already several factories in its close vicinity. Can be bought now for less than 15c per foot. There will never be a better opportunity to invest for certain immediate growth. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, COMPLETELY EQUIPPED Vinegar Plant; all new, ready to start working. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, 75c PER FOOT, 175 feet frontage, on St. Catherine street, by 100 feet deep, at the corner of a street. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, 390 PINE AVE., a semi-detached, handsome stone front house, all on two floors; six bedrooms, billiard room in the basement, which is finished and well furnished. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR a Cottage, an Electrical Business in good working condition. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, \$4,100; HOUSE RENTED AT \$425 per year, in the West End; one of the best bargains in the market. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, FORT STREET, A COTTAGE to close an estate. Call for particulars. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, 26 MANCE STREET, a double house, containing on first floor, drawing and dining-rooms, small kitchen, bath and pantry; five bedrooms, bath-room, linen closet, etc., on second floor; house in first-class order, and heated by Daisy furnace; good cellar. Permit from H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, 4169 Dorchester street, semi-detached house, 31 x 40, on lot 51 feet front. A capital situation for a physician, or for a flat house. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

PROPERTY FOR SALE, \$5,000, TO INSURE a prompt sale, as owner is leaving town; a charming cottage in perfect order; beautifully decorated throughout by Kimber; furnace, roof and plumbing and cellar in A1 condition. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE, We have first class farms for sale in the following places: LONGUEUIL, CHAMBLEY, CHATEAUGUAY, DANVILLE, SHERBROOKE, RICHMOND, WATERVILLE, BROME, KNOWLTON, MAGOG, ST. FRANCOIS DE SALLE. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET, ST. CATHERINE STREET, near corner of Guy, shop, 2588, To Let. J. FAIRBAIRN.

HOUSE TO RENT, AT REDUCED RATE until May 1, 49 Church street. A. MURMAN.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, 21 STAYNOR ave., Westmount, self-contained house, extension kitchen, 9 rooms and cellar, freshly decorated, hot water heat. Rent low till May 1st. J. B. MATHEWS, 1857 St. Catherine street.

TO LET, THE FOLLOWING SELF-CONTAINED houses: 515 Clarke avenue, Westmount. 84 Rosemont avenue, Westmount. 27 Wood avenue, Westmount. 733 Sherbrooke street. — Prince Arthur street. 239 University street. 36 St. Anne street, Westmount. 512 Victoria ave., Westmount. 4109 Dorchester street, Westmount. 250 and 258 Prince Albert ave., Westmount.

TO LET, 57 Drummond street. 67 Tupper street. 46 Tupper street. 83 1/2 Durocher street. 310 St. Antoine street. 322 St. Antoine street. 283 St. Antoine street. 539 St. Urbain street. 593 Cadieux street. 267 St. Martin street. 123 McGill street. 942 Sanguinet street. 1 McCulloch ave., Outremont. 119 and 121 Knox st., Point St. Charles. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

SHOPS TO LET, To Let, 2673 St. Catherine street. Would be fitted up to suit a good tenant. Rent very moderate for the winter. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

PERSONAL, ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal laws to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers expenses in connection therewith, including the forwarding of letters.

Situations vacant.

WANTED, GOOD WATCHMAKER; MUST be sober and reliable; speaking both languages. Address WATCHMAKER 15, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, ENERGETIC MEN AND WOMEN to represent us in every township; easy work; big wages; steady employment. Address MANAGER, Arlington Chambers, 169 Bank street, Ottawa.

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

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with children, and do light house work. Apply, 29 Lorne avenue.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two. 53 Sussex street. 16, births. x247

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID, WILLING to wait on table. Apply after 6 p.m., at 135 Crescent street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES TO LEARN the Furniture Business, at 145 Bleury street.

WANTED, FOR THE FIRST OF December, a General Maid, one who understands cooking. Apply, 270 Bishop st.

WANTED, AT 32 SHUTTER STREET, A Young Girl for light house work, aged about 15; no washing.

WANTED, THREE OR FOUR First Class experienced men for brick paving work. Apply, ALEX. BREMNER, 50 Bleury st., before 9 a.m.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS GENERAL Servant. Apply at once, 4873 Sherbrooke street, Westmount.

WANTED, JUNIOR CLERK FOR A FIRE insurance office, one who has some knowledge of the business preferred; commencing salary about \$400. P. O. Box 864, Montreal.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant; not necessarily experienced; no washing. 533 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID FOR FAMILY of four; city references required. Apply 417 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, a LAD about 15 or 16 years of age, for an insurance office. Must be good. Apply in own handwriting to Box 2407, city.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY YOUNG GIRL, LIVING with parents, position in an office as assistant or cashier. Address ASSISTANT 12, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, POSITION AS TRAVELLER, Maritime Provinces preferred; would spend from now until beginning of year in warehouse getting familiar with line; best references. Address A 708 "Witness" Office.

WANTED, BY A MAN WITH OTHER light employment, situation as caretaker for a small church or building. Good cook. Acter. Apply E.S., 16, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, BY A POOR MAN IN NEEDY circumstances, double windows put up, and household work attended to. Apply at 1035 St. Dominique street.

LADY (25), HOLDING MCGILL MODEL Diploma, desires position as governess or teacher, commencing December 15th; references. Address, TEACHER, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

WANTED, FURNACES TO ATTEND, by a respectable man. No. 10 Mance street, Montreal.

WANTED, COLLEGE GRADUATE Desires position as assistant with chemical firm; experienced in good references. Address, Lock 119, Burlington, Vt.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Man, a position of any kind not requiring a trade; understands the care of horses; willing to be generally useful in and about a gentleman's house; best of references as to character. Address or apply to B.M., 113 Fulford street.

WANTED, BY A MARRIED MAN, A situation as city traveller; has had a varied experience in many lines of goods; well acquainted in the city; can furnish good references; would take a situation as elevator man or janitor. Address DAVY KIDD, 171 St. Hyppolite street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook. Apply at 19 St. Monique street.

TO THE TRADE — BOOKS POSTED and accounts made out, by a reliable party, having his evenings disengaged; terms, \$5.00 per month. Address B.W., "Witness" Office.

Halls to Rent.

STANLEY HALL, 227 STANLEY STREET) to Rent for Concerts, Balls, Receptions, etc., Supper and Dressing Rooms, Piano. All modern improvements. Telephone up 924. Now open.

Wanted.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Seven-horse power, upright boiler, in perfect condition. Address CASH, P.O. Box 2321.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions; Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Post-Office Box 423, formerly of 539 Craig street.

LOST, STRAYED AND FOUND, LOST — ON SATURDAY EVENING, 10TH inst., a large anner, in a black leather case. Reward. Enquire, F. JOYCE, 6 Cathcart street.

Rooms to Let.

WARM, COMFORTABLE FURNISHED rooms; terms moderate. 19 St. Monique street.

ROOM, 55 BEAVER HALL HILL; ALSO, first class board; both recommended by present boarders. Every comfort, with use of piano.

Money to Loan.

\$3,000 TO LOAN ON WEST END PROPERTY; first mortgage. Address, LOAN, "Witness" Office.

Entertainments Given.

CHARLES COMBES, THE VENTRILOQUIST, etc. Parties, Concerts, Bazaars, etc. SEAW'S Music Store.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, A LARGE NUMBER OF good second-hand Pianos and Organs. Some of these instruments are as good as new, but they must be sold at once regardless of cost to make room for our Christmas stock. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (four doors below St. Catherine street). Agents for Behr Bros., Evans Bros., Whaley, Royce and Williams Pianos, Thomas and Doherty Organs, etc., etc.

FOR SALE, ONE 60 H. P. ROBE ARMSTRONG Engine and Boiler, with fittings; also Electric Light Plant for 500 lights; will sell cheap to immediate purchaser. Apply to R. MCGLAUGHLIN, Montreal West.

FOR SALE, WATERPROOF COVERS, all sizes, for Horses, Wagons, etc. Tarpsauls, etc. Men's Oilskin Clothing, Oiled Hats, etc. Canvas, all widths and weights. The "Sonne" Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig st., Montreal. Write for catalogue. Bell Tel. Main 727.

FOR SALE, SELECTED WINTER FRUIT, at Gibbard Farm, Abbotsford, Que. Fameuse, Pewaukee, Scott's Winter Greening, Blue Permaine, Roaches, Sweet, etc., \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel.

FOR SALE, HALL STOVE, TWO FOUR light gasaliers, bedstead and spring; to be sold at a bargain. Apply 25 University.

FOR SALE, TENTS, ALL SIZES (On hire), by week or month. Camp Beds and Chairs, Bunting, flags, all sizes. Hammocks, Waterproof Sheets and Bags, Tarpaulin Tackle and Sporting Goods. The "SONNE" Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig street, Montreal. Bell Tel. Main 727. Write for catalogue.

FOR SALE — BARGAINS IN UPRIGHT Pianos, at W. H. LEACH'S Piano Rooms, 240 St. Catherine street, for customers able to pay \$50 cash and \$10 per month. Morris, Steinway & Sons, R. Williams, and other makers. Open until 9.30 p.m.

FOR SALE, SINGER SEWING Machine, latest style, drop-head cabinet; ornamental, useful, dependable present for your wife or daughter; terms very easy. Send postal for further information, to R. 842, "Witness" Office.

KNITTED WOOL SHAWLS, SHOULDER Capes, Golf Jerseys, Fascinators, Hoods, Tams, Scarfs, Ruffs, Bedroom Slippers, etc., made at wholesale prices. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square, Bell Telephone UP 2553.

FOR SALE, Cash or Credit, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square, Bell Telephone UP 2553.

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FOR SALE, Cash or Credit, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

FOR SALE, SINGER SEWING Machine, latest style, drop-head cabinet; ornamental, useful, dependable present for your wife or daughter; terms very easy. Send postal for further information, to R. 842, "Witness" Office.

KNITTED WOOL SHAWLS, SHOULDER Capes, Golf Jerseys, Fascinators, Hoods, Tams, Scarfs, Ruffs, Bedroom Slippers, etc., made at wholesale prices. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square, Bell Telephone UP 2553.

FOR SALE, Cash or Credit, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square, Bell Telephone UP 2553.

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Methodist Churches.

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

DESRIEVRES STREET MISSION — The Rev. Robert Brown will preach at both services. Prayer meeting after the evening service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. J. Mansel, pastor. Sabbath services: Morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. S.S. and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councilors streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible-class at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Young Peoples' meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Courcel and Canning streets. Class meeting and Christian Endeavor at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited to all the above services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH — Educational anniversary Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Pastor's class on Monday at 3 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4.15 o'clock. Rev. C. E. Bland, pastor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berrill and Mount Royal avenues. Rev. B.A. pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject: "Every man's privilege and every man's danger." Sunday-school at 3 p.m. On Wednesday evening, prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. every Friday at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services. Rev. W. H. Raney, B.A., pastor.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner Lagache and Plessis streets. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 3.30 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young people are especially invited to this meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made cordially welcome to all the above services.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedey streets. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject: "Moral Arithmetic or the Mathematics of Character." Strangers and visitors always welcome. 7 p.m. Sunday-school and congregational Bible study class, 8 p.m. Douglas Young Men's Brotherhood, Topic: "Our own and our Brother's Burden." Speaker, Mr. J. M. McKim.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount and Mance streets, Montreal Annex, Nov. 18, 1900. Evangelistic services to-morrow. The Rev. Chas. G. Coatsworth, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. An evangelistic service will be held every evening next week (Saturday excepted). Mr. Sykes will preach at each service. Every-thing is invited to any or all the services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 718 Mance street.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromeo streets. Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at the morning service and the Rev. J. F. Stullfield at the evening. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Class meetings at 10 a.m. Mid-week service at 8 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior Christian Endeavor on Friday at 4.15 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Pastor, Rev. W. Jackson, D.D. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject for 11 a.m.: "John the Baptist's Struggle with Doubt." For 7 p.m.: "John's Ministry in the Judean Wilderness." Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Monday, Epworth League of C. E. Jun. 8 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. Pastor's Studies in the Life of Christ at 8.45 p.m. Public service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sabbath-school at 1.30 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 7 p.m. Meeting for prayer, praise and scripture exposition on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., D.D., pastor.

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

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets — Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Minister's class for men, 3 p.m. in the church. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sabbath-school for Chinamen at 10 a.m., and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

BRSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. The Rev. A. J. Stewart will preach on Sunday morning at 11 a.m. and evening at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Chinese at 3 p.m. C. E. on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

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

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian) — The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: "Judas going to his own place." Acts 1. 25. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. C. E. at 8.15 p.m. Campbell at Bible-class at 3.15 p.m. "The long-lived fathers." Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. At 7 p.m. the pastor will preach the second sermon of the series on "The Ten Commandments" taking for his text "Syn-bolic Worship." Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., D.D., pastor.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets on Sunday, Nov. 18, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., will preach at both services. Subject for the morning: "Some things that Christ would put into our lives to enoble and comfort them." For the evening: "The model woman." Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Study Union on Monday evening at 8 p.m.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street, east, corner of Voltigeurs street. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. 11 a.m., morning service. 7 p.m., children's service. 7 p.m., evening service. The pastor will preach at both services. J. Frederick Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 306 Delorimier avenue. The Rev. S. E. Knight, clergyman in charge. Church services are held every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sewing class every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school every Sunday at 3 p.m. Mr. Chlupak, superintendent. Choir practice on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE — 41 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. 8 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. 3.15 p.m., Bible-class held in the chapel.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urban st. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Montreal. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, Rev. Maurice Day Daldwin. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Vigor square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. 7 p.m., evening prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher, both services, the rector. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. All seats free at the 7 p.m. service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, 11.15 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, Dean Carmichael. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-classes. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard, B.D. All strangers and non-attendees entering by front door at 11

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational Churches.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING each Sabbath at 4.30 p.m. sharp in East End Methodist lecture hall. Earnest addresses. Hearty singing. All welcome.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 895 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Avis de Culte Public.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche a 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi a 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 106 Irvine avenue, Westmount.

EGLE DE LA CROIX (Presbyterienne), rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche a 10 h. Services a 11 h. et a 7 h. R. P. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche a 10 h. et a 7 h.; le mercredi a 8 h. Ecole du dimanche a 10 h. Rev. L. Massicotte, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Service le Dimanche matin a 11 heures. Assemblée de prières le Jeudi a 8 heures, p.m. C. A. Doudet, pasteur, Residence, 50 Coursol street.

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

EGLE ST. JEAN, coin des rues St. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte du dimanche a 11 heures du matin et a 7 heures du soir. Reunion de prières le mercredi soir, 8 h. Repetition du chant, 9 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 8 heures. Calvin E. Amarant, D.D., pasteur, 115 rue Elgin.

AN ART PALACE

In the New Wing of the Colonial House.

IT WILL BE FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

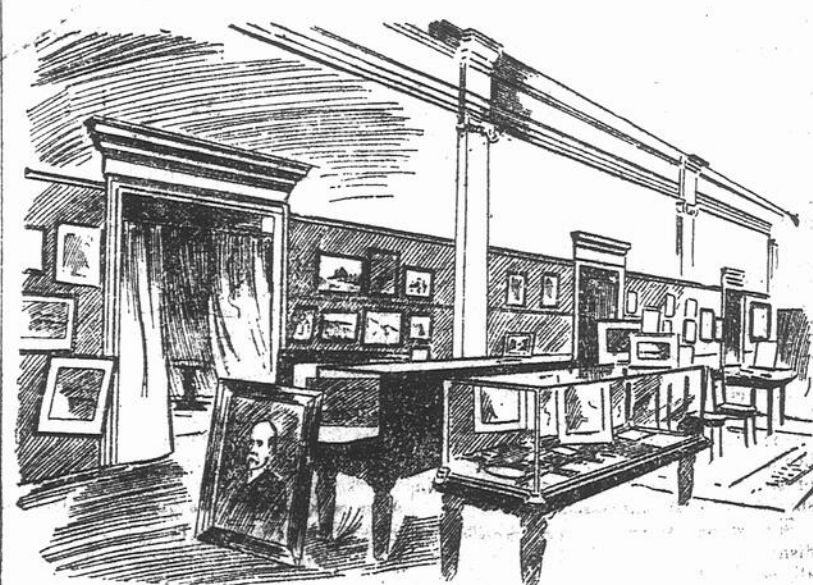
The 'Witness' has already described and illustrated the extensive wing on Aylmer street which has been recently added to the Colonial House, in the rear of the main building, but the public has not yet been fully informed as to the



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ART GALLERY.

measures the proprietors, Messrs. Henry Morgan & Company, are taking to meet its demands.

Most of the new wing is still in the hands of the contractors, and will not be occupied for store purposes for a few weeks yet. The top flat, however, is



LEFT SIDE OF THE ART GALLERY.

well under way, and is being made very attractive indeed. It is here that the exhibition of arts and handicrafts was held recently, and here also are situated the large and well appointed lunch rooms. The large and handsomely finished hall, which was occupied by the Woman's Art Association, has been set apart, and will be furnished as an art gallery, and it promises to be a veritable palace of art.

The walls, which are attractively finished, are hung with various oil paintings, water color portraits and photographs, selected with the greatest care and taste. Here may be seen the latest triumphs in photography, mezzotints, platinum prints, sporting prints, etc., while a very fine selection of brown and blue carbon pictures is shown, several cabinets being stocked with them, in addition to those shown on the easels.

The principal works of all the notable Old Masters of Europe have been reproduced, and may be seen hung in the gallery, the workmanship being so perfect that they are almost perfect facsimiles of the originals. The photographs owe much to the soft effect produced by the process, and some of them are shown in hand-painted colors. The newest designs in picture frames are also shown, and the framing department is fully equipped.

A ladies' parlor has been magnificently furnished, adjoining the art gallery, where ladies may rest and chat with friends while out shopping. The whole gallery is absolutely free and open to the public all day long.

At the end of the hall is a large room

which is being fitted up for a different department of art. It will contain statuary, copied from the old masters, bronzes, bric-a-brac, fine pottery, etc. In fine, when the firm's intention is fully carried out, these rooms will contain specimens of all that could be desired in

MR. AULD'S SILVER CUP.

The accompanying cut represents the cup awarded to Mr. R. S. Auld, baker, of 557 St. Antoine street, at the Colonial Bread Show, recently held in London, under the auspices of the British Malt Products Company. This cup is the highest award for Canada. The company has also sent Mr. Auld a letter, stating that a great deal of interest and



competition was excited in the Canadian section; the award of the jurors has been given to by far and away the best collection, and it is pleasing to be able to confer the honor on you in view of the interest and quality of the productions sent here. The company is also sending Mr. Auld a banner.

The cup is of solid silver, lined with dark gold, and bears the engraved inscription, 'Colonial Bread Show, London, 1900. Awarded by the proprietors of Lothian Distaste Flour to R. S. Auld, baker, Montreal, for best exhibit Canadian bread.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERESTING TO PRINTERS and BOOK-BINDERS.

FOR SALE. A thirty inch Iron Shears, as good as new, suitable for all sorts of card cutting; will be sold at a great reduction from cost, by

McFARLANE, SON & HODGSON, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Montreal.

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- One 26 in. 4-sided Planer and Matcher, American make.
One 60 in. Joslin Patent Circular Re-Sawing Machine.
One Power Mortiser.
One 8 in. 3-sided Moulder.
One Improved Door Tenoning Machine, double heads and copers.
One Arm Sand Papering Machine.
One Iron Frame Swing Cut-off Saw.
One Blind Stile Boring and Mortising Machine.
One Blind Slat Tenoning Machine.
Two Carriage Cut-off Saw Tables.
One Universal Trimmer on Column.
One Hub Boring and Mortising Machine.
These machines are all in first-class order. Illustrated circulars upon application.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, W. H. NOLAN, Manager, 295 St. James St., Montreal.

OLD NEWSPAPER suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 12-1/2 packages, at \$1 per 100 lbs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Amherst Park. IMPORTANT NOTICE. From this date, The Amherst Park Land Co. will give special facilities and extra liberal terms to every one that buys lots and builds immediately, or for next spring at AMHERST PARK. FINE LOTS FOR \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100 AND UPWARDS. At proximity of Churches, Schools, Tramways, etc. Do not miss this rare opportunity of providing for your family a HOME. Take the St. Denis and St. Henry cars, visit the Park and judge for yourselves. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Head Office. 145 St. James Street. GOOD BUILDING SAND FOR SALE. C. C. E. BOUTHILLIER, Sec.-Treas. TELEPHONE, 2618.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted) In effect Oct. 14th, 1900. N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily except Saturday. For Valleyfield and intermediate points 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday, 1.35 p.m. Saturday only 5.40 p.m. daily except Sunday. Arrive as follows: From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone 9.45 a.m. daily, 5.20 p.m. daily except Sunday. From Valleyfield and intermediate points 8.25 a.m. except Sunday, 4.25 p.m. Saturday only, 5.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday. C.P.R. trains leave Windsor Station as follows: For Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily. For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.50 p.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily, 8.05 p.m. daily except Saturday. For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily. For Sherbrooke, 4.30 p.m. daily. For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 8.00 p.m. Saturdays excepted. For Newports, etc., 8.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily. For Ft. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. except Saturdays and Sundays Saturdays, 1.30 p.m. For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.55 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily. For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10 p.m. daily. For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m. daily, 10.25 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 6.15 p.m. daily. For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.30 a.m. daily. Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows: From St. Johns, Farnham, Newports, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily, 8.30 a.m., (except Mondays) 11.55 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. From Boston, 4.20 a.m. daily, and 7.45 p.m. From Sherbrooke, 4.30 a.m. except Saturdays, and 7.45 p.m. From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megalloway and Sherbrooke, 4.30 a.m. (except Saturdays) and 7.45 p.m. From Toronto and West, 7.50 a.m. daily, and 4.10 p.m. From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.30 a.m. daily. From Vancouver 6.10 p.m. daily. From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, 11.15 a.m., 6.10 p.m. daily, 6.40 p.m. Leave Place Viger Station: For Quebec, 8.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11 p.m. daily. For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 8.20 a.m., 5.10 p.m. For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m. For St. Basile, 8.30 a.m. (ex. Sat. and Sun.) 1.45 p.m. (Sat. only). For St. Jerome, 9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only), 5.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. except Saturdays. For St. Agathe, 9 a.m. (Wed. only), 5.30 p.m. daily except Sunday. For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 12.55 Sat. only. 4.30 p.m. (except Sat. and Sunday) 8.30, 6.15 p.m. except Sat. and Sunday, 1.45 p.m. Sat. instead of 4.30 p.m. Arrive at Place Viger Station: From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 2.10 p.m. and 6.20 p.m. daily. Ottawa and Lachute, 12.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m. St. Jerome 8.35 a.m., 5.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m. St. Eustache, 8.25 a.m., 5.10 p.m., 9.45 p.m. Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m. and 6.20 p.m. City Pass Agent, 129 St. James street. Telephone, Main 3732. Telephone, Main 3733. G. T. R. trains leave Bonaventure as follows: 7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntington, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs. 7.40 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, Ottawa and Hawkesbury. 7.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland and Sorel. 8.40 a.m.—New York via D. & H. 8.45 a.m.—Chambly, St. Marysville, Granby, Waterloo. 9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo. 9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.B. 9.01 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O.A. & P.S. Ry. 1.25 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albert. 4.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Ardenburg. 4.00 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntington and Ft. Covington. 4.10 p.m.—Ottawa and O.A. & P.S. Ry. 4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Kousse Point, Waterloo. 5.40 p.m.—Chambly, St. Marysville, Granby, Waterloo. 5.15 p.m.—Brookville. 5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel. 5.30 p.m.—Ottawa and O.A. & P.S. Ry. points. 6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.B. 7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H. 7.15 p.m.—Chambly. 8.00 p.m.—Toronto. 8.30 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland. 8.30 p.m.—Boston and New York via C.V.B. 10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago. Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station: 7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec. 7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H. 7.25 a.m.—New York, Troy, Boston and C. V. B. points. 7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto. 7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.B. 8.55 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe. 8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington. 9.05 a.m.—Rouse Point. 8.00 a.m.—Brookville. 11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield. 11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke. 2.40 p.m.—St. Johns. 4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs. 6.00 p.m.—Chicago and New York via C.V.B. 5.45 p.m.—Toronto. 6.40 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield. 6.50 p.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Portland. 8.20 p.m.—Boston via C.V.B. 8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H. 10.15 p.m.—Ottawa. 10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.B. Suburban Train Service: For Lachine—7.40 a.m., 12.10 (except Sat. and Sun.) 11.25 p.m. (Sat. only), 3.55, 4.15, 5.30, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 5.20, 6.35, 7.55 a.m., 12.10, noon, 5.00, 6.20 p.m. For St. Anne's—7.40, 12.10 (except Sat. and Sun.) 11.25 p.m. (Sat. only), 1.30 p.m. Sat. only, 4.10, 5.15, 8.50, 6.15, 8.00, 10.30, 11.25 p.m. For Dorval—7.40, 12.10 (except Sat. and Sun.) 11.25 p.m. (Sat. only), 3.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Longueuil—8.00 a.m., 6.20, 6.30 p.m. For Coxe St. Paul—10.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 11.15, 5.16, 6.21 p.m. For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 8.00, 8.40, 9.50, 11.40, 4.00, 4.45, 5.05, 5.20, 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.40, 10.00, 11.15 p.m. City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James St., (W. H. Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure station. Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows: For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily except Saturday. For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Riverview, Loup and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday. For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Capouans, Little Metis and Campbellton, 11.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday. For St. Lambert, Beaulieu, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.20 p.m. daily except Sunday. Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows: From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, St. John, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, 7.30 p.m. daily, except Monday. This train runs daily from Lewis. From Riverview, Loup, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations, 6.30 a.m. daily except Sunday. From Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.00 p.m. daily, except Sunday. From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Beaulieu, St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 10.15 a.m. daily except Sunday. J. W. BEYSON, City Pass Agent, 145 St. James, Telephone, Main 614.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A most desirable new residential property, with modern improvements, having fallen into our hands, we now offer it FOR SALE at a tempting figure.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT, Balance at 4 p.c. interest, with monthly instalments if desired.

The property is known as Nos. 458 and 460 Wood avenue, above Sherbrooke St.—composed of 2 self-contained 2 story cut stone front dwelling houses. Dimensions, 25x115 each.

Never been occupied (owing to owner's death), although over a year old.

Apply to— W. G. TALBOT, 1766 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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FOR THE WITNESS. May be let at THE W. DRYSDALE COMPANY, 2365 St. Catherine street, Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.

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To those who want to look as young as they really are, in spite of their gray hairs, there is one comfort: Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Hair Vigor, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Ointment.

JOSEPH'S WOOING.

(Isabel Maude Hamill, in 'Alliance News.')

'Sara Jane!' The person thus addressed looked up quickly, for she knew when her sister called her by both names that something of more than ordinary importance was coming.

'Yes, Martha.' 'Have you noticed anything different about Joseph lately?'

'Well, I—er—don't know; one can't just say right off.'

'Don't know! Can't say!' repeated the elder sister scornfully. 'Why, of course you know as well as I do that he's changed. Look at the collars he has in the wash to what he used to have. I believe for the last three months he's had at least one a day, but then you don't iron them, so it's not likely you'd notice.'

'But I wash and starch them,' she suggested meekly. 'Wash and starch! What's that to ironing them, I should like to know. It's when you come to bend your back, and go over and over them again with all your strength that you know how the number increases, and I tell you the ironing takes me half an hour longer than it did in the winter. As to pocket handkerchiefs, he's almost discarded those large silk ones, and has bought fine, flannel cambric ones, and must needs use two a week instead of one. I tell you it must be put a stop to.'

'What must? The extra ironing.' 'No, the woman, of course; then the washing will right itself.'

'But how do you know that there is a woman? Perhaps he is only getting more particular.'

'Really, Sara Jane, any one would think you were a girl of twenty to hear you talk, instead of a woman in her thirty-seventh year.'

'Somehow, Martha Bowden seemed to take pleasure in stating her sister's age, when a matter upon which they were not in harmony came up, and, as if to make the fact more impressive, she invariably used the term 'in your thirty-seventh year,' thereby making her sound older.'

'I have noticed,' remarked Sara, 'that he goes out more, and has bought gloves and ties oftener than he used, and—yes, I feel there's a difference.'

'Of course you do; you are no fool, Sara,' replied Martha, pleased at the concession. 'But the thing is—what are we to do, and how are we to do it?'

As she asked the question, the knitting needles clicked nervously, and her fingers moved more rapidly, and a close observer might have detected a tremulousness in both fingers and voice.

'We can't give him up. Why, we've lived for Joseph, and see how every one has talked about his devotion to his two sisters. Aren't we called "the inseparable trio"? A change would be the death of us, at least of me.'

'Yes, but sisters count for nothing when a sweetheart comes in. I've seen it over and over again.'

'All the more reason that we should take prompt measures, and nip any foolishness in the bud. We must go away for a change, to begin with, and Joseph must accompany us.'

'But supposing he won't?'

'Won't! Did you ever yet know Joseph refuse to do anything I wished?'

'Never, but then he's different, and—well, I asked him to go out with me the other night, and he turned red, and said he had to go to the office for something, and that it would be too late to go when he returned, and—Martha, in a hushed voice, "I didn't believe him."

Miss Bowden groaned, and the knitting needles fell from her fingers as she said:

'And has it come to this? Joseph a bar for the sake of a woman! Sara Jane, it is worse than I thought.'

'Most likely it is only a passing fancy, and he'll forget it best if we take no notice. Opposition often makes a man more determined. You know, Martha,

Joseph has a will of his own, though he gives way so much to us in little things. You remember Jack?'

'Yes, Martha had good cause to remember 'that mongrel,' for over him had been fought one of the few contests that brother and sister had ever had, as to whether in their neat, orderly house a dog should find a lodging, and—Joseph had won. Not by loud arguing or boisterous determination, but by quiet persistency, and as Martha thought of it her heart failed.'

The two sisters and their brother Joseph had lived together since the death of their father, over eleven years ago. The mother had died when Joseph was a baby, and it was into Martha's capable, loving arms, then a girl of sixteen, that the dying woman had placed her infant boy, with these words:

'You'll be a mother to him, my child. Don't leave your father, for another home until Joe is past needing a mother's care. Boys want someone to keep them straight. Oh, dear, I wish it was a girl I was leaving you with. Things are so cross-grained down here: I suppose they will be better up yonder.'

And Martha had replied: 'Mother, he shall be my one care, my baby. I love him now, but when I do everything for him, and he is quite dependent upon me, I shall love him still more. You need not be afraid that I shall ever forsake my charge.'

As she spoke, the mother love which is instinct in every true woman, leaped up in the girl's heart, and, looking down on the helpless babe, she felt as though he were a gift from heaven. And she had fulfilled her trust. She had said: 'No! to several lovers, and more and more had become wrapped up in 'her boy.' Sara, who was several years younger, had also felt that the new baby belonged to her to a large extent, and between the two sisters there had been an unconscious rivalry for Joseph's affection. But Sara had never done for him what Martha had; she had never given up lovers. Once she had been engaged, but a misunderstanding had arisen that a word of explanation on either side would have set right, but both were too proud to speak, and had consequently drifted apart. But, like the flower which after being shut up in a drawer for long years emits a faint fragrance when once again it sees the light, this episode in Sara's life retained for her a far-off fragrance, and she thought of it with a sadness that would have surprised her few friends, and especially her sister Martha, had they known it. At the death of their father, who was a lawyer of an old-fashioned type, they had found themselves possessed of a comfortable income and had lived on in much the same way as when he was alive, except, perhaps, they had gradually seen less of the outer world, and lived more within their own narrow circle. In the country town in which they had spent their lives they were much respected, but considered somewhat stiff and reserved. The girls had long since ceased to set their cap at Joseph, and though he went more into the so-called society of the little place than his sisters, it was a very mild form of dissipation in which he indulged. A game of chess with a friend, occasionally a concert or lecture, these were his chief recreations.

Did he ever long for a wider life? One where the horizon was not so narrow, where the thoughts were not so limited? If he did, he never said so, but kept the longings in his own breast, and few imagined that Joseph Bowden had aspirations above his lawyer's office or his home routine.

It was touching to see the affection, bordering on reverence, that the two sisters had for him, how he entered into every part of their lives. No plans were complete unless he were consulted, no ideas entertained of which he did not approve, and no visits paid without first consulting him; in fact, to a great extent he was the alpha and omega of their existence. Had he been a selfish, self-pleasing man, this devotion would have gone far to make him an intolerable prig, but he was quite the contrary.

Modest, simple, and unassuming, few guessed the real worth that lay beneath the quiet exterior. In reality he was a finer character than either of his sisters, and made of the stuff of which heroes are made. If he saw a duty, he did it straightaway, whatever the cost to himself. Nobody knew that when old Mr. Bowden died he left heavy debts behind him, and that his son had by dint of hard work and self-denial, saved the honor of the family, and paid to the uttermost farthing. Of all this his sisters were ignorant. Since their father's death they had each received precisely the same amount as when he was living, and they supposed—if ever they thought about the matter at all—that a sum had been invested for them by their father, and that the income paid every half-year, was the interest. They were content so long as the money was regularly forthcoming. Joseph managed all business affairs; why should they trouble? There are some women like this still. How little they guessed that it was only during the last two years that there had been anything that they could rightly call their own. And Joseph?

During the years of patient work he had realized that his back must bend to the burden, and that for a long time no dreams of love must enter into his thoughts. Thus he had lived, a quiet, narrow, hard-working, colorless life, and grown, not content, but acquiescent.

And now, a look into a woman's grey eyes, a few accidental (?) meetings, some talk, and the acquiescing stage with present circumstances was over for ever,

and life was transformed. Had he lived before? It seemed as though he had merely existed.

It came about in this wise:— As he was returning from his office at dusk one evening he saw a tiny child crossing the road in front of a hansom cab. Before he could get to it, or the cabman pull up, it was under the horse's feet. Immediately there was the proverbial crowd of horrified, helpless onlookers, and cries of, 'Oh, how dreadful! Poor little thing! How did it happen?' and similar senseless ejaculations.

As Joseph stooped to take up the terrified, screaming boy, a woman's voice said close to him:

'Let me, will you? Perhaps I can handle him better than you can (unless you are a doctor); you see, it is my work.'

He turned round and saw a girl of twenty-five or thereabouts, in nurse's dress, with (he thought) the most beautiful expression of face he had ever seen. She smiled up at him as he made way for her, saying:

'Then you are not a doctor. Poor mite, I am afraid he is injured internally. These accidents happen so quickly, and no one knows how. I will take him to the hospital. I was on my way there.'

'I will come with you, and please let me carry him; he is too heavy for you. If you place him rightly I will be careful not to move my position in any way,' he replied.

So the little procession started, a crowd following at their heels.

'I should think you are used to children and fond of them, by the way you carry this one,' the nurse remarked.

'No, I don't know that I am, only one always feels a special tenderness towards suffering little ones, I think.'

'Indeed, yes. I am nurse in the children's ward here, and I just love them all.'

'Have you been long at this hospital?'

'No, only six months.'

At the hospital door the clanging of the big bell soon brought a cheerful-looking woman to open it, who exclaimed, 'Another child's accident! Why, it makes the fifth this week. Our hands will be full, Nurse Dorothy.'

(Continued next week.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ONLY A FLOWER.

'Nellie, love, run in with these flowers next door,' said the vicar's wife to her little daughter one glorious summer's morning, just as the child was about to get her hat on for school, and ask Mrs. Marsh to accept them with my love.'

Nellie took the nosegay, and slinging her bag on her arm, ran lightly down the garden and through their neighbor's gate. In a moment she was beside their door, and had rung the bell for admittance.

Unfortunately she was not answered at once, and while she somewhat impatiently waited, her eyes fell upon two magnificent blossoms in the centre of the flowers. They were glowing carnations of a deep crimson—Nellie's favorite color—and a sudden desire to possess and wear them sprang up in her heart.

'It's too bad,' she muttered; 'I'm never allowed to have the best flowers! Mother's always giving them to some sick person or other, and I'm sure old Mrs. Marsh doesn't care for carnations like I do.'

'Well,' whispered an evil voice, 'take them out of the nosegay. She won't know, or mother either; and how the girls will envy you at school!'

She hesitated, for another voice whispered, 'It's a theft!' But Nellie would not listen.

'Nonsense!' she angrily told herself. 'Surely I have the best right to father's flowers; and there can't be much harm in taking a flower or two out of a big bunch.' And so, glancing quickly down the garden to see she was unobserved, Nellie plucked out the carnations, hid them in her hat, and delivered over the nosegay to a maid who opened the door.

'No, I won't come in,' she said, 'or I shall be late for school. Mother sent her love to Mrs. Marsh. And off ran the child, already secretly ashamed of her petty theft; but before reaching school she pinned them in her dress.'

'What magnificent flowers, my dear!' remarked her schoolmistress. 'Who gave them to you?'

'Eh?' said Nellie, darkly flushing and confused. 'Oh—oh, mother, of course!'

Alas, one wrong leads to another! She had lied, and her heart sank within her. 'Why,' exclaimed one of her schoolmates later on, 'what a swell we are today with our flowers! I thought your mother did not allow you to pick the flowers; you've often said so. What a red face! Oh, I say girls, I believe Nellie's been priggish her daddy's flowers.' And the girl, who was of an unkind teasing nature, laughed uproariously.

'I haven't!' cried Nellie furiously, recklessly telling another untruth, and feeling she hated the innocent blossoms.

'Oh, fie!' persisted the other, enjoying her blushes, and wishing to tease her more. 'Look at her guilty face, girls!'

'Be quiet, Jane,' said an elder girl, 'or I shall complain to our mistress. We all know that Nellie would not steal even a flower, and I myself heard her say her mother had given it, so don't say such things for the sake of teasing.'

The children were in the playground for their ten minutes' recreation, and had not noticed that the schoolmistress

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had just come out, followed by a gentleman, who was saying to her— 'Oh, thank you! That is my little girl; and I am much obliged for your kindly excusing her from the rest of her lessons to-day, for this telegram calling me to London to-night means my absence from home for some little time, and my Nellie will like to see as much of me as possible before I go.' And the vicar stepped into the midst of the group of children, and looked in surprise at Nellie's angry face.

'My dear—' he commenced. Then, as his eye fell on the unlucky carnations—'Why, Nellie, surely those are the splendid blossoms I plucked for poor old Mrs. Marsh, who is so ill! Did she give them back to you, for I know you carried them in the bouquet?'

The vicar had spoken impulsively, or he would not have questioned her just then; but as Nellie paled and hung her head, he guessed all. Indeed, every one present could see how overwhelmed with shame the child appeared.

She stood disgraced and exposed as dishonest and untruthful before them all, and never, never would Nellie forget the pain of that moment.—'Child's Companion.'

BIBLE THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17. THE GREAT ADVERSARY.

Next to our own heart, we have no greater foe than Satan, the hater, the accuser, the adversary. In the heavenly sphere he was in conflict with God. On earth he is the foe of Christ. Always the enemy of saints and the afflictor of men. He stood up against Israel. (I. Chron. xxi. 1.) He opposed Job and resisted Joshua. (Zech. iii. 1.) He tempted Jesus (Mark i. 13), tested the disciples (Luke xii. 31), buffeted Paul (II. Cor. xii. 7), and hindered saints in their work (I. Thess. ii. 18). All unconverted men are under his power and do his bidding. (Acts xxvi. 18; Eph. ii. 2.) He deceiveth the whole world. (Rev. xii. 9.) He entered into Judas, filled the heart of Ananias to lie, and bound the afflicted woman. (Luke xxii. 3; Acts v. 3; Luke xiii. 16.) He can appear as an angel of light. (II. Cor. xi. 14.) He is treacherous, deceitful and powerful. (II. Thess. ii. 9, 10.) We are not to be ignorant of his devices, thoughts, plans, or he will get an advantage over us. (II. Cor. ii. 11.) The Lord rebukes and has authority over him (Matt. iv. 10), and will yet trample him under our feet. (Rom. xvi. 10.) We have weapons of defence and armor to protect, and are strengthened by Christ's power to resist and overcome. (Eph. vi.) Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory.

'I will place no value upon anything I have or may possess except in relation to the kingdom of Christ. If anything that I have will advance the interest of that kingdom it shall be given or kept, as by giving or keeping it shall most promote the glory of him to whom I owe all my hopes, both for time and eternity. It may not lead to any distinct results at first, but as we make repeated efforts to realize the presence of God it will become increasingly real to us. And, as the habit grows upon us, when alone in a room, or when treading the sward of some natural woodland temple, or when pacing the stony street—in the silence of night or amid the teeming crowds of daytime—we shall often find ourselves whispering the words, 'Thou art near; Thou art here, O Lord.'—Rev. H. B. Meyer.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



Squire's Daughter—'Do you think it is quite healthy to keep your pigs so close to the cottage?'

Hodge—I dunno, Miss. Noan of ther pigs ain't ever bin ill!—'Punch.'

DON'T MENTION IT. Tess—'Mr. Peppery is just hateful!'

Jess—'What has he been doing to you?'

Tess—'He gave me his seat in the car to-day, and then, leaning over, said: 'I beg your pardon. I must be getting hard of hearing; but you're very welcome.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

WHAT HAPPENED THE FOREIGN PRINCES. Captain Worcester, one of the most popular captains in the 'P. and O. Fleet, was once entertaining two foreign princes to dinner on board his ship. After dinner his distinguished guests expressed a wish to go over the ship. Captain Worcester having some special business to attend to put them in charge of a quarter-master. Half an hour afterwards, to his dismay, the quarter-master appeared without the royal guests. 'If you please, sir,' said the man, saluting, 'wot am I to do? Them two kings have fallen down a hatchway!'

A SERIOUS OFFENCE. Judge—'Why was this man arrested?'

Officer—'The porter on de Pullman car said he refused to tip him, yer honor.'—Tacoma 'News.'

NOT WITHOUT INTEREST. 'Ugh!' exclaimed the exchange ticket, withdrawing as far as possible into the corner of the pocket, 'you're from a pawnshop.'

'Suppose I am,' retorted the pawn-ticket. 'I'm the pawnshop's one redeeming feature.'—Catholic Standard and Times.

He certainly was not handsome, but he had a loving heart. He bought his adored one a birthday present of a pug that broke the record in point of ugliness. The gift went right to the heart of the maiden.

'Oh, thank you, James—thank you!' she gushed. 'It's just like you—so it is!'

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA. A Manchester lawyer noticed the other evening that his youthful son, who was studying arithmetic, seemed very restless. Getting impatient, the father broke out:

'What on earth ails you? Why can't you sit still! Wriggling about every minute.'

'It's all your fault,' murmured the boy. 'Why is it?'

'Cos I asked you last night how many a billion was, and you said it was a thundering lot. Teacher asked us the same question to-day, and I gave the same reply. That's why I can't keep still.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

John Murphy, The Painter and Decorator, has the greatest variety of choice WALL PAPERS in Montreal. 2236 St. Catherine St.

TWO METHODS. The drug clerk—'It's the long hours that kill in our business.'

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They come as a boo; and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen Sold by all stationers. Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

GOOD REASON FOR GOLF. 'What is it you like so much about golf?'

'You don't have to keep it oiled or pumped up.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

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ONLY 25c A BOTTLE. The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff, and cures scalp-itch. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing equal to any 50c or \$1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at A. B. MANN'S, Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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From our Fine New Stock, comprising ELECTRIC SEAL COLLARETTES, CAPRINES, CAPS, THIBET BOAS, SABLE MUFFS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S COATS, ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS, and COLLARETTES, GREY LAMB TRIMMED MUFFLON COLLARETTES, OTTER for Cloak Linings, PERSIAN LAMB SKINS, and many other choice rich Furs.

A visit will convince you that we are offering the choicest of FURS at the lowest of prices. Garments made to order in Latest Styles. Furs dyed and remodelled. WE ARE EXPERTS IN FURS.

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High Grade Novelties

IN

LADIES' GARMENTS

It frequently happens that occasions arise when the need comes for an especially elaborate Costume, and yet the time is too limited to allow of having one made to order. For such occasions as this we wish you to bear in mind our department devoted to Ladies' Costumes, Suits and Wraps, for we can assure you that you can be furnished here with a complete costume in a very short time from our complete stock of ready-to-wear garments.

LADIES' JACKETS.

This cold weather is making people look for heavier clothing. These Jacket prices should interest you.

Ladies' Stylish Beaver and Heavy Tweed Coats, well made and tailored, worth \$7.50; Special price \$5.00
Ladies' Fawn Beaver Cloth Coats, this and last season's styles, lined silk; worth from \$10.00 to \$25.00; special \$7.50

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A special lot of Ladies' Tweed Costumes in fancy patterns, odd sizes, there's possibly your size; worth from \$22.00 to \$32.00; special \$8.00
Ladies' Homespun Tweed, Serge and Venetian Cloth Costumes, in black and suitable colors for present wear, to be cleared at one-half of marked prices.
Ladies' Dress Skirts in Serge and other materials, lined throughout; worth \$4.50 to \$9.50; special \$2.50

Ladies' Winter Underwear.

25 doz. only Ladies' Scotch Knit Wool Undervests and Drawers, fully shaped, fashioned and finished in silk, long sleeves to Vests, Drawers, Ankle length, made to sell at \$1.50; your choice on Monday \$1.00

MINIATURES AGAIN.

We have helped thousands of people during the last few days to decorate their homes and rooms with these pretty decorations. We have still a lot on hand.
Oval shape Imitation Miniatures and Cameos in plush frames; worth 35c; Special 10c
Round and Oval Shape Miniatures in Silk Velvet and heavily mounted gold frames; worth 40c; special 12 1/2c

ENDS OF DRESS GOODS.

We have still about 100 ends of stylish Dress Goods varying in length from 2 1/2 to 7 yards for fall wear. There's a variety of kinds to select from and worth from 75c to \$1.75 per yard; your choice of the lot at 50c yard.
Stylish Dress Goods in every texture and weight for Fall wear, newest shades and effects for stylish and up-to-date suits at all prices from 25c to \$2.50

5c to 15c Ribbons 1c.

Rich Black Silk Fall Ribbons, Colored Silk Ribbons and double faced Satin Ribbons, in a variety of pretty shades in widths 5 and 9; worth 5c to 15c yard; special 1c yd.

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Valenciennes, Torchon and other Laces and insertions; worth 10c to 15c yard; special 5c
Pique, Torchon, Valenciennes and other Laces, wide and a variety of patterns; worth 15c to 30c yard; special 10c

EMBROIDERIES.

Fine Swiss Muslin and Cambric Embroideries, in a variety of widths and patterns, suitable for all trimming purposes; worth from 7 1/2c to 12 1/2c; special 5c yard.
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American Hat and Fur Store, 27 and 29 St. Lawrence Street.

ELECTIONS IN HAWAII.

Independant Royalist Candidate Elected Delegate to Congress.

VOICE SHOWS THAT NATIVES ARE STRONGLY OPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Honolulu, Nov. 9, via San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Mr. Robert W. Wilcox, the Independent Royalist candidate, has been elected Hawaiian delegate to Congress by a small majority, over Mr. Samuel Parker, Republican. Much depression has resulted among the whites, as Mr. Wilcox was strongly opposed by Republicans and Democrats alike. His campaign was an anti-white canvass, with promises on the part of some of his campaign workers that if he were elected Queen Liliuokalani should be restored to the throne. The vote shows native bitterness over annexation to be still alive.
Republicans carried Honolulu and the Island of Oahu for Parker by 219 majority. The Democratic candidate, Prince David Kawananakoa, received only about one-third as many votes as Parker. It is reported that the ex-Queen secretly threw her influence to Wilcox. There is much bitterness against her among the Democrats, who hoped that, even if they did not elect their man, they would at least so divide the native vote that Wilcox would be behind Parker.
The Independent native party carried the House of Representatives by a large majority. They will have fourteen members of the House, with no Republicans and six Independents and Democrats.
In the Senate there will be seventy Republicans, eight Independents and one Democrat. With the Independents in control a lively session is expected, as they are against the ruling regime. It is expected that Congress will be asked to establish some limitations upon the voting privilege.
Many of the whites want a property qualification for voters. It is argued that in voting a simple color line many of the natives have shown themselves unfit for universal suffrage.

AT ABBOTSFORD.

A NEW BRANCH OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ORGANIZED.

On Tuesday, Nov. 13, a missionary meeting was held in the parish hall, Abbotsford, when Mrs. Holden, president of the Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary, and Mrs. Everett, its recording secretary, gave addresses. Mrs. Holden spoke on the work of the Woman's Auxiliary, and Mrs. Everett on the progress of missions since the year 1837. Limelight slides were exhibited by the ladies illustrating their respective subjects.
Both addresses were listened to with rapt attention by the audience, showing that the speakers were well versed in their subjects.

During the afternoon a meeting was held, when a branch of the Woman's Auxiliary was organized in connection with St. Paul's Church, the following ladies being elected to office by ballot:—President, Mrs. H. E. Horsey; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. M. Fisk, Mrs. Carter; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. O. Fisk; treasurer, Miss C. E. M. Bradford; delegates, Mrs. W. J. Gibb and Miss C. Isabelle Craig.
The rector, the Rev. H. E. Horsey, B.D., who opened the evening meeting with a short service, gave expression, in a few well chosen remarks, to the pleasure he felt on such a branch being formed in his parish, and trusted it might be productive of much fruit.

LOOKING TOWARDS ONTARIO.
Toronto, Nov. 16.—The colonization agent, Mr. Spence, says that the number of immigrants coming out this year to Ontario will be between thirty and forty percent larger than last year. He further states that there has been no difficulty in finding positions for all men on farms.

The Colonization Department of the Ontario Government has received a large number of requests from speculators in the United States for large tracts of land in New Ontario. All of these have been refused, as the policy of the government is not to encourage speculation but to encourage bona fide settlers.

To-day, Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of colonization, received a letter from a man in the Eastern States, asking the price of 10,000 acres of good agricultural land in New Ontario, to establish a colony of people from the New England States. A reply has been sent that individual settlers will receive land very reasonably, but no large amount of land will be sold to any person or firm.

FRENCH GUN DISCLOSURES

EFFORT TO FIX THE BLAME ON LIEUT. SIMS, LATE NAVAL ATTACHE AT PARIS.

Washington, Nov. 16.—It is said at the Navy Department that the effort made in some of the French newspapers to connect Lieut. Sims, late naval attaché at Paris, with the disclosures relative to the French gun, are based upon misapprehension of the facts. Lieut. Sims was slated for sea duty many months ago, and was ordered from Paris to Gibraltar solely for the purpose of joining the battleship 'Kentucky,' which is making her way out to Manila. At Suez he boarded the 'Kentucky,' and began his work long before the first publication relative to the disclosures of the secret of the French gun. The officials here ridicule the stories that General Porter, ambassador to Paris, is in any way involved in this scandal. In fact, they contend that nobody connected with the embassy has been smirched and

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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OPEN EVENINGS.

SMART FUR JACKETS.

Special Attention is Directed to some very Natty Lines now being shown

In Grey Lamb, Persian Lamb, Seal and Mink.

Electric Seal, Astrachan and Raccoon.



LENGTH, 22 to 26 inches. PRICES RANGE FROM \$35 UPWARDS. And many are glad to discover that they can get such a pretty effect combined with solid comfort, at so reasonable a figure.

ALEX. NELSON & CO., 1864 NOTRE DAME STREET, West of McGill.

assert that the French government has not made even the smallest inquiry which would indicate a lack of confidence.

MR. SIFTON AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Nov. 16.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton left this city on Tuesday for British Columbia, where he will take part in the electoral campaign. Before leaving Mr. Sifton attended a reception given by the local Liberals in his honor. In the course of a speech, he remarked that it had given him much satisfaction to accept the portfolio of the ministry of the interior. He gave details of the work performed by his department, and showed that its immigration policy had been most successful. Speaking of the federal expenditure, Mr. Sifton showed that much of it was due to the work of the government in developing the country and its resources, adding that a government that did not try to do so when it had the opportunity was unworthy of existence.

GUN ACCIDENT.

Arundel, Que., Nov. 15.—This morning Mr. Colin Campbell, mill owner, of this place, met with a very serious accident. It appears that he, in company with his brother, Mr. R. G. Brown, and some others, had gone to explore a timber limit with a view to purchase, and thinking they might get a shot at a deer, they took a rifle along, placing it in the bottom of the rig. Some three or four miles out they overtook a neighbor, and invited him into the rig, and in getting in he in some way struck the rifle, which exploded, the bullet striking Mr. Campbell on the arm just below the elbow, causing a very badly lacerated wound, the bone being very badly shattered. He is now under the care of Dr. Wm. Smellie, and it is hoped that his arm may be saved.

GLOUCESTER SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 16.—The smallpox epidemic in Gloucester county was discussed at some length by the provincial cabinet at Fredericton to-day. The disease developed there several weeks ago, having been brought into the county from Michigan. At present there are forty-five cases in the county. The disease is of a mild type, and prevalent cases are now pretty well isolated. Much trouble is experienced in locating and controlling the disease among the French, from the fact that they strive to conceal the cases in their families.

LIQUIDATION SALE CONTINUED.

Having purchased the Stock of Wm. Murray, of St. Lawrence Street, we will close it out regardless of cost. A few prices:

- Ladies' Cloth Gaiters, 1/2 length, were 75c 25c
 - Ladies' Vici Kid Buttoned Boots, were \$2.50 1.75
 - Ladies' Vesting Top Bals., were \$2.50 1.75
 - Women's Felt Congress 1.25
 - Women's Felt Lace Boots 1.00
 - Ladies' Bernhardt Rubbers 35c
 - Ladies' Dressing, 25c 10c
 - Ladies' and Gent's Skating Boots in stock.
 - Men's Gaiters were \$1.00 25c
 - Men's Tan Calf, Goodyear Welts, were \$4.00 \$2.50
 - Men's Felt Congress, first quality \$1.00 and \$1.25
 - Men's Low Cuts Rubbers 40c
 - A Few Boys' Boots at 75c
- A full stock of Jacques Cartier Rubbers on hand.

J. A. MOONEY & CO., Corner Alexander and St. Catherine street.

ART-TEXTILES

WE invite your inspection of our exhibit of Beautiful Furniture, Rugs and Carpets, just arrived from the Paris Exposition, at our

FURNITURE and CARPET WAREHOUSE, 194 Peel St. Curtain and Upholstery and Wall-Papers.

NEW YORK MANTEL & DECORATING CO., 2338 St. Catherine Street.

TO LABOR IN CHINA.

New York, Nov. 16.—The Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society announced to-day that they had decided to send out at once a teacher to China. Mr. Giles E. Palmer, of Virginia, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, has been selected. He will be a professor in St. John's College, just outside of Shanghai.

THE RICE MYSTERY.

New York, Nov. 16.—Charles F. Jones, valet of the late millionaire, William M. Rice, who with the lawyer, Patrick, has been confined in the Tombs for four weeks on a charge of forgery, was this morning taken before Recorder Goff, and on motion of the District Attorney, was committed to the House of Detention. His bond was fixed at \$2,000.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINCE MEAT

In all the details of blending, mixing and flavoring LAING'S MINCE MEAT we never forget that it is the consumer whose taste must be satisfied. We guarantee the quality, and can honestly recommend it as equal to any home-made mince meat.

THE LAING PACKING and PROVISION Co. Limited
SEVEN STORES.

Don't Need to "Fuss"

Over the fire when you have the new

IMPERIAL OXFORD RANGE

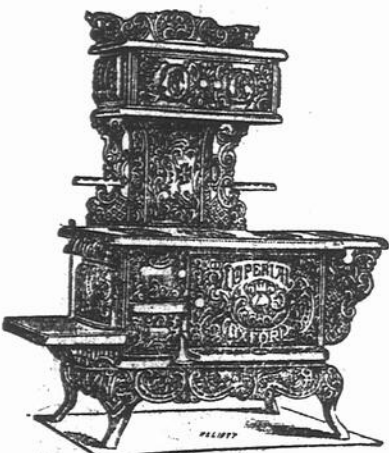
IN YOUR KITCHEN

Its mechanical contrivances are so perfect that a touch will brighten or check the fire—just as you wish.

You can always bake or broil on shortest notice, even though the fire is kept in over night—every night.

Why not see their patented improvements for yourself?

Sold by leading dealers throughout the Dominion.



THE GURNEY-MASSEY CO., LIMITED,
MONTREAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

For all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c. Our stock is immense. Call at any time.

F. GUIBORD,
Manager for F. LAPOINTE,
189 & 189a Montcalm st.
2nd door above St. Catherine st.

NEWCOMBE

UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND PIANO

ONLY \$225

On easy terms of Payment, 10 per cent off Cash. Original price \$400. Rosewood veneered case, carved trusses, ivory keys, nickel plated pedals and hinges, 7-13 octaves, double repeating action. In good condition. Height, 4 ft. 7 ins. A real bargain for some person. Can be seen at the warehouses of

THE D. W. KARN CO. Ltd.,
KARN HALL BLDG.,
St. Catherine St.

CURIOS RESOLUTIONS.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL AND COTTON DUTIES.

At a meeting of the Federated Trades and Labor Council, at 560 Dorchester street, on Thursday, at which about thirty delegates were present, the following resolutions, made by Mr. J. B. Mack, were adopted. They apply to the strike at Valleyfield:

1. That the government is requested to reduce the duties on cotton, if the manufacturing companies refuse to pay their workmen reasonable salaries.
2. That the council protest to the authorities against the persecutions which the workmen suffer at the hands of the manufacturing companies.
3. That the government be prayed to refuse military protection to the manufacturing companies who refuse to recognize the trades unions and their representatives.
4. That members of the union be recommended not to join the militia.

As Mr. J. Ainey pointed out, the government had nothing to do with the repression of the Valleyfield troubles, and these resolutions were merely made to embarrass the Liberal government.

THE NEW MANAGER.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president, and Mr. Joseph Price, vice-president of the Grand Trunk, arrived on Thursday from New York, and were met by Mr. Hays, manager, and Mr. McGuigan, general superintendent, at the Grand Trunk station. At the Windsor Hotel yesterday Sir Charles sent down word to the newspaper representatives that he was too busy and could not be seen. About ten o'clock Sir Charles and Mr. Price proceeded to the Grand Trunk offices, where they were closeted with Mr. Hays most of the day. Official announcement is expected at an early date in regard to Mr. Hays's successor. The name of Mr. McGuigan is used with great persistency, but nothing definite is known.

HURT WHILE SLIDING.

Albert Lacroix, five years old, was sliding down the Amherst street hill, on Thursday afternoon, when he came into collision with a cart. One of the wheels of the cart passed over his left leg, breaking the thigh bone. He was carried to his home 583 Amherst street, and taken in an ambulance to the Notre Dame Hospital.

WAR AGAINST VICE.

BISHOP POTTER WRITES A LETTER TO MAYOR VAN WYCK.

New York, Nov. 17.—Bishop Henry C. Potter, of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, to-day sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck, in reference to vice in this city, and especially on the east side. This letter, which the bishop published a few weeks ago, when the bishop publicly announced that one of his rectors had been grossly insulted by the commanding officials of a certain police station, and that he proposed to take up the matter in a manner which the heads of the police force should feel.

At the present writing there are three movements directed against vice, as it is displayed on the great east side. These are: A quietly-conducted investigation by District Attorney Gardiner in connection with Anthony Comstock's Society for the Suppression of Vice, Tammany's appointment of a committee to investigate present conditions, and Bishop Potter's crusade.

Bishop Potter then proceeds to detail the way in which two clergymen, calling at a police station to make complaint, were told by the captain in charge that they lied, and related how, when they appealed to higher authority, they were met with insolent derision. After protesting strongly against the complicity of the New York police with the lowest forms of vice and crime, Bishop Potter concludes with leaving the bettering of the present conditions in the hands of the Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck at once replied to the bishop by letter, in which he said he had passed the bishop's communication to the district attorney, and then said: "I wish here to assure you that I will exert every power which the law has given me to right the wrongs, and to do away with the conditions of which you complain, and to secure a hearty and efficient co-operation by the police department with me, who are working to do away with public violation of law and decency."

"I stand ready at all times to assist and co-operate with you in this matter."

Mayor Van Wyck's letter to the district attorney requests him to co-operate with Bishop Potter and the police department in the movement. In a letter to the Board of Police Commissioners the Mayor enclosed a copy of the bishop's letter, and directs the commissioners to at once conduct a searching investigation into the conduct of the two police officials whom the bishop says insulted the clergymen. He also directs them to at once do away with the conditions complained of on the east side.

The Mayor's closing speech is: "I wish it distinctly understood that to this end I shall use to the utmost limit all the power vested in me, and that I shall hold personal responsibility to those who fail to exert themselves in like manner."

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Mr. George Irving, of the McGill Y.M.C.A., will speak at the Young Men's Meeting this evening at eight o'clock.

Bible classes will be held as usual tomorrow (Sunday) at 4:45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Mr. J. Ritchie Bell will speak and sing at the men's meeting on Sunday afternoon at 4:15. The subject of his address will be, "of banished Christ." All young men, especially any strangers in the city, are cordially invited to these meetings.

A SACRED RECITAL.

The second recital of sacred music will be given in the Church of St. James the Apostle on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21. A fine programme has been prepared, and the words of the special hymns have been printed specially for the congregation. The soloists will consist of Miss Hollibaugh, Miss Langstaff, Miss Wishart, Miss Shorey, and Mr. Sutherland, with Mr. Horace W. Reynar as solo organist.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE
World's Leaders.
KNABE, NEWCOMBE,
DOMINION, KINGSBURY
WILLIS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail,
1824 Notre Dame St., Mon. rent.
Also Sole Depot for DOMINION ORGAN and the WOODWARD ORGAN COMPENSATING PIPES ORGAN.

CLEVER WORK BY PUPILS.

One sometimes hears the expression "only a pupil's recital," used in apology for the shortcomings of a recital. Whether it be that the pupils of the Montreal School of Elocution have the advantage of better preparation than the ordinary, certainly the pupils' recitals of Wednesday and Thursday evenings, combine the maximum of enjoyment with the minimum of tediousness, the latter, in fact, notwithstanding a lengthy programme, having no part in the entertainment at all, which cannot always be said of more elaborate get-ups. A particularly happy feature was the most unobtrusive appropriateness of some of the parts to those sustaining them.

Mr. A. W. Kimball, Miss L. Benn showed the pupils' recital of Wednesday evening, Thursday evening, combined the maximum of enjoyment with the minimum of tediousness, the latter, in fact, notwithstanding a lengthy programme, having no part in the entertainment at all, which cannot always be said of more elaborate get-ups. A particularly happy feature was the most unobtrusive appropriateness of some of the parts to those sustaining them.

THE MASTERMAN STATEMENT.

Messrs. A. S. & W. H. Masterman, pork packers, who consented to assign a few days ago, have now filed their statement in the insolvency court. The movable assets consist in stock, plant, machinery and tools, and a real estate in the buildings, numbering from No. 300 to No. 2090 Notre Dame street. The liabilities amount to \$150,344, of which about \$100,000 is secured by mortgages, etc. Among the principal creditors are Samuel Price, \$8,000; Wm. Masterman, sr., \$4,400; Blair & Leavitt, \$6,798. The city is a creditor for \$10,702 assessments, and \$981 taxes due. The principal mortgages are held by the Credit-Foncier for \$55,000 and Walter Kavanagh, \$5,000. The Merchants Bank of Canada holds an indirect and secured claim of \$28,785.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

In the course of the Drummond Hall "Opera" the well known adaptation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was presented last night by Tom's Cabin. It was presented on Thursday night by a number of local amateurs and children. The entertainment was a harmless one, but it can scarcely be said that it will give a just idea of the pages of the book. There were also a number of special items on the programme.

THE LATE MR. FELIX SEGUIN.

The funeral of the late Mr. Felix Seguin, merchant, of Charlemagne, took place at St. Paul's Church, Thursday morning, and was largely attended. The chief mourners were deceased's four sons and among those present at the funeral service in the parish church was the Rev. Sister Marie Felix, of the Hochelaga Convent, daughter of deceased.

Y. M. C. A. SCOTCH CONCERT.

St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, will be celebrated at the Y.M.C.A. by a Scotch concert in the Association Hall. The committee in charge is engaging the best talent available, and have every reason to hope that this first annual Scotch concert will be a great success, and that a large number will attend.

THE HAMILTON LECTURE.

Lieut.-Colonel Pelletier writes from Quebec that he proposes to be in Montreal on Thursday next to attend Frederick Hamilton's lecture on the "Story of the First Contingent and experience of the war." Captain Fraser of Sherbrooke has also expressed his intention of coming from Sherbrooke, and invitations to be present have been accepted by Captain Laurie and Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton will have something of personal character to say of the Montreal portion of the contingent, with special reference to Major Pelletier, in command. Mr. Hamilton has in his possession some first class pictures of the fight at Paardeburg, which he will exhibit on this occasion. The programme of musical selections by the M.A.A.A. boys is now complete; they will be under the direction of Charlie Cameron.

The Great West End
Departmental Store
O. LEMIRE & CO.,
1163 St. James Street,
Cor. Fulford st.

MONDAY'S GREAT SPECIAL SALE!

Melton Jackets, with velvet collar, well finished, all colors.
For Monday's Sale, **\$4.90**
Value \$7.00.

Drab Beaver Jackets, with Applique.
For Monday's Sale, **\$12.98**
Value \$17.00.

Sealette Capes, with Applique, (Trimmed with Thibet Fur)
For Monday's Sale, **\$12.50**
Value \$16.50.

Golf Capes with fringe (all colors)
For Monday's Sale, **\$7.50**
Value \$11.00.

Heavy Skirts, all colors.
For Monday's Sale, **\$1.25**
Value \$2.00 and \$3.00.

Ladies' Corduroy Velvet Blouses, Red and Blue.
For Monday's Sale, **\$2.85**
Value \$3.75.

Red Flannel Blouses (plain back) with gilt buttons.
For Monday's Sale, **\$1.75**
Value \$2.75.

Boys' Pea Jackets.
For Monday's Sale, **\$2.78**
Value \$4.00.

Boys' Overcoats (with capuchon).
For Monday's Sale, **\$4.20**
Value \$6.00.

In a few days we will show the BIGGEST Assortment of TOYS in Montreal.

O. LEMIRE & CO.,
1163 St. James st. Cor Fulford
CASH ONLY. ONE PRICE ONLY.

From Surprise to Surprise

That is what is the Order of the Day.

ARCAND FRERES,

Corner St. Lawrence and Lagachetiere Sts.,

Are Reserving Surprises for the Ladies Who Visit their Store.

CLOAKS—Do not believe that at the prices at which we offer them, the sale of these Cloaks will last long. Take advantage of the first days largest and best assortment.

COSTUMES—It does one good to see this pretty lot of Costumes, which will bring joy to all and good to every purse. It is an unequalled lot, which will be mercifully sacrificed to the first comers, the best bargains.

UNDERCLOTHING—What a memorable line we have at this moment: yet we are going to sell them at your own offers. Come and see us—we guarantee that you will applaud these surprises.

IN GENERAL—All our autumn lines are at reductions which will be astonishing surprises; but those who wish to share the benefit must make haste—for at the prices we make, this stock will go down quickly.

Notice to the Wise and Thrifty.

ARCAND FRERES.

BUSINESS MEN.

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

A SINGLE BOTTLE OF MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES CURES A HEAVY COLD.

ALBERIC, the young child of Mrs. J. BELLEY, of Montmorency Falls, saved by THIS POWERFUL PREPARATION.

Mrs. J. Belley, of Montmorency Falls, writes us that her son, Alberic, was cured of a heavy cold by taking a single bottle of Morin's Wine Creso-phates. My son Alberic suffered from a heavy cold. The poor child spent his days and nights coughing, complaining also of pains in all his limbs, and headaches, which left him no repose. I got the doctor for him and he examined him and gave me some remedies for him, advising

me to give them carefully at the prescribed hours. I did thus, but my boy grew no better. A few days afterwards he was so bad that I decided to call the doctor in again. But at the same moment the idea struck me to give him a teaspoonful of Morin's Wine Creso-phates, of which I had a bottle in the house for my own cough a fortnight before, when it cured it. Strange to say, I had forgotten that there still remained

a little in the bottle. Hardly had he taken the dose than his cough began to improve, and I was rejoiced to see him get a little rest. He passed a comparatively good night. I continued to give him your celebrated remedy, which, after a few days, completely restored him, and he could eat, drink and sleep. SELLS WELL EVERYWHERE.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.
Moosomin, Man., Nov. 16.—Morrison, the murderer of the McArthur family, was yesterday sentenced to Mr. Justice Wetmore, to be hanged on Jan. 17, 1901.

STILL ACTIVE.

BOERS INTERFERE WITH THE RAILWAY LINE.

London, Nov. 17.—The Boers, according to the Capetown correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' have broken the railway in twenty places between Bloemfontein and the Orange river, and the line was cut yesterday between Kimberley and Belmont.

VRYHEID GARRISON BESIEGED.

London, Nov. 17.—'The Vryheid garrison is practically besieged,' says the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' wiring Thursday, 'and the town is evacuated. A position has been taken up on the hills commanded, and notices have been posted in the vicinity warning the Boers that if they attempt to recapture the town it will be blown to pieces.'

BOERS TREKKING SOUTH.

London, Nov. 17.—The northern commandos are trekking southward towards the high veldt with their cattle, says the Pretoria correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' wiring last Tuesday.

Two commandos have appeared at Balmoral and a force is concentrating to stop them. All the passes of the Magaliesberg to the west of Pretoria are held by the British to prevent such movement.

PLAGUE EXISTS IN CAPE COLONY.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 16.—United States Vice-Consul-General Knight, at Capetown, has informed the State Department that the plague is declared officially to exist in the interior of the colony.

ANOTHER WAR LOAN.

London, Nov. 16.—It is rumored that the government will meet the extra war expenses by a guaranteed Transvaal loan of fifty million pounds, bearing three percent interest, which will be issued at ninety-five or ninety-six.

HOME FROM THE FRONT

A CANADIAN'S EXPERIENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Some nine years ago I made the acquaintance of Mr. A. J. Melish, then at Harvard, and the head of the Canadian students there, says Mr. W. H. Newett, editor of the 'Y.M.C.A. Review,' in Manchester, England. He became a barrister in Prince Edward Island (his native place) and an officer of the volunteers. A year ago, when he heard that our country (Natal) was invaded, he volunteered, like so many more of our Colonial brothers, in defence of the empire, and went out as a private soldier. A farewell service was held for him and twelve others from Prince Edward Island at the principal town of the island, Charlottetown, and they proceeded to Quebec, where the Canadian volunteers from all parts of that great colony assembled, and 600 of them partook of Holy Communion in the Cathedral. They went from thence to Capetown, the Modder River, Bloemfontein, Pretoria and he arrived here on Sept. 17, on his way home, after passing through fifty-six engagements, great and small, wounded twice and invalided home from enteric.

Mr. Melish went with me on Sunday, Oct. 21, to the Mill Girls Institute, where he gave them an earnest, touching address on the experiences he had passed through, and told them how he had seen two Christian comrades from his native place, one a Methodist local preacher, die the night the Canadians rushed Cronje's laager. He also told them how on the day Bloemfontein was taken, he went into a Dutch church, where there were few men and many women, and how they broke down trying to sing. Then he passed into the Anglican cathedral, where the service was so bright in contrast. As he told us of the hymn they sang at his home service the day he left, 'God be with you till we meet again,' we also sang the same hymn, so that he may tell his friends when he arrives home, that a crowded meeting of Manchester Mill Girls, in that splendid institute, superintended by Miss Mary Browne, thus prayed for a Canadian brother, who had offered his life in defence of the empire.

Mr. Melish's sister has just published an interesting little book recording the doings of the Canadian soldiers at the front.

BLOCKADE ACROSS THE LINE

THURSDAY'S STORM PLAYED HAVOC WITH THE RAILWAYS.

New York, Nov. 16.—The snow storm in the northern and western parts of the state has caused much delay in the arrival here of mail trains. The postmaster, Mr. Vancott, said this morning that the train due here at 4.45 a.m., with mails from the north and north-west, was four hours late. The train due to arrive here at 8.50 a.m., was marked up seven hours late. The train due at 10.50 a.m. was reported six hours late.

Utica, N.Y., Nov. 16.—The fall of snow in this vicinity and Northern New York is unprecedented for thus early in the season. There is a fall of three feet on the level along the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railway, and drifts four to ten feet deep. The train became stalled on the Watertown branch and finally was abandoned from Carthage to Utica. This is the earliest blockade by snow in the recollection of the oldest



PERQUISITES! Lond-was (Lord Salisbury's Man).—'Governor says he's no further use for them. Well! I flatter myself they're a very good fit!'—'Punch.'

men. It was still snowing at midnight, with the thermometer at 24.

Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 16.—After the big blizzard of yesterday Watertown is to-day experiencing a cold wave, the mercury registering in the vicinity of zero this morning.

THE ALVORD TRIAL.

New York, Nov. 16.—The case of Cornelius L. Alvord, formerly note teller of the First National Bank, was called in the United States District Court today. Jacob F. Miller, Alvord's attorney, made a motion to dismiss the case on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove that any funds had been taken from the bank, and hence he asked that the prisoner be discharged. The judge asked him if he did not intend making any defence, and he replied that he did not; that the prosecution had proved no larceny and hence there was no crime. The judge then gave the attorneys until Friday to file briefs of the case, and reserved his decision until that time.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

TERRIBLE REVENGE OF A COLORADO MOB ON A YOUNG NEGRO MURDERER.

Limon, Col., Nov. 16.—John Porter, a seventeen-year-old negro, the murderer of little Louise Frost, whose mutilated body was found in the woods a week ago, was last evening taken from the train conveying him to Denver to await trial and burned at the stake on the exact spot where his crime was committed. Richard W. Frost, father of the murdered girl, was allowed to set the wood on fire.

BROCKVILLE DAIRYMEN.

Brockville, Ont., Nov. 16.—The milk men of Brockville held a meeting last night, at which it was decided to form a dairy association. They propose building an up-to-date dairy in town, and to fit each place of supply with the latest appliances for the proper handling of the milk. The association will be known as the Brockville Dairymen's Company, Limited, and it will be capitalized at \$60,000. Mr. J. C. Kelly, of Ottawa, is promoter of the scheme.

A FARMER FATALLY SHOT.

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—A farmer named John Gunn was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of his gun on Monday, a few miles from Altamont. The unfortunate man survived the accident fourteen hours.

BRITISH SUPREMACY

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF LORD ROSEBERRY AS LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Glasgow, Nov. 16.—Lord Rosebery was installed to-day as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. His rectorial address, on the subject of the British empire, was a stirring appeal to the race to realize its responsibilities and to prepare to fight for its existence. 'Never,' said the former premier, 'had the empire so urgently required the strenuous support of its subjects, because there was a disposition abroad to challenge both its naval and commercial supremacy. The twentieth century,' he declared, 'would be a period of keen, intelligent and almost fierce international competition, more probably in the arts of peace even than in the arts of war. Therefore,' he added, 'it was necessary to undertake periodical stock-taking, to remodel the state machinery and educational methods, and to become more businesslike and thorough as warriors, merchants and statesmen, and to look thoroughly to the training of first-rate men for the struggle ahead, as on these depended the future of the empire and the race.' He thought that the now antiquated methods of training had almost resulted in commercial disaster, and the time had arrived to reconsider the educational apparatus.

Lord Rosebery asserted that but for the small incident of the acceptance of a peerage, the empire might have been incalculably greater. Had the elder Pitt, when he became first minister, not left the House of Commons, he would have retained his sanity and authority, and the reckless budget of Townshend, induced George III. to listen to reason, introduced representatives of America into parliament, and preserved the thirteen colonies to the British crown.

It is fanciful to dwell for a moment on what might have happened, continued Lord Rosebery. The reform bill of 1832 would probably have been passed much earlier, for the new blood of America would have burst the old vessels of the constitution. It would have provided for a self-adjusting system of representation, such as now prevails in the United States, whereby the increasing population is proportionately represented. And at last, when America had a majority of seats, the empire would, perhaps, have been moved solemnly across the Atlantic, and Britain would have become a historical shrine, the European outpost

of the world empire. What an extraordinary revolution it would have been. The greatest known without bloodshed. The most sublime transference of power in the history of mankind. Our conceptions can scarcely picture the procession across the Atlantic of the greatest sovereign and the greatest fleet in the universe. Ministers, government, and parliament departing solemnly for another hemisphere. Not, as in the case of the Portuguese sovereigns, emigrating to Brazil under the spur of necessity, but, under the vigorous embrace of the younger world. America would have hung on the skirts of Britain and pulled her back out of complications. She would have profoundly affected her foreign policy in the direction of peace and her influence on her domestic policy would have been scarcely less potent. Probably she would have appeased and even contented Ireland. The ancient constitution of Britain would have been rendered more comprehensive and more elastic.

THE LEONIDS.

EIGHT WERE SEEN EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—At the North-western University observatory, between one and half-past one o'clock this morning, eight Leonids were seen, one of which was remarkably brilliant. Before one o'clock two were observed. The conditions were favorable for photographing the shower that was expected later in the morning. In the observing party were Professors Rough, Crook, Holgate and White.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Nov. 16.—The astronomical department of Vassar College, with the aid of the students, watched the November showers of meteors on the 14th, 15th and 16th, from one to five o'clock in the morning. Forty-two were counted on the 15th and fifty on the 16th. A number of them left decided trails.

POPULATION OF HAWAII.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The population of Hawaii, as announced by the Census Bureau, is 154,000, as against 109,020 in 1896, an increase of 41.2 percent.

A SEASON'S TRADE.

Shipment of Cattle Larger Than Last Year.

THE EXPORTS OF GRAIN, LUMBER AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

Now that the season of navigation of the St. Lawrence is about to close, the following figures relative to the trade of the port may prove of interest:

The export live stock season for 1900 has been a remarkable one in many ways. Financially, it no doubt, turned out a profitable one, much above expectations at the beginning of the season. The freight on cattle this year averaged about \$13 per head, as against \$8 for last season. A feature which militated against the live stock trade from this port during the past summer was the withdrawal of several large freighters by the Imperial Government to do transport service to South Africa.

The total number of cattle shipped this season up to Nov. 15 amounted to 87,525 head, as compared with a total shipment for last season of 81,804, a material increase. Before the close of navigation the number exported will be added to. The largest shippers of cattle for the season were Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides, with a total of 37,280 head, which shows an increase of 9,204 head compared with 1899.

Mr. Alex. McIntosh is also prominently to the fore with a total of 5,330 head, while other local firms report fairly large shipments.

During the past month prices opened a little weak, but recently they ruled firmer, and values advanced as shipments became fewer. This season, as in previous ones, London has been much better than Liverpool for shippers, as higher prices have been realized throughout the season. The Manchester trade in the early part was good, but later prices sagged off, and the wind-up is only fairly satisfactory to shippers. Considerable profits were made in Glasgow up to Aug. 1, but the balance of the season was unsatisfactory, as the market became nervous, and some stiff losses had to be encountered.

The Reford Shipping Company heads the list of carriers this season, with a total of 29,304 cattle, 1,718 sheep, and 2,498 horses. These figures as compared with 1899 show an increase of 10,446 cattle, a decrease of 9,079 sheep, and an increase of 865 horses. The Reford agency states that the number of sailings from the port of Montreal for the past season was 94 steamers, as against 105 during 1899. It must be remembered, however, that vessels representing the Donaldson and Thomson lines were engaged during the past year in transport service to Capetown, otherwise the total number of voyages to the St. Lawrence would have been in all probability larger than last year.

The Allan line comes second, with 22,633 cattle, 1,821 sheep, and 1,091 horses, showing an increase of 8,528 cattle, a decrease of 21,905 sheep, and an increase of 303 horses. This company has to its credit 70 sailings from the St. Lawrence this season.

The Elder-Dempster Company makes a good third, with 20,348 cattle, 3,556 sheep and 127 horses, which shows an increase of 4,201 cattle, a decrease of 6,746 sheep, and a decrease of 799 horses, as compared with last season's figures. This line reports 83 sailings from Montreal during the past summer.

The Manchester line comes fourth with 10,664 cattle, 4,109 sheep, and no horses, while it reports 25 sailings from Montreal for Manchester for the season.

The Dominion line carried 5,500 cattle, 11,500 sheep and 226 horses, which shows a decrease of 2,292 cattle, an increase of 1,890 sheep, and an increase of 35 horses as compared with 1899. It must be remembered that this line had during the past season only two regular freight vessels plying the St. Lawrence.

The Furness line to London reports having carried 4,031 cattle, 5,250 sheep and 73 horses, which shows a decrease of 2,081 cattle, an increase of 1,608 sheep, and an increase of 73 horses. The Furness line had ten sailings from Montreal this year.

Although the shipment of horses this season shows a decrease of about 700 head as compared with 1899, this does not indicate that the trade has been unprofitable, but simply that suitable animals for the English market have been hard to obtain. The trade on the whole has been fairly satisfactory, and shippers of good horses have received in return handsome profits.

The cattle exports, on the other hand, will show an increase for the whole year of over 10,000 head, while sheep will show a decided falling off. This latter line during the past season has not been a very profitable one, and shippers who turned their attention to it have made very little money. The total shipments for the season were about 30,000, showing a decrease of nearly 25,000 from 1899.

THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE.

The export grain trade this season from the port of Montreal, with the exception of corn and barley, shows an increase. The chartering of vessels by the Imperial Government and the subsequent withdrawal of them from the St. Lawrence, however, had no slight influence in curtailing shipments. The largest falling off has been in corn, which shows a decrease of nearly 3,000,000 bushels

as compared with last year, while barley shows a considerable decrease also. Notwithstanding this, it can be said that the grain trade as a whole has been satisfactory from a money-making point of view.

The following shipments of the different grains were made during the season: 10,019,570 bushels wheat, as compared with 9,502,125 bushels for 1899; 10,418,788 bushels corn; 1,501,498 bushels peas, showing an increase of 267,629 bushels over the previous year; 4,431,242 bushels oats, an increase of 504,678 bushels over season of 1899; 735,980 bushels barley, a decrease for this year of 244,947 bushels; 494,181 bushels rye, and 185,149 bushels buckwheat. The former shows an increase of 181,165 bushels and the latter 5,954 bushels over the corresponding period for 1899.

During the season no extreme prices were realized, as the speculative markets were short of many heretofore well-known grain purchasers.

The export trade in flour shows no great change from last year, but what export trade was done turned out fairly profitable.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The export timber and lumber trade from the port of Montreal has been encouraging. The season has been a satisfactory one, as prices on the local markets generally were higher than in previous seasons. The total shipments for 1899 aggregated 290,063,787 feet, while it is expected that this year's output will show an increase of 10,000,000 feet over last season.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The export dairy business has been fairly active. The shipments of cheese up to Nov. 10 amounted to 1,969,265 boxes, an increase of 183,307 boxes over last year. Demand for this article was active in England, and quotations remained firm throughout the season, with the result that profits will be large. The shipments of butter for the same period were only 221,296 pounds, as against 350,981 pounds for 1899, which shows a falling off in the quantity exported this season. Fruits show a gratifying result. The cold storage on the majority of vessels was the prime feature in the development of this particular line of export trade.

The position of Montreal as a produce export centre stands out most prominently when our export figures are contrasted with those of New York and Boston.

The poultry export trade of turkeys and chickens is a growing one, and in the course of a few years will doubtless be one of considerable magnitude.

THE COAL TRADE.

The coal trade, especially in soft coal, to the port of Montreal for this year will show a heavy falling off as compared with the total receipts of 1899. The amount of soft coal which has arrived in port from sea up to Nov. 1, at which period the coal boats concluded their trips to Montreal, aggregated 673,393 tons, as compared with 877,577 tons for 1899, or a shortage of 204,184 tons. From the upper lakes the receipts were 160,000 tons. The receipts of hard coal were also correspondingly low.

Taken as a whole, the season of 1900 has been a satisfactory one, notwithstanding the many influences which have militated against the port of Montreal during the past summer. Shipping merchants and others interested in the welfare of the port have every reason to congratulate themselves and look forward to greater developments in the near future.

THE SMALLPOX IN MICHIGAN.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Dr. P. H. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, is much concerned over the official report sent out from Detroit which shows that there are fifty-three cases of smallpox in the State of Michigan. 'The first case,' said the doctor today, 'appeared in Michigan in September, 1898, and the disease seems to have become chronic there now. We have to guard against its importation into this province and it keeps us continually on the alert.'

COREAN IMPERIAL PALACE BURNED.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 16.—Advices received from Seoul report that on Oct. 14 fire started in the palace of the Emperor of Corea, and completely destroyed the sanctuary where the remains and mortuary tablets of the imperial family were kept. The fire raged for three hours. The residential portion of the palace suffered slightly. The cause of the fire was not known.

THE CARNEGIE COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16.—The initial quotation on the Carnegie Company stock was made at the Pittsburg Stock Exchange to-day when one share was sold for \$1,500; \$500 above par value. At this figure the total capitalization of the Carnegie Company will be valued at \$408,000,000, of which Andrew Carnegie owns fifty-three percent.

FIGURED IN 'LOTHAIR'.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 16.—Monsignor T. J. Capel received by bequest from the late Lord Bute of England an income of \$500 per annum for the rest of his life. In Lord Beaconsfield's novel, 'Lothair,' Monsignor Capel is portrayed under the name of Monsignor Gatsby, Lord Bute himself figuring in the work as 'Lothair.' For several years Monsignor Capel has been living in retirement at Arcene, in this state.

DR. LEYDS AT HOME.

A VISIT TO THE TRANSVAAL LEGATION.

(London 'Mail' Correspondent.)

Brussels, Oct. 29.—If the "drastic and dramatic measures" of our friends the enemy are only exasperating enough to keep our "marauding bands" in the field, we can arrange the rest from here! was the ipse dixit of the Boer legation secretary, Mr. van Boeschoten, the other day.

And such, indeed, is the fantastic fallacy, the ineradicable doctrine, of the Boer gentlemen at No. 8 in the Rue de Livorno. Go inside and chat with them and you will find them very merry, and very confident on this score.

The Boer legation is housed in a sequestered thoroughfare in the Brussels-Midi, skirting the St. Louise quarter. It is quite a modest little maisonette in a row of equally undemonstrative little houses painted in cold tints of grey, and only distinguished from its neighbors by the inscription "Chancellerie de la République Sud-Africaine" on the front door, also by a pole projecting from the second floor as if a barber had come here and commenced business at the sign of "The British Scalp."

Such, in this very respectable thoroughfare, is the official habitation of M. le docteur Leyds, whom all European journalists delight to paragraph. Simplicity itself—beautiful simplicity—as becomes the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary absolute of a simple pastoral people. If you had expected something more substantial and pretentious for the £17,000 per annum which the Volksraad voted in 1898, you will be disappointed. You will look in vain for the banqueting halls and alabaster ante-chambers sketched by Claude Melnotte Kruger when he urged the vote.

PROVISION FOR ROYAL VISITORS. Their clever Batavian schoolmaster, said Mr. Kruger, would have to entertain kings and princes, and in order to do this at all well, he would require a large cheque. The czar of all the Russias or the Emperor of China might drop in to tea, and there and then contrive to give "Master Joe," slimmest of the slim, "a fall."

There followed a contentious debate, for the most wooden-headed Krugeriendeavor among them was suspicious of his Dr. Leyds. The anti-Hollander division hated him, and insisted on a more careful audit of the embassy estimates than that large lump sum. But in the end Mr. Kruger, by dint of one of his barking harangues and oratorical gurgles, got his way. The vote, slightly increased, was passed, and Mr. Kruger's Dutch "Dutch" to put the sea between himself and a people for whom he really feels (and once fatally betrayed) a profound contempt, took ship and sailed.

While his country, or the country he represents, has been racked with blood and fire, Wilhelm Johannes Leyds, not unlike an end-of-the-century Nero, has been fiddling fantasias at every capital in Europe. A superb musician, his agents and admirers claim that he has already begun to move nations with his bow. Qui vivra, verra! Let us take a peep at this latter-day Commodus.

A dainty equipage or two, though none with coroneted panels, stands before the villa. You ring a bell and state your business to one of Leyds's young lions imported from his old offices at Pretoria, who takes you into the outer offices, where more junior gentlemen of the embassy are lounging, gossiping or writing. A matronly female, who answers to the name of Marie, is flitting about the hall talking voluble French. She is evidently the housekeeper. Presently, if your business is sufficiently important, you are courteously ushered up a narrow stair to an apartment leading to the sanctum sanctorum, but separated from it by two huge sound-proof doors draped with thick black leather. There is a creepy something about those doors that strikes the less familiar visitor with awe. When the door is slammed and locked behind you, you feel as your ancestors might have done on the threshold of the Inquisition.

A HANDSOME INTRIGUER. The apartment is decorated with a large gilt-framed picture of Oom Paul, so large that it covers a whole wall, and might have served, if things had shaped differently, as that of "Paulus I., Koning van Zuid Afrika." Below it is a photo of the Gelderland! Outside there appears to be a lot of key-turning, and you hear the muffled movements of many men going and coming. Suddenly M. le Docteur, like Mephisto in "Faust," emerges from a door you had least suspected. There is the faintest smile of welcome in his dark searching eyes. Beyond that, the jet black orbs never lose their pitiless and irremovable repose. His is a physiognomy with a startling fascination. A magnetic personality is that of Dr. Leyds, and one which would probably rank as the handsomest of the younger men of Europe. Tall, slender, well-groomed and thoroughbred, of a superb symmetry of physique, crowned by a head of remarkable beauty, such is the scholarly ascetic whose fanatic hatred of England has plunged South Africa into a blood-bath. A modern Commodus truly, "that sees men tear each other to death for his pleasure."

In his heart of hearts Dr. Leyds feels the same hatred and contempt for the Boers as he does fear and aversion of the English. Years ago when the great British population of Johannesburg were patiently doing their best to conciliate the governing Boer and make friends with their chief adviser, every peace overture was treated with derision and

contempt. If the Javanese Hollander deigned to visit the commercial capital of the state at all, he did so secretly, alighting at a suburban station and skulking on the Hill with a German friend.

PLANNING A CONTINENTAL COALITION.

In the early nineties a letter addressed by him to a friend in Holland fell into the hands of the papers. It spoke in terms of contempt of his colleagues on the Executive Council, of the men who made him what he is and have helped to fill his pockets. And so he became, even to the inner Boer coterie, an Ishmael against whom all men's hands were turned, and who only maintained office and power by the grace and favor of Mr. Kruger, over whom he held a half hypnotic sway. But at last the Kelsey-Lovedays and the Lukas Meyers and the Piet Groblers of Pretoria politics grew too hot for him, and he gladly came to Europe on his present pretext.

What is that pretext? To organize intrigues against the annexation of the conquered colonies, and demonstrations against England? Assuredly so. Dr. Leyds has to justify not only the large sums of money he has spent in this direction, but also his future political existence. In the secret session of the Volksraad in which the Embassy vote was discussed, the Gevolmachtigde Minister (Minister plenipotentiary) made it an open boast that he could secure the co-operation of the Continental statesmen in a "dead-set" against England and the English interests in South Africa. He claims to have succeeded in 1896.

He once remarked to a confidant, did this cryptic Dr. Leyds:—"In 1896, at the time of the Jameson raid, Mr. Chamberlain was upon the point of declaring war. But the Kaiser intervened. More recently he has reaffirmed his hopes of intermediation, and he is a blind man who sees in the 'leit motif' of current Franco-Russian politics nothing beyond an amiable desire not to offend the great Empire with which the Czar and M. Loubet 'are at peace.'"

To Dr. Leyds's hand the historian will trace that famous ultimatum, to Dr. Leyds's splendid administrative brain the Creusot agencies and the giant armories of the Boers, and to Dr. Leyds's sinister genius events and developments still concealed in the womb of time. Upon the shoulders of Leyds rests the guilt of this war, and there are none who appreciate this fact so keenly as the wretched Boers themselves.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY'S CROWN PRINCE.

A FUTURE KING WHO HAS TRYING TIMES BEFORE HIM.

In consequence of the serious illness of the King of Sweden and Norway, the Crown Prince has been appointed Regent, and has left Stockholm for Christiania, the capital of Norway, where he was to open the Storting on behalf of the King.

Crown Prince Gustaf is forty-two years of age, and was married in 1881 to Princess Victoria of Baden-Baden. He has three sons, the eldest of whom, Gustaf Adolph, is accompanying him to Norway on the present occasion.

It is not the first time the Regent has had an opportunity to come prominently before the public as a ruler of the two

kingdoms, inasmuch as he has been Regent twice before, and has had fair chances of showing his capability in this direction.

In Sweden he is well thought of, although it can hardly be said that he enjoys any great extent of popularity. In Norway he has, unfortunately, incurred the dislike—some Norwegians would call it hatred—of the people, who look upon him as a menace to their policy of Home Rule.

These feelings were much intensified during the recent struggle between the Storting and the King, when the former demanded a separate consular system for Norway and a "pure" national emblem.

A corner of the Norwegian flag had, in virtue of the Union, been embellished with the Swedish colors. To this the people objected. Three times the Storting passed a law abolishing it, and three times the King refused his sanction. However, in spite of the veto of the King, the bill became law in conformity with the provisions of the constitu-



THE LATE PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR

The British public has appreciated the thoughtfulness on the part of the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family in withholding from them the intelligence of the death of Prince Christian Victor until the reception of the City Imperial Volunteers, in order to avoid casting a gloom over the ceremonies, or embarrassing those taking part in them. The day previous to his death, Sunday, Oct. 28, although the Prince was reported "not so well," no danger was anticipated. The following morning, however, the fatal news arrived—the Prince had died at Pretoria at two o'clock the same afternoon, there being, of course, a considerable difference between London and Pretoria time. It was then that the Queen specially requested that the public announcement be withheld until the evening.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, eldest son of Prince and Princess Christian, and brevet major in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, was born on April 14, 1867, and educated at Wellington College and at Magdalen College, Oxford. Determining on a military career, he passed from Oxford to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from which he received his commission as second lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1888. Proceeding to India,

having been passed the requisite number of times by the Norwegian Parliament.

During the high tide of this controversy the Crown Prince took up a determined stand against the desires of the Norwegian people, and as he was reported to have observed that a march of the Swedish army through Norway would be sufficient to ensure submission and a reconciliatory spirit on the part of the Norwegians, he was more or less looked upon as an enemy to the welfare of the people.

While it is scarcely fair to charge the Regent with any feeling of enmity towards Norway, the fact cannot be disguised that he has too frequently exhibited a marked preference for Sweden.

This may, however, be the result of the opposition which he meets with in his capacity as Regent. In the Storting, which is composed of two-thirds Opposition and one-third which may be considered as supporters of the Swedish Government, he is likely to be confronted with greater difficulties than during the previous terms of his regency.

As the King has passed his seventieth year, and is suffering from a complication of diseases, there is cause for grave apprehensions. The Regency of the Crown Prince may, therefore, terminate shortly in his succession to the throne.

The Crown Prince is not looked upon as a statesman of very great abilities, nor can he lay claim to intellectual achievements in any way approaching those of his august father. He has chiefly interested himself in military matters, and is a great admirer of the German Emperor, whose tactics he may be expected to vindicate by a similar policy. In that case he will, no doubt, have a formidable task before him, as neither Sweden nor Norway would take kindly to any enhancement of the military expenditures. His predilection for militarism and any desire towards the aggrandisement of the united kingdom as a military state may prove a fruitful source of trouble to him in the future, but he is nevertheless credited with the laudable intention of emulating King Oscar in regard to securing the welfare of his people first of all. The Crown Prince Regent is a tall and very handsome personage. He is said to possess a strong will and a high sense of justice, but he lacks that peculiar attractiveness which so much distinguishes His Majesty the King.

he first saw active service in the Hazara expedition in 1891, when he was orderly officer to Major-General Elles, commanding the expedition. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with the clasp. From Hazara he proceeded on the Miranzai and the Isazai expeditions, and was present at the battles of Sangar and Marstan. He also took part in the Ashanti expedition in 1895, being aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Francis Scott, who was in command. He suffered from malarial fever at the same time as Prince Henry of Battenburg, but recovered and returned to England in time to take part in the final stages of the Sudan campaign. With the brevet rank of major, he was appointed staff officer with the gunboat flotilla, and took part in the bombardment of Khartoum, his "conspicuous" conduct winning the approval of Lord Kitchener.

As soon as the Boer war broke out Prince Christian volunteered for active service, and was soon in the thick of the fighting in Natal. During Buller's final advance to Ladysmith he was stunned by the bursting of a 100-pound shell. Later in the campaign he was placed upon Lord Roberts's staff, and it was only a few days before his death that he was attacked by enteric fever.

SHOT A MOOSE IN SELF-DEFENCE.

Game Warden Pollard has been for the past week in Bradford collecting evidence against Frank Jones and David Noyes for killing a moose on the first day of October, two weeks before the opening of the season. On Oct. 15, the first day of the open time, the decomposed carcass of a large bull moose was found in the bed of Dead stream, some distance from the town of Bradford. The animal had been shot, and apparently had been dead about two weeks. Suspicion fell upon Jones and Noyes on account of a story they told after a day's hunting at the opening of the deer season, Oct. 1.

On Oct. 2 the two men came home to Bradford with a remarkable story of how they had been treed all night by three large and very ugly bull moose. They had gone hunting, they said, on the first day of the deer season, to see if they could get a buck, and towards night, as they approached Dead stream, they were startled by the sounds of a terrific struggle going on in a clump of bushes near the bank. They crept up, and were astonished to see two immense bull moose engaged in deadly combat.

In moving about to get a better view of the battle, the men made a noise that attracted the attention of the fighters, whereupon both of the moose quit fighting and turned furiously upon the intruders. The men fled, closely pursued by the moose, and Noyes, seeing that one of the animals would overtake them before they could reach a tree, turned and shot the animal dead in its tracks, as he supposed. The hunters then scrambled into the topmost branches of a tree, taking their rifles with them. After a few minutes they were surprised to see the wounded and supposedly dead moose struggle to its feet and rush forward again, apparently as fierce as ever. Perceiving that the hunters were well out of reach, the two moose gave vent to howlings of wrath, and one trotted off into the woods, while the one that Noyes had shot lay down in the bed of the stream, as if in pain.

In an hour or two the hunters cautiously descended from the tree and started off through the woods towards home. This, however, aroused the moose in the stream, and he made a wild rush after them. Once more the hunters took to trees, and presently their pursuer was joined by two more moose, both of them

bulls as large as himself. All night long the three moose tramped and bellowed about the trees in which the luckless hunters were perched, and it was not until daylight that they gave up the siege and trotted away. Then Jones and Noyes, cramped with sitting on branches, and blue as whetstones with the cold, slid down out of the trees and made for home, where they told their story.

Warden Pollard thinks the moose found in the bed of Dead stream is the one that Noyes told of shooting at, and he will get warrants for the arrest of the hunters for killing moose in close time. Should the case come to trial, the interesting question will be presented of whether or not a man is justified in shooting a moose in self-defence, as Jones says he shot this one, providing the moose found in the stream and the one he fired at are one and the same.—Bangor (Me.) Correspondence, Nov. 9, Boston 'Evening Transcript.'

THE WHITE DEATH.

A DANGEROUS FROZEN FOG IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

Of all the natural phenomena peculiar to the Rocky Mountain region none is more strange or terrible than the mysterious storm known to the Indians as 'the white death.' Scientific men have never yet had an opportunity of investigating it, because it comes at the most unexpected times and may keep away from a certain locality for years. Well-read men who have been through it say that it is really a frozen fog. But where the fog comes from is more than any one can say. This phenomenon occurs most frequently in the northern part of Colorado, in Wyoming, and occasionally in Montana.

About two years ago a party of three women and two men were crossing North park in a wagon in the month of January. The air was bitterly cold, but dry as a bone and motionless. The sun shone with almost startling brilliancy. As the five people drove along over the crisp snow they did not experience the least cold, but really felt most comfortable, and rather enjoyed the trip. Mountain peaks fifty miles away could be seen as distinctly as the pine trees by the roadside.

Suddenly one of the women put her hand up to her face and remarked that something had stung her. Then other members of the party did the same thing, although not a sign of an insect could be seen. All marvelled greatly at this. A moment later they noticed that the distant mountains were disappearing behind a cloud of mist. Mist in Colorado

in January! Surely there must be some mistake. But there was no mistake, because within ten minutes a gentle wind began to blow and the air became filled with fine particles of something that scintillated like diamond dust in the sunshine. Still the people drove on until they came to a cabin where a man signalled to them to stop. With his head tied up in a bundle of mufflers, he rushed out and handed the driver a piece of paper on which was written: 'Come into the house quick, or this storm will kill all of you. Don't talk outside here.'

Of course no time was lost in getting under cover and putting the horses in the stables. But they were a little late, for in less than an hour the whole party was sick with violent coughs and fever. Before the next morning one of the women died with all the symptoms of pneumonia. The others were violently ill of it, but managed to pull through after long sickness.

'I seen you people driving along the road long before you got to my house, and I knowed you didn't know what you were drivin' through,' said the man as soon as the surviving members of the party were able to talk. 'That stuff ye seen in the air is small pieces of ice, froze so cold it goes clear down into your lungs without melting. If any man stayed out a few hours without his head covered up he would be sure to die. One winter about eight years ago it cleaned out a whole Indian tribe across the Wyoming line. They are more afraid of it than they are of rattlesnakes. That's the reason they call it the "white death."—Will Sparks in 'Ainslie's Magazine.'

SEVENTY THOUSAND FINNS.

The work of Russifying Finland, says the 'Michigan Advocate,' goes relentlessly on. In 1898 Alexander I. took Finland from Sweden and promised the people local government and all their former rights and privileges, only changing suzerainty from Sweden to Russia. But Nicholas II. has determined to Russify Finland. Self-government has been removed; Finns no longer have their own army; Russian must be taught in the schools, and many of the former studies discontinued; and what is yet more repugnant, the Greek Catholics were set at work to proselytize the Finns from the Lutheran faith. Little wonder is there that last year fifteen thousand Finns came to America, and that arrangements have been made with a steamship company to bring fifty-five thousand more. Canada and the United States will secure a desirable accession to their population in these liberty-loving, thrifty and Christian Finns. The upper peninsula of Michigan is a favorite stopping-place of these people, and they already form a considerable element of the population there.



CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF.



CITIZEN SOLDIERS INDEED!

The composition of the C. I. V. (City of London Imperial Volunteers), is shown in diagram form in our illustration. It will be seen that the title of citizen soldier is well deserved by London's plucky sons. The tradesman heads the list with 799. Then comes the gentlemen of the high stool and the ledger with 591. Warehousemen contribute 102, and the laborers' total is 87. Engineering and Civil Service are very close together with 67 and 60 respectively. The legal profession gives 55 of its members to exchange the blue bag for the rifle; and various trades and callings not included in the above come out at 84.

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.....Cut Out Along this Dotted Line.....

MAIL
THIS
TO-DAY,
TO-MORROW
W'LL
BRING
OTHER
DUTIES.

The 'Herald' Educational Dept. ———1900.
Montreal.

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Evanston, Ill., on the subject of giving. Among other things, Mr. Rice says:

In some cases, as an educational process, I would suggest the advice given to the Karen convert as a good rule to follow. The convert was about to give a rupee (about fifty cents) at one time, when the missionary said, 'No, not all at once—better divide it, make more gifts and give oftener, for don't you know that a door opened once a year creaks—open often, no creaking—give often, no creaking.'

FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.

A very complete set of Canadian Presbyterian Sunday-school Lesson Helps is published by the Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, Toronto. They include 'The Teachers' Monthly,' 'The Home Study Quarterly' and the 'Primary Quarterly,' with corresponding leaflets. 'The King's Own' is an illustrated paper containing 'The Children's Record,' while 'Jewels' gives illustrations on the primary lessons.

Selby & Co., of Toronto, publish a fourth edition of their 'Bouquet of Kindergarten and Primary Songs,' with notes and gestures and an introduction by Mrs. J. L. Hughes. A dozen recitations for the little ones are given in the appendix. This edition includes a good deal of new material. (Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.)

A catalogue of Christmas Sunday school supplies is published by B. B. Myers, New York.

NEW POETRY.

'In Bohemia and Other Studies for Poems' is the title of Mrs. T. Sterry Hunt's book of poems which is to appear in time for the Christmas season. A previous volume, published some years ago, placed this lady's name high on the list of Canadian writers. Mrs. Hunt's pen name of 'Canadienne' is familiar to most lovers of poetry. A strong note of national feeling vibrates in these graceful verses.

The 'Living Age' will publish a detailed account, written by Dr. Morrison for the London 'Times,' of the siege and relief of the legations at Peking.

AMONG THE DOUKHOBORS IN CANADA.

HOW THE RUSSIAN PEASANT EXILES HAVE THRIVEN IN THEIR NEW HOME.

(From the 'Christian Herald'.)

Probably most of the readers of the 'Christian Herald' have heard more or less of the Doukhobors. This Russian sect of uneducated peasants has been suffering persecution at home for a century and more because of the fact that its members abjured the established church and condemned war and military service. But it was not until about thirteen years ago, when universal conscription became the rule, that their troubles became unbearable. These inoffensive people, who have charmed all who have met them by their simple piety and kindness, were banished from their homes and exposed to all kinds of hardships. At last, some influential Russians stirred themselves on behalf of the oppressed peasants and obtained as a great favor from the Czar permission for them to leave the country at their own expense. They had but little of their savings left after these years of sorrow, and it was necessary for the Quakers of England and America to come to their aid, and largely through their assistance some seven thousand of these peaceable people have been transported to north-western Canada, six or seven hundred miles beyond Winnipeg. Here they were placed in an unsettled country upon the open prairie some two and a half years ago, with the necessity upon them of providing shelter and food for themselves before the long cold winter set in. They set to work with determination, and already they are beginning to feel at home in their new fields and houses.

The few settlers who had occupied these regions before the Doukhobors came did not know what kind of people they were, and thought they might

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LITERARY REVIEW.

OUR BOYS UNDER FIRE.

Miss Annie Mellish, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has just published a most interesting book of 122 pages, entitled 'Our Boys Under Fire.' While the author's chief object is to give the story of Company G—the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island men—from the date of their enlistment to their return, yet at the same time an outline is given of the entire war, and especially of the Canadians' share in what was achieved. The narrative is enlivened by incidents, adventures and pleasing descriptions, and through it all breathes the spirit of love for Canada and the Empire. The book is well printed and contains some 42 illustrations, including portraits of the officers and men of Company G. The names of all the officers and men of the first contingent are given, as well as those of the second contingent recruited from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The list of casualties in the first contingent up to Sept. 20 is added. Miss Mellish states that the material for her work has been taken from official reports, published correspondence and to a large extent from private letters written by her brother on the field. She gives many interesting extracts from letters written in South Africa. For instance:

In our company (G) no nobler or braver man fell than Pat. McCreary. He was a stretcher-bearer, and as such was not com-

pelled to go nearer than 150 yards to the fighting line, but all day Sunday, regardless of the hissing bullets, he succored the wounded, and as evening fell he went away forward where many of us had fallen in the charge, and there he was riddled with bullets by the cowardly and dishonorable enemy. Then, too, I must tell you of another New Brunswick man named Hatfield. In the march from Paardeberg here to Bloemfontein his boots gave out. Wrapping his puttees round his feet he stubbornly limped on, mile after mile, never giving in. His feet were covered with blood blisters, the nails of his toes were torn off and bleeding, and every step must have been a hell to him, but he would not give up. And as there were lads in our company who could die like McCreary and march like Hatfield, doubtless there were like Canadians in the other companies. So you see that I cannot help feeling proud that I was allowed to resign my commission and live and fight with privates who were men.

Miss Mellish thus describes the Canadians on the march:

'In many cases their boots were completely gone, yet with their feet torn and mangled, bravely they tramped on mile after mile. Along the line of march they would often come to large water melon patches. The soldiers were not allowed to leave the ranks, but the negroes on the transport wagons helped themselves, and throwing the skins away, the boys, nearly famished, would fairly fight for one to moisten their parched lips. At times they would halt by a spring where, unfortunately the water not only proved yellow, but contained multitudes of small, squirming animals—still "down it went and welcome." Every morning long ere dawn had broken, the troops were on the tramp, through gullies, over kopjes, up hill and down hill, but to the boys it seemed mostly "up"; still they were cheerful and with the Gordons playing their

bagpipes, the Canadians singing "The Maple Leaf Forever," all gallantly kept on.'

(Examiner Publishing Company, Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

The first part of an important historical work was published in 1898, the second part has just appeared. It is 'The Story of the Civil War, 1861 to 1865,' by John Cadman Ropes, LL.D., published with maps and plans by Putnam's Sons, (New York and London.) It is to be complete in four parts, each part to be complete in itself and sold separately. The first volume carried the narrative of events to the opening of the campaign of 1862, the second deals with the campaigns of 1862 and gives thirteen maps, including among others, diagrams of the battles of Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. At the conclusion of this volume Dr. Ropes points out that at the close of 1862 the military situation was far more favorable for the Southern Confederacy than any one would have predicted at the beginning of the year:

Great opportunities had been thrown away by the generals on the Union side. Twice during the year might the Confederate army of the West have been attacked under exceptionally favorable circumstances by a much more powerful force, but Grant after Shiloh and Halleck after Corinth threw away their chances. No similar opportunities were offered to Buell or Rosecrans. . . . In the East by the interference of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton with McClellan's plans the best chance of success, offered in the course of the Peninsula campaign was thrown away; while McClellan by not attacking Lee at

Sharpsburg on Sept. 16, failed to improve the most promising opportunity for destroying the army of Northern Virginia which up to that time had been presented.

The letters and despatches of the generals and the reports of their achievements and failures are in the War Records and therefore it has been possible to present the history not only as a series of isolated pictures, but as a succession of incidents in the lives of those who had charge of the military operations, and trace the object of movements whose purpose would otherwise be unknown. An immense list of the authorities consulted is given at the beginning of this work.

BY IAN MACLAREN.

Langton & Hall, of Toronto, are the Canadian publishers of 'Church Folks,' the title given to a series of 'practical studies in congregational life,' written by 'Ian MacLaren,' for periodicals and now gathered in a volume. There are eleven of these studies, beginning with 'How to make the most of a sermon,' and ending with 'The revival of a minister.' 'One of these papers, entitled, 'Should the old clergyman be shot?' attracted special attention when it appeared. Dr. Watson points out with what seems cruel plainness all the difficulties connected with aged pastors, but he says with equal plainness:

The meanest merchant who ever wrangled over a cent would not treat an old clerk as a body of Christian people will sometimes treat a poor and worn-out minister. They have used up his youth and his manhood and his enthusiasm and his energy; they

have had the bloom of his mind and the harvest of his soul. For them he lived and thought; for them in the days of his strength he exhausted himself every Sunday, and has permanently worn out his reserves. All that they could get out of him they have got, and now after watching for a year or two, they come to the conclusion that his best days are done, and they make him a trumpety presentation and bid him go. Then they go cap in hand, to some popular young minister and entreat his favor, declaring that their hearts have gone out to him and they believe it to be God's will that he should be their minister, and he, in his turn, comes and soon is heard declaring that there never was such a loyal people. Let him wait a little while.

(A. T. Chapman, St. Catherine street, \$1.25.)

OTHER RELIGIOUS WORKS.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer's writings seem to become increasingly popular as the years go on. His latest work is 'John the Baptist' (Revell Co., Toronto, \$1.) Mr. Meyer characterizes John the Baptist as the clasp between the Old Testament and the New, 'the porter who opened the door to the Good Shepherd.' He says in his preface 'I know of nothing that makes so pleasant a respite from the pressure of life's fret and strain, as to bathe mind and spirit in the translucent waters of Scripture biography.' 'The Business Man's Religion,' by Amos R. Wells. (Revell Co., Toronto, 50 cents) treats of the business man's relations to the Church, the Sunday-school, the prayer meeting, the office and the home. It is brightly written and very practical. Mr. Wells is himself a business man. He says: 'The Great American Autocrat is not the head of a gigantic trust; he is the petty employer, or foreman, or "floor walker," whose boorishness and ugliness make life miserable for the little company shut up with him. One of the main functions of religion is to make men considerate. Oh, if all workers, employees and employers, knew the value—the money value if you please—of office sunshine!

'Investments, Permanent, Secure, Non-Defaulting, How to Make Them,' is the title of a pamphlet by William H. Rice,

prove to be lawless and dangerous. One ranchman, who was about to make a journey and leave his wife alone in his house, just at the time of their arrival, went to the Doukhobors, and by signs with his gun threatened them with death if they came near his ranch. The morning after his departure his wife heard a knock at the door, and went, with trepidation, to the door, expecting to be assaulted. There she found a Doukhobor woman, who smiled at her, for they could not understand each other's language, pushed her way in, took the milk-pail, went to the barn



NASTASIA VERIGIN AND ELIZA H. VARNEY.

The former's husband died in Siberia, and her three sons are still in exile. Hardly a Doukhobor family exempt from such affliction.

and insisted upon milking the cow for her hostess and doing other housework for her. She had taken this practical method of showing their good-will. This lady and her husband are now among the strongest friends of the Doukhobors. They have no children of their own and would be glad to adopt a Doukhobor child, but these Russians love their children so that, notwithstanding their poverty, not one child in all the settlements can be secured.

These people are anxious to become Canadians, and to be able to communicate with the Anglo-Saxon settlers around them. Knowing this, two ladies



JOAN MACHORTOFF, who preceded the others and arranged with the government about the settlement in the North-West.

of Kingston, Ont., Mrs. Varney, a Quaker, and her young cousin, Miss Nellie Baker, determined to establish a little summer school at one of the new Doukhobor villages on Good Spirit Lake. They arrived at their destination after a long journey, early in July of this year. Mrs. Varney had already passed the summer of 1899 there, conducting a dispensary for the Doukhobors, who have no physicians among them. They pitched their tents near three of the Doukhobor villages, a small tent for their residence, another for the dispensary, which was under Mrs. Varney's charge, and a third, 20x20 feet, for the school, over which Miss Baker presides, and for which work her studies at Queen's University had fitted her. Mrs. Varney had won the affections of the villagers last year, and they were not slow to send their children to the new school, some of them arriving before the ladies had unpacked their luggage. Miss Baker's report of her experiment, which has just been made to the Canadian commissioner of immigration, shows what difficulties she encountered. She found herself confronted with a whole lot of boys and girls with none of whom did she have a single known word in common. "By signs and motions," she says, "I got them seated in rows on the prairie grass of the tent floor, and



A NEWLY-BUILT DOUKHOBOR DWELLING.

holding up a pencil, said, "One." I could not detect any apparent comprehension. Then, taking up another pencil, I said, "Two," and added a third, "Three," still no response, and my heart sank somewhat. However, I decided to repeat the method, and as I said "One," I noticed a look on a boy's face that told me he knew I was counting, and I saw him turn and speak to the others. Almost instantly they understood, and, repeating after me, counted up to ten. From this beginning the course of teaching proceeded. Some of the pupils walked five miles to school and were milked back every day. Miss Baker carried on this school for six and a half hours a day and for five and a half days a week, and as almost the entire time was occupied in oral teaching, some idea may be formed of the arduous character of her work. She was naturally

tired when the hour to close came, but the children were never tired. The favorite method was object teaching. They learned the divisions of time from a watch, to count money from coins, and so on. The children had a natural taste for figures, and at the end of the two months during which the school was open the children had succeeded in getting through one-half the multiplication table, and some of the more advanced pupils were in the second reader (Canadian). In writing, she declares that some of them equalled or surpassed the teacher. The children were anxious to have tasks assigned to them to prepare at home and never were satisfied with the amount of such tasks; they always wanted more. Their clothing was scrupulously clean and picturesque as well. "Of their needlework and embroidery," Miss Baker adds, "I am speaking of that done at their homes by the girls of my school, their handiwork is simply wonderful. For this purpose my handkerchiefs were taken, and soon returned beautifully worked."

At first the Doukhobors did not know what Miss Baker's work like Mrs. Varney's, was entirely voluntary and unremunerated. When they found it out they sent a committee to her to offer her some compensation, although they were in need themselves. When she declined it they told her that they thanked her "all the day and all the night."

Some of the older boys, who did not know a word of any language but Russian at the beginning of July, can now, after barely two months' teaching, correspond with Miss Baker in fairly understandable English. It is worth while to quote Miss Baker's remarks upon the general character of the Doukhobors. She writes: "The dignified courtesy and hospitality extended to us in more than a score of their villages, the manly bearing of the men, the delighted sympathy and affection with which they regard everything connected with their homes—an estimation of the home that has little to learn from, and possibly something to teach to, even Anglo-Saxons—their dwellings that already surpass in comfort and cleanliness those of any other class of settlers excepting those from older Canada and Great Britain, all testify to the desirability of the Doukhobors as settlers, who will, I believe, soon make good Canadian citizens. It does not require very keen perception on the part of one having had a welcome into hundreds of their homes to be assured that this is a community living up to high moral standards and holding tenaciously to the simple tenets of Christian faith. Of their day-break services of a Sunday morning, their impressive intonation of the Scriptures, their beautiful singing and harmonious chanting of hymns one could write chapters. They sing much of evenings in the villages and going to and returning from work abroad. A favorite chant, freely translated, runs as follows:

"You tell me stranger where you are going, With the hand safe in my Saviour's I will go over the mountainside and valley, Over fields and prairies I will go, my friends, To see the heavenly spring wild flowers; I will go after Jesus, and the Lord God be with me. He leads us on to Heaven In his path of righteousness, Straight, straight, to the Kingdom of Heaven."

A little story will add a touch to this picture of a noble people: A lady living twenty miles from one of the Doukhobor villages wanted a girl for a servant. A young girl went to her on trial for a month, but at the end of the period she promptly returned to her home. Her employer came after her, wishing to keep her, but on no account would the girl go. Urged to give a reason, at first she only replied that she "could not," but finally she said, "I cannot go back, my mistress did not love me." This little story throws a flood of light on the servant girl problem. It is love that the Doukhobors want in life and which they freely give. It was love that prevented them from learning to kill their fellows in the Russian army, and it was their too great love that made the Russian government force its best subjects to leave their native land. It will be Russia's loss and Canada's gain. If they can only teach us on this continent the folly and sin of war, the joy of loving even one's enemies, and the impossibility of doing it with bombshells, their long pilgrimage and their years of hardship will not have been in vain.—Ernest H. Crosby, United States judge, International Court, Cairo, Egypt, and friend of Tolstoy.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay, East, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the "Witness."

"Every small French-Canadian boy we meet seems to have the instincts of a gentleman. It was a young English friend who said that not once in a while a question answered through the 'Witness.'"

"When I reported this conversation to 'Sybil,' who often decides knotty questions for me, she declared that it was 'all in the head.' But I said, 'These boys' caps come off so easily and so frequently, that is why it becomes second nature.' 'Ah,' but I said, 'there are many things that go to make up a gentleman and kindness and thoughtfulness for others goes further than graceful hat lifting. But she said, 'There is such a difference in this matter, for there is that that comes off at the right moment, and the one that is grabbed as soon as you are sighted, as if the owner feared he might forget the unaccustomed duty. Then the hat that is simply touched, as if the wearer felt some inferiority in himself, and the hat that stays on while the wearer, with his hands in his pockets, is amused at this description, while looking out on the motley lawn where show and gown grass were mingled—but only quoted as my portrayal of the character:

He thinks of you before himself, And serves you if he can. For in whatever company, The manners make the man; At ten, or forty, 'tis the same,

'Tis actions tell the tale, And if he lives the Golden Rule, That sign will never fail."

THE FLORAL CLUB.

The flowers that have bloomed all through the autumn, are safely potted; have been shaded and settled before bringing to the sitting room. The house needs warming, and trees have been lighted in furnace, or stove with the result that in a few days the plants change their appearance, and present flabby leaves, and withered buds. Then they turn yellow, and must be consigned to the cellar with the forlorn hope that the roots will survive for next year's blossoming. It seems late in the season for any one to put the question: "What shall I put in my west window?" but if purchasing, I should say: Take Chinese primroses, that do well in the shaded corners, and give continuous bloom; carnations, that endure cold, and give fragrant flowers, and hyacinths, that will bloom if purchased after well started, as this question infers. But all must have the benefit of the moist atmosphere.

A late chrysanthemum will give flowers till Christmas, when a calla could take its place. Keep the temperature from 45 degrees to 50 degrees at night, with ten degrees higher in the daytime. Frequent syringing is good, but syringing with water are destructive to the health of the plants. Equable temperature, sunshine, and judicious watering, are the chief requirements—if the plants have been grown by a professional florist, with an eye to the season, they will be unobjectionable. Many shrubs survive without covering but they do not grow and thrive as they would do with better care, and it is possible to protect our treasures so that they will withstand our northern winters, but it requires hard work and attention. The choicest roses are the tenderest. Their roots will

live and there will be growth in spring, but the supply of flowers will be limited unless protected. The hybrid perpetuals, especially, must be close to the ground, bent down and covered with earth and leaves if enough of the old wood is to be preserved for a fine show next season. And the chief aim of protection is to shield the wood from the effects of the winter's sun—not to keep out the cold as some amateurs imagine. It is freezing and thawing that injures plants in our variable climate. Do not apply protection until really cold weather sets in, and always seek to use dry earth if possible, bending the bushes so that all the branches point one way. Evergreen branches are always good covering, and an excellent plan is to heap earth around the base of a plant. One or two of our tenderest shrubs live in a pen of boards all winter, filled in with leaves. When snow comes it gets into all the chinks, and staying late in the season, protects the buds from premature development. Some perennials require protection to prevent frost heaving them out of the ground. A covering of leaves and litter is time well spent, and the plants are stronger in spring for this work being done. If shrubs are too stiff to be bent over they can be drawn into a compact bunch, and a soft strong cord wound around. Then a straw rope will guard the branches with an eye to the winter sunshine. Small plants are easily treated and well repay for extra care or expense.

PAINT FOR TREE WOUNDS. Inquirer asks for the above. A very good mixture is made by boiling linsed oil (free from cotton seed oil) one hour, with an ounce of litharge to each pint of oil; then stir in sifted wood ashes until the paint is of the proper consistency. Pare the bark until smooth, as the fuzzy end caused by the chief requirement is to save the cambium, and the wood over when the weather is dry—and if it is very large cover with a gunny sack.

KEEPING FLOWERS FRESH. 'A Debutant' asks how to keep fresh the very beautiful flowers that are sent to her from the florist, but that fade so quickly. Ans.—If cut flowers are wrapped in paper, with wet paper around the stems, and placed in a tight box in a cool place they will keep longer than by any other method.

BLACK CAPS. J.E.L. asks how black caps are to be increased. Ans.—By layers from the tips of the canes that root readily if bent over, and earth thrown on them. Also from root cuttings. Spring is the best season of the year for planting them.

A WHITE CHRYSANTHEMUM. 'Jane' has a beautiful white chrysanthemum, the leaves of which have become dry, and crumble at the touch. Evidently the plant is suffering from lack of moisture in the atmosphere. If it had been taken into the kitchen every morning and the leaves sprinkled with a whisk, if one could divide the cost and use, for it only needs to be used once a day, and is really very useful in keeping the foliage moist in dry rooms.

HELIOTROPE. I have no idea why your heliotrope does not bloom; mine are full of mauve blossoms just now. They require a warm temperature and plenty of moisture with a light, rich soil. To make good, bushy plants, pinch the young shoots often, and keep the plants in a light, warm place. It is not too late for hyacinths, and you can procure them from any seed and flower dealers in your nearest town. They all are imported, so there is a chance that they will be as good from one as another, if selected bulbs are asked for. Directions have been given several times this autumn for their culture. A letter to this correspondent will be sent in the near future.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Autumn Medicine.



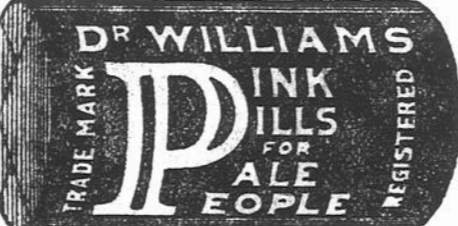
Change of season often affects the health more or less perceptibly. Prudent people take "Spring" medicine—but Autumn medicine is just as needful. The effect of the hot summer weather on the blood makes itself felt, now that the weather is changing; you feel bilious, dyspeptic and tired; there may be pimples or an eruption on the skin; the damp weather brings little twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, that give warning of the winter that is coming. If you want to be brisk and strong for the winter, it is NOW that you should build up the blood and give the nerves a little tonic.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

will make you strong and stave off aches and pains for the winter if you take them now.

GREATLY RUN DOWN.

Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. Johns, Nfld., writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and was under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I must say their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."



Prevention is better than cure. But it is only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that are of any use. If the FULL NAME isn't there it is a substitute—don't take it.

Sold by all dealers, or may be had postpaid direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

HOME DEPARTMENT

CLOTHES FOR THE SCHOOL-GIRL.

Sequel to 'Cuddle Doon' --- Successful Omelettes --- Children's Stories.

MY FRONTIER FRIENDS.
OR, ARTHUR FREEMAN'S WINTER IN THE BUSH.
(Prize Story.)
(Continued from last week.)
CHAPTER III.

I was surprised on my return from Germany, when I was asked to change places with the minister of a certain country place. He failed to understand my pleasure. One of the first men I saw after I boarded the steamer was Bryce, big and hearty as ever, returning from a trip East. He did not notice me till I spoke, then he was frank, and free in comment and advice. "So you're to be a minister at the Port? Well, now, I never thought of such a thing, but I guess you can preach all right. Cassy Cameron said you went away among the Dutch to study. D'ye think it did you any good? You'll be our preacher, too, you know out at Laurel Crown. You'll find things changed some. Had a tremendous big fire, cleared off most of the bush, and a good many buildings, but we've rebuilt better. Oh, yes, I've settled right down there, an' am farming it. So's Cherry Bill. Old man Turson died, and his land was mortgaged heavy, an' his buildings poor, but the old lady was heart-broken at the idea of leaving the place, so Bill, he just bought it all up, an' made her his housekeeper. She's pretty feeble, but he keeps help for her an' makes her believe she's real useful. He's adopted two boys from the orphan's home, an' he's bringing them up just about right. We've got three, two boys an' a girl. Connie Cameron got 'em for us, when she was down two years ago. Now we could not do without 'em round. Say! Connie'll be wanting you to preach to those Injuns of hers, I guess. Yes, she's makin' Christians of 'em. They'll do most anything for her since the fever got among 'em last year, an' she went an' nursed their little ones. She teaches there herself, three days in the week, because they're so few that the agent won't grant them a school. Yes, the Camerons are doing finely. Don't turn money over an' over like some an' they're too open-handed to ever be rich, but we couldn't do without that family. They've been kind of a conscience to the place. Cranston's farming his own land now, but he lives at home. Clive an' Colin works the old place. Calvin's in a drug store at the Port, an' Cassy's teaching music out there. They think everything of each other. Connie's never left home, but Cassy's been away a lot of an' on learning music an' singing an' then teachin' it. Corry married Harry May at last an' they're well off. Got the best mill anywhere 'round an' make money hand over fist. Most all the folks you know are around yet; but say, do you know anything about the Locke boys?"

"I wanted to ask you that," I said. "I haven't heard of them for nearly five years."
"No? And you was such friends."
I explained, and he continued: "Morris was at Corry's wedding. I thought maybe he was after Cassy, but it didn't work out that way. She was expecting great things of her voice then, but diphtheria spoiled that. Little Carl Cameron died, an' my sister. She would have been Mrs. Cherry in a month."
He left me abruptly, and I sat pondering many things, and puzzling over the disappearance of my friend Irving. Was it possible that Constance had anything to do with it? After supper, Bryce came, and sat by me, and we talked on and on, in the darkness, of the winter we spent together, of the meetings, and their effect on our lives and others. He told me of the old minister's peaceful death, of the growth of the Sunday school, and the building of their pretty church. Of himself he spoke little, and that humbly, but as before, I had always thought of him as a "good fellow," since then I phrased it "a good man," and the last includes the first in his case.

Of the Camerons and William Cherry, he was never tired of talking. "I can't call him anything but Cherry Bill, just as I did from he was a boy, but most folk say Mr. Cherry now. He's read a lot an' he knows the Bible better than most ministers. He teaches one Bible class, an' Connie the other. Clive an' Colin have classes, too. An' Cran is secretary. Christie plays the organ for school an' sings like a bird. She's a mite of a thing, but pretty as a posy. Mis' Cameron was poorly enough, but she's better this spring."
After "good night," Bryce turned back to shake hands again, and said: "It's been good to see you. You're a bigger man than I thought you'd be, an' maybe you'll grow some yet. I was 'epicurious of that Dutch learnin', but I guess it hasn't stunted you. I'm glad you're comin' to us."

"To grow larger souled and deeper-hearted; to reach the stature of a perfect man!" The thought fitted with the verse I read about 'the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.'
"We'll likely see Cassy Cameron down here since the 'Mohawk' is in too. Now I

tell you I know our road." Bryce was helping me with my luggage and protesting against my idea of substituting a bicycle for a horse, "an' that thing 'll maybe do all right for a month or so, in dry weather, but I can find you something that's good all the year round. That is if you haven't forgot the horse lessons I learnt you. She's a bit hard to hold down at starting, but she's a beauty an' she'll never go back on you while there's life in her. She's part Injun an' as tough as whitebone, easy to keep, an' will go all day at--well, I declare here she is." "Really, Mr. Bryce, I do think you might choose your terms better, 'part Injun an' I?' and tough," indeed, and the young lady took her hand from Bryce's and gave me a bright greeting. Just the same Cassy Cameron, with the same dark eyes, of which Irving had said that their brilliance hid their meaning; the same flexible mouth, with the tired droop as the smile faded. A sad face when unguarded, a merry or sarcastic or determined one at most times. She smiled again as she stepped back. "You are not changed either," she said, reading my face. "I would have known you anywhere, but I knew you were coming to be our pastor. We heard it this morning, so I half-expected to see you, though I came to meet a friend who is passing down on this other boat. Oh, here is Corry and Cal," as a tall lad pressed toward us with a very pretty fashionable lady by his side. It was Mrs. May, with manners as fashionable as her dress. She was much more altered than Cassy, but kind-hearted as ever. I must be her guest till the parsonage was put in order. "You see our last pastor's family moved away last fall as he was ill and the supply was unmarried so did not use the supply." "But I am not married either," I put in, following the direction of Calvin's eyes till I saw Cassy on the deck above, talking earnestly to a white-haired lady in a widow's bonnet. She was so close that I could see the expression of her face, though I did not hear the low words: "It is Mrs. Shea. She is still looking for Bernard," whispered Cal, shrilly to his sister. A tall man close in front turned sharply round, and questioned, with a glance that included all of us. "Is some one looking for Bernard Shea?" "Yes," answered Mrs. May, "his mother, there, on deck, has been searching for him for three weeks." He made a quick step toward the boat, then turned again. "Is the lady with her a daughter, or any relation Has she no friends here?" "No," said Mrs. May, breathlessly, "but my sister is a member of the W.C.T.U. and the union has been helping in the search." He bowed hastily and left us. In a moment we saw him beckon imperatively to Cassy from the cabin door. A few sentences were exchanged and Cassy bent again over her friend's chair, whispering and folding a wrap about the bowed shoulders. Then all three passed into the cabin and soon stood beside us on the deck. The tall man placed his overcoat on a pile of boxes and thence the trembling old lady on the improvised seat, then rushed away. Cassy was writing rapidly on a pocket pad. She tore out the leaf and gave it to her brother. "Bring me those things from the house at once, and some thick shawls, Cal, please. I am going to Saratoga with Mrs. Shea," she added to us, in low controlled tones, "her son is there very ill." "But Cassy," began poor Mrs. May, but Cassy lifted her hand with a slight gesture that silenced her sister.

I glanced at Bryce, and he drew me a little aside. "She is the widow of a hotelman at Frobisher. They had three children, and she didn't want to go into the business, because of the youngsters, but he wanted to make money without workin' and he got his way. He died of cancer, but his oldest son kept on the business. He's married; Thomas, his name is. He's a hard stick. There's a girl next, and this Bernard. He's only fifteen, is the youngest an' his mother's idol. Bein' as he's a handsome clever boy an' fond of her too. Well, he'd get into mischief sometimes, bein' about the place, an' getting treated, he wasn't always steady headed, but his mother would get him off or persuade his brother to manage it until a month ago while she was away. He got into some gamblin' scrape, some say there was regular pocket-pickin', mixed up in it. Anyway his brother was so mad that he wouldn't do anything for the boy, an' he got scared an' ran off. He was gone a week before his mother got back, an' she's been searching for him ever since. They can't do anything with her. The detectives said he was somewhere in the district and she has just gone up and down on the boats asking at every port if he has been seen there. She paid the money whatever it was."

(To be Continued.)

THE SCHOOL-GIRL'S CLOTHES.

School frocks this winter are going to be simple and comfortable, and pretty, too, but above all things the school girl of 1900 will find her school dress easy to live in.
Short, light-weight skirts, plain or machine stitched, and blouses or shirt waists will be considered the perfectly correct dress for the smartest school girl. Although shirt waists in cotton and flannel

will be worn all through the fall and winter, the newest thing for girls is the loose sailor blouse, and there never has been or can be a more sensible school fashion.
The blouse for 1900 is not the tight fitting waist with a pouch in front, or the Russian belted coat or a fancy waist puffed a little at the belt. It is a loose garment, leaving perfect freedom of motion from neck to waist muscles and is the most practical sort of thing for study at a desk, for gymnasium work or for any outdoor sport.
The Eton jacket will be much worn by school girls, later the heavy medium-length reefer will come, but will be found less generally useful than the golf cape, which has become a recognized necessity in every school girl's outfit. The new capes are made of double faced tweed, Oxford or any golf suiting, or of melton or vicuna cloth lined. The very newest fad is to make two capes, say one of blue and one of scarlet, or yellow and brown, or grey and blue, have them precisely the same cut and length, and fastened together only at the neck with a huge storm collar, the brighter colored cape serving as a lining, except that the edges are left loose. The effect is very stylish and graceful. Young girls like such pretty novelties and should be indulged in matters of taste that do not involve too much expense whenever it is possible.
The simplest tailor costume is rendered dressy by the addition of a fresh white tulle tie and immaculate white gloves.

WAUKEN UP.

A SEQUEL TO 'CUDDLE DOON.'
(By Alexander Anderson ('Surfaceman').)
Will I hae to speak again
To thae weans o' mine?
Eicht o'clock, an' weel I ken
The schule gangs in at nine.
Little hauds me but to gang
An' fetch the muckle whup—
O, ye sleepy-headed rogues,
Will you wauken up!
Never mither had sic faught—
No a moment's ease:
Clead Tam as ye like, at night
His breakers are through the knees.
Thread is no for him ava—
It never hauds the grup:
Maun I speak again, ye rogues—
Will ye wauken up?
Tam, the very last to bed,
He winna rise ava.
Last to get his books and slate—
Last to wona wa'.
Sic a limb for tricks an' fun—
Heeds na' what I say.
Rab an' Jamie—but thae plagues—
Will they sleep a' day?
Here they come, the three at ance,
Lookin' gleg an' fell,
Hoo they ken their bits o' claes
Beats me fair to tell.
Wash your wee bit faces clean,
An' here's your bite an' sup—
Never was mair wiselike bairns
Noo they're wauken'd up.
There, the three are aff at last,
I watch them frae the door,
That Tam, he's at his tricks again.
I count them by the score.
He's put his fit afore wee Rab,
An' coupt Jamie doon,
Could I lay my han' on him
I'd mak' him claw his croon.
Noo to get my wark on han'
I'll hae a busy day.
But loch! thehouse is unco quiet
Since they're a' away.
A dizen times I'll look the clock
When it comes roun' to three,
For cuddlin' doon, or waukenin' up,
They're dear, dear bairns to me.

STORIES AND BOOKS.

Every mother should reserve a small corner of her mind in which to store away several good stories and songs, for songs are often merely stories in a musical setting. Do not let the stock grow small, but add one to those you already know as often as you can. You cannot realize it until you try it what a treasure you are laying up for your children. It will make them happy and proud that their mother knows so many good stories. It is as if they had a fund of good things laid away which they may have and enjoy at any time by simply asking the mother for a story. And the best of it is that the treasure does not grow less as you use it, but greater; for the oftener you tell children a story the dearer it becomes to them; and when they are past the age when they need your story-telling, there will always be a deep and heartfelt love for the stories told to them by their mother when they were little children.
But you must not think that any story will answer. The children will listen readily enough. It is true; but because a child is hungry you would not give him something that is not good for him—anything that is near at hand! Remember that there is as great choice in the food which you give the mind as in that which you give the body; and you should not be satisfied to give your child mental food (I mean now, stories), that is not of the highest quality and will not really help him in his growth. There are many children's books published through which one may look in vain for a single idea that will be of actual benefit to the child.
And even while your children are still unable to read, start their own little library of books which they may enjoy, but of which they must take the greatest care—

not tearing or using them roughly and not expecting them to be replaced by others as soon as these are gone. Let respect be shown to books from the time of the child's earliest association with them, so that the feeling may grow up with the child and that he may in time realize the great debt which we all owe to good books. As you like your child to be in the company of other well-behaved children, put him also in the company of books that will have a good influence upon his own life. Every story which he hears or reads will have its effect upon him in one way or another. Let it be always in the right direction.—Kindergarten Review.



Teach self-denial in your homes. It is not kind to the child to allow him everything he asks. Teach him that the truest and greatest happiness is to be found in denying himself and helping others.
An excellent school hat for boys that will stand all kinds of rough treatment, and which can be manufactured at home, is the polo cap, made of the same material as the suit or the overcoat.
Evening is the time of greatest danger to the teeth, as the acid mucus during sleep, unless neutralized, will have eight hours of uninterrupted opportunity to attack the enamel.
APPLES AS A MEDICINE.
The medicinal value of apples is not half appreciated, said Dr. J. L. Selkirk. To men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish, the acids of the apple serve to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice, skin eruptions, and kindred evils. The malic acid of ripe apples, raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also true that such ripe fruit as the apple, pear and plum, taken without sugar, diminish acidity of the stomach rather than provoke it, as is popularly, but erroneously supposed. Their juices are converted into alkaline carbonate, which tends to counteract acidity.
INFANTS' CLOTHING.
There is nothing so pretty for a baby as all white. French nainsook is the best material. Use cashmere flannels for skirts. No one uses linen skirts in these days. The little knitted or crocheted booties are always dainty, and besides they keep the tiny feet so comfortable. They may be made of silk or Shetland floss. If for warmth, by all means use wool. Linen shirts are not used for infants, but either silk, or very fine, soft wool. The latter will shrink unless dried over a form which stretches them to their full size.
For the first short clothes of a baby there is no difference made on account of the sex of the little one, other than a little girl's clothes are a little more fussy with laces and frills, while those of a little boy run to plain effects.

Selected Recipes
HOW TO MAKE AN OMELETTE.
'Do show me how to cook an omelet,' said a friend, as she saw me about to prepare one for breakfast. 'I never have them twice alike; sometimes it will turn over just right, but more often it is either too hard or too soft, or it sticks, until I am so discouraged I have almost given up having omelets and fall back on plain boiled or scrambled eggs.'
Therefore, I proceeded to give her some of the results of my latest experience in this line. For a long time I have used boiling water in omelets, thinking it made them less tough than when milk was used. But one morning I had more cream than I could use before it would sour, and I thought I would put it with the eggs and have a sort of scrambled, cream eggs. I used about one-fourth of a cup for two eggs, beating the eggs but slightly. Then with salt and pepper right at hand, on the edge of the stove, and a hot platter near by, I put one teaspoon of butter into a hot granite pan. Now this pan makes quite a difference in the result, so I will tell you about it. It is perfectly flat on the bottom, and touches the stove all round, not merely in the centre, as is the case with some regular omelet pans. The sides of the pan are straight, not flaring, and one would naturally think they would interfere with the turning out of the finished product, but to my surprise they did not.
I started to make scrambled eggs, remember, and I had no intention of trying to fold them into an omelet, but the instant the eggs touched the hot pan, which, by the way, was over a gas flame, they began to cook at once round the edge and boil up in the centre. I lifted the pan quickly to reduce the heat, and accidentally tilted it toward me slightly, and to my delight the thickened egg slid away from the edge toward the middle, and I gave it another turn to one side, letting the liquid part cover the bare part of the pan, and before I could think what I was trying to do, another layer of egg had become thick, and a tip of the pan and a plek at one edge with my knife made this slip down along the centre. By this time there was but a small portion of liquid egg

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in the mass, and I knew it would thicken by its own heat when folded, so I quickly sifted on a bit of pepper and salt, slipped the knife under the part nearest the handle and with one or two touches that part was doubled over, and then the whole slipped and flopped over—there is no other word for the process—on to the platter.
The whole process, from the time I put the butter into the pan, took just three minutes. I timed the work the next morning, because I had recently read a recipe from good authority describing the process of making one of four eggs in a spider twice as large as my pan, and it gave ten minutes as the time required, and my questioning of this fact led me to see just how long it would take. This omelet proved to be so much more juicy, tender, and in every way satisfactory, than many I have made, that I reasoned that the quick heat from the uniformly heated pan and the extra amount of fat from the cream, which enabled it to slide away from the edge, and let the next portion cook without sticking had much to do with the success. The whole under surface was a delicate brown, almost crisp, and the inside juicy and full of tiny, distinct particles of the unbeaten, but jelly-like whites. The same process has been followed many times since that morning, and with uniformly good results.
"But," said my friend, "there is a knack in it. You make every tilt of the pan and every turn of your wrist, and every touch of your knife count, and those are the points which, one in simply reading a description of the process cannot comprehend."—Mary J. Lincoln, in the 'Inter-Ocean.'
FORWARDING RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.
Readers have recently asked us for the address of parties who would be glad to have religious papers and books sent to them. A correspondent writes that Mr. W. F. Brett, Canyon, P.O., Alta., N.W.T., says there is great need for religious books among the new settlers in that locality and for their Sabbath-schools. If any reader cares to mail one good book to the above address, it would greatly help the Christian workers in that region.
At the last meeting of the Western Y. C. T. U. held in Welcome Hall, Montreal, Mrs. Cole spoke of the need of good reading mat-

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ter in India: Hundreds of thousands of educated natives, who speak English as they do their native tongue, were hungering for good literature. Such papers as the 'Northern Messenger,' 'British Workman,' 'Ram's Horn,' 'Sunday-school Times,' 'Youth's Companion,' papers of a high religious and literary tone, were in great demand. Anything sent should have these characteristics, and be at the same time unobtrusively national. An appeal was made to those who had such papers, and also good magazines, to send them to the Western Y.C.T.U., Welcome Hall, corner of St. Antoine and Mountain streets, Montreal, when they would be duly mailed to India.
POEM WANTED.
Miss Jessie Scott, Melville Cross, Ont., will be greatly obliged if some reader could send her the words of 'Annie and Willie's Christmas.' She says it is a story of a little boy and girl whose mother had died and whose father was bankrupt. He told them there could be no Santa Claus this year, and sent them to bed. When in bed they talked about Christmas and said there must be a Santa Claus, that there always was when mamma lived. They decided to pray for what they wanted and their father hearing the prayer felt sorry for what he had said and bought them everything they wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Why CATARRH Returns.

Why does Catarrh of the Head often get better in the summer and return in the fall? Because dry weather drives the Catarrh germs to the interior of the body.

The only way to permanently CURE Catarrh is to kill the germs that cause it. Snuffs and local washes cannot do this. Yet, if it is not done, the coming winter will be like the previous ones or worse. For the germs multiply like every other living thing. When they become too numerous in the head they will spread down into the chest and lungs. This is almost sure to happen if you did not get entirely free during the summer. Their invasion of the lungs is only a question of time. Their increase there, means,



CONSUMPTION. Why run such risk? Catarrh of the Head is easy to cure under the proper treatment. Dr. Sproule can do it quickly. Let him take it in hand now. You will then pass the coming winter and all following ones in health and comfort. You will no longer disgust your friends with your hawking and blowing and spitting. You will breathe easily. You will think clearly.

For your head will not be heavy with Catarrh. You will find yourself filled with new energy and ambition, and life itself will look brighter. For all the strength that your system is now wasting, in fighting the Catarrh germs, will then be yours to use.

Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

- Do you spit up slime? Are your eyes watery? Does your nose feel full? Does your nose discharge? Do you sneeze a good deal? Do crusts form in the nose? Do you have pain across the eyes? Is your hearing beginning to fail? Are you losing your sense of smell? Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning? Are there buzzing noises in your ears? Do you have pains across the front of your head? Do you feel drooping in back part of throat?

Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes.

- Do you take cold easily? Is your breathing too quick? Do you raise frothy material? Is your voice hoarse and husky? Have you a dry hacking cough? Do you feel worn out on rising? Do you feel all stuffed up inside? Are you gradually losing strength? Have you a disgust for fatty food? Have you a sense of weight on chest? Have you a scratchy feeling in throat? Do you cough worse at night and morning? Do you get short of breath when walking?

If you think you have Catarrh you can have your case diagnosed FREE by answering the above questions and sending them to DR. SPROULE, B.A. (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service.) English Catarrh Specialist, Nos. 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

In the United States there are about ten thousand Covenanters, known also as Reformed Presbyterians.

Ira D. Sankey proposes to establish a training school for gospel singers. He believes there is a demand for such an institution.

The Rev. M. Baxter and another distributed about twenty thousand French Gospels at the Paris exhibition on Oct. 13, 14, 15, 16.

General William Booth is coming over to the United States next year to take charge of the work of the Salvation Army in that country for a time.

Under a government scheme of educational reform, the Bible has been introduced as a book of instruction into the public national schools of Argentina, South America.

Dr. Cncken, professor of history in the University of Gieszen, says the last words of Bismarck were: 'Dear Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief, and receive me into thy heavenly kingdom.'

Bramwell Booth, chief of the staff of the Salvation Army, has written a book entitled 'Servants of all.' It is a review of the call, character and labors of officers of the Salvation Army.

The cannibal islanders of Erromango, where the missionary John Williams was murdered, have contributed a hundred and fifty pounds towards printing the New Testament in their language.

The Marchioness of Bute, accompanied by a son and daughter, has left for Palestine, taking with her the heart of the late Marquis for burial on Mount Olivet, in accordance with his desire.

The first woman medical missionary to Puerto Rico has just been commissioned by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. She is Dr. Nellie S. Sheehan, of Minneapolis, and a graduate of the University of Minnesota.

The 'Endeavor World' states that a candle, a marked copy of the New Testament and good reading-matter have been furnished each cell in the New Jersey penitentiary by the Montclair, N.J., C. E. Society.

There are eighty-one Nonconformists in the new British House of Commons, of whom twenty-one are Congregationalists, twenty-two Presbyterians, twenty-five Methodists, four Friends, seven Unitarians and two Baptists.

Sir George Williams celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday on Oct. 11, and was the recipient of many congratulatory messages. In the evening he presided over the twelfth anniversary meeting of Clapham Junction Y.M.C.A.

The Mayor of Southend, finding that the collection at a Salvation Army meeting over which he presided fell short of the amount needed, left the chair, took up a collection-plate and went from pew to pew. The required sum, eight pounds seven shillings and twopence, was obtained.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., addressing a young people's meeting in Belfast, said there would be no remedy for the drink curse until the people of the country rose in their might and taught parliament and the press and all concerned that the thing must not go on.

Great excitement has been caused at Milan, says the 'Times' correspondent, by the decision of the Republican and Socialist Municipal Council to establish at the cost of the municipality a daily refectory for all children attending communal schools.

Ninety-four different volumes have been issued up to date in the Moody Colportage Library, their combined circulation being 3,745,899. They include six books in Swedish, four in Danish-Norwegian, three in German, and one has recently been added in Spanish to meet the call for Gospel literature in Spanish.

By the death of a well known Clapham lady (says the 'Daily Chronicle') many policemen in London have lost a benefactor. In every case of conviction in the metropolitan police courts for cruelty to animals the lady cut out the newspaper report, enclosed with it a postal order for half-a-crown, and posted it to the policeman who prosecuted.

The Duchess of Fife gave a tea-and-coffee supper to the fisher-girls at the new buildings of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, recently opened at Great Yarmouth. This year there is a fleet of 404 Scottish fishing-boats in Yarmouth alone, with crews, numbering some four thousand, and fifteen hundred Scotch fisher-girls to cure the herrings.

British and Boer have been fraternizing in Johannesburg at a Good Templar reunion, when Herr Brocksma, the Boer Grand Chief Templar of Central South Africa (who was on General Joubert's staff till invalided) welcomed Major-General Wavel to preside, the meeting concluding with 'God save the Queen.' The grand secretary, Walter Scott, is a Scotchman, and they have forty-four lodges and about four thousand British and Boer residential members.

At a meeting at the City Temple, the Rev. F. B. Meyer was elected president of the Free Churches of London, a position for which, especially in view of the forthcoming simultaneous mission, his experience peculiarly fits him. This appointment will give great opportunities for usefulness in connection with the religious life of the Free Churches, and Mr Meyer has already arranged to visit fifty-six centres, preaching and holding meetings for the quickening of spiritual life.

Canon Mason, preaching in Westminster Abbey, said the conscience of England was not half aroused in the matter of the drink evil. If more proofs of this were needed one might be found in

the way the government treated the request from the leading men of English Christianity that they should bring forward legislation on the basis of the reports of the Licensing Commission. If only England were not apathetic about such things, no government, even though it might have a majority of two hundred, would dare to trifle with the demand for a remedy.

An old ecclesiastical dignity, that of mitred abbot, will soon be revived in England. Mitres will be conferred upon the abbots in the new Roman Catholic Westminster Cathedral shortly after the opening, and the ceremonial is expected to be of the most impressive kind. Dr. Gasquet will be among the recipients. There is already one mitred abbot in England—the Right Rev. Wilfrid Hipwood, of the Cistercian Abbey at Coalville, near Leicester. The jurisdiction of these dignitaries is purely monastic, as is indicated symbolically by the fact that the crook of the crossier, which is made of carved wood, is turned inward. They have the right to confer the tonsure and minor orders on their own monks.

The possibilities of training the orphan children in India left after the famine are illustrated by the School of Industrial Arts at Ahmednagar, which was organized on its present basis just two years ago by the Rev. James Smith. The school was visited on Sept. 6 by the governor of Bombay and Lady Northcote, who expressed the deepest interest in the institution and unqualified approval of the system in operation. In all the departments 373 boys are in attendance. Since last January eighty-three boys and twenty-six girls have left the school and are earning their own living. In the industrial department at present are ninety-four boys and twenty girls, the most of whom are learning rug-making. Last year, the first year of the experiment, nearly a hundred trained hands were supplied to the factory of the Indian Industrial Missions. The cost of maintenance has been met entirely by funds raised in India.

In their readiness to resume work in perilous districts in China the women are not one whit behind the men. Here is what a missionary teacher, who barely escaped with her life from her post in the interior to safety on the coast, writes in a private letter of the place where the roof was burned over her head and her life was in danger from the mob and the soldiers and the peril of midnight flight near hostile villages. 'That night, as we were fleeing from Weihsien, as I looked back and saw the flames rising behind me, I thought, these flames will kindle a wonderful work for God in this place, and then how glad and happy we shall be. I am more than ever anxious to go back and begin work again, and Weihsien and the people there are dearer to me than ever before.'

The life of the average Chinese convert, says the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, D.D., founder of the China Inland Mission, is above the life of the average church member in Christian countries. In the interior of China we have a high type of people to deal with, and when they become converted they make the best of Christians. The strong winds of persecution separate the chaff from the wheat, and we know that our converts are honest. Chinese converts take the Bible to be literally true, and you obey its teachings with such zeal that even we missionaries are astonished. They heal the sick by prayer and cast out devils in the name of Christ. In a number of cases I have known toothache to be instantaneously cured by prayer. Our converts never miss a church meeting if they can attend it. Some will walk twenty miles to a prayer meeting. They are generous and hospitable. I never went to bed hungry. It is nearly half a century since I started the China Inland Mission, and from then to the present time we have never taken up a collection, but depended entirely upon voluntary contributions.

Every Sunday, says the London 'Christian Herald,' there is a weekly procession of scores, nay, in the long street through which it passed, of hundreds of children, varying in age from six to sixteen, all going to the public-houses to get the Sunday dinner-beer. The majority of these little folks were under ten years of age; and of them the larger number were little girls, nicely dressed, save here and there a 'slummer,' thin, sickly, ill-clad, and dirty. They carried all sorts of pitchers and tins, some small, but most of them meant for a quart. It was a similar demonstration. Having some little time to spare (says a clerical correspondent to the 'Daily News'), I followed some of the little 'servers' into a gorgeous public-house, crowded chiefly with men. The atmosphere was foul with breath, the odor of dirty clothes, unwashed skins, and beer. The men were talking at their loudest, every few words interlarded with an oath. Jest was flung across this seething, drinking mass—coarse, rude, and hateful. Into this crowd of drinkers these tiny messengers with their pitchers thrust their way. It is said that sweets are given by some publicans to children to encourage them to come for the dinner-beer.

The Pilgrim's Progress,' says the 'Christian Intelligencer,' is not read as generally as in a previous generation; or as much as would be profitable, but remains a book of which Froude truthfully remarked 'time cannot impair its interest, or intellectual progress make it cease to be true to experience. Attention has lately been called to its author by the unveiling of a Bunyan memorial window in the Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, the 'South London's new Cathedral,' as it has been called. The window contains an excellent medallion portrait of Bunyan with the dates 1628-1688, and the well known scene of Christian losing his burden at the Cross. The noticeable features of this event were that the window occupies a place in an

Episcopal church, was unveiled by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Rochester, and that the address of the occasion was delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury. It is a testimony to both the growth of Christian catholicity, and an appreciation of the oneness of Christian experience. The Church which cast the 'inspired tinker' into prison as a non-conformist now gives him a place among the poets and preachers who have reflected honor on the nation.

PROVIDENTIAL PROTECTION DURING THE SIEGE OF PEKIN.

(James H. Ingram, M.D., Tungho, China, in Boston 'Congregationalist'.)

Among the perils to which the missionaries in Pekin were exposed during the fifty-five days of their siege were fire, sword, famine and subterranean mines. A few days after our arrival at the British legation, when a strong west wind was blowing, we were alarmed by the sight of a mighty volume of black smoke rising out of the adjacent buildings, set on fire by kerosene. Our fire pumps were put to work. Men, women and children passed buckets of water, but even then it seemed as though we must be destroyed. Prayers were going up to him who stilled the winds on the Sea of Galilee; and our petitions were heard. The wind was changed so that the conflagration swept through the property of our foes until it had burned itself out.

At another time one of the members of our mission was remarking that 'if they should tire the Hanlin Academy, with the gale blowing as it is to-day, there would be no possibility of our salvation.' Hanlin Academy, or the Imperial Chinese University, was founded two thousand years ago and was the oldest institution of its kind in existence. In its courts were the productions of the sages of China. It was the Mecca of the literati; and the common people revered it as of divine origin. Scarcely had this conversation ceased when to our horror we saw black smoke rising from the very spot about which we had been talking. Soon the wind carried it over us in thick, angry clouds, which seemed to presage our speedy extermination.

Again we called out our fire brigade, and as we worked we prayed. The gale was again turned and the billows of flame were driven along parallel to our wall, and the second time we were delivered by miraculous intervention from destruction by fire. There were many other fires started by the enemy to drive us out. They only stopped when there was nothing more to burn. Hundreds of acres of the city were thus turned to ashes in their mad fury.

Then they devised a plan of accomplishing their diabolical purpose by the employment of fire darts. These arrows were iron spears. The butts were wound with cloth saturated with oil. They were fired from mortars over the legation. Their hope was to lodge them in the roofs of the buildings. But again they accomplished their purpose in the quarters of the native Christians, in this way, destroying several large buildings.

MR. GOFORTH INTERVIEWED. THE HONAN MISSION.

The Rev. W. S. McTavish writes in the 'Presbyterian Review': Having had the privilege a few days ago of interviewing the Rev. J. Goforth, the first Canadian missionary appointed to Honan, I give here the substance of the interview.

(1) What extent of territory is there in Honan? Honan is one of the northern central provinces of China, and embraces an area of 58,000 square miles. (2) What is the population? Twenty millions, or about four times that of Canada. (3) What are the religions of the people? Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism. Some one has compared these three to three serpents, each of which has swallowed all but the head of another. (4) When was the mission opened? In 1838. (5) Over how large a section of the province did your work extend? Over a portion equal to about twenty-five counties in Ontario. (6) What was the character of your work? Preaching, dealing privately with inquirers, and selling Bibles. (7) What is the character of the people? They are wild and fond of fighting and are frequently at war among themselves. (8) Was your work hopeful? Yes, though we met with opposition, and sometimes very bitter opposition, yet we were always at liberty to speak to the people, and frequently to enormous crowds. (9) Were there many converts there when you left? In the Changtefu district alone there were on our roll the names of two hundred persons, one hundred of whom were baptized. (10) What were the prospects before the Boxer movement began? Never brighter. Inquiries were literally coming in hundreds. Often we had to preach all day long, so eager were the people to hear the Gospel. (11) Is there any truth in the statement that the missionaries are responsible for the Boxer movement? None whatever. I never heard in China that saying so often quoted, 'First the missionary, then the consul, then the general.' The British Premier must have got that from some opponent of missions. Did you ever know the British government to send a consul to protect a missionary? Or would the man who has been cured of ophthalmia by a missionary, or the man whose running sore had been healed, or the man whose broken bone had been set, be mean enough to turn around and kill the missionary? (12) What led to the Boxer movement? Two things mainly. One was the greed of other nations, each of which was trying to secure a portion of Chinese territory, calling it 'a sphere of influence.' The Boxers are patriots, perhaps badly advised, and foolishly led; nevertheless patriots who seek to prevent the dismemberment of their country. The other cause of the uprising was the high-

handed and supercilious manner in which the Roman Catholic missionaries dealt not only with the common people, but with the Chinese officials. (13) The Boxers handed your party pretty roughly on your way to the coast? They did. I received nine sword cuts and eight blows with clubs. All that was left our family was worth less than two dollars. (14) Is the mission property destroyed? Probably. (15) Do you suppose the Chinese Christians have suffered? It is almost certain they have. (16) Do you expect to return to China? Yes. (17) When? Here Mr. Goforth doubtfully shook his head, but replied, 'As soon as the nations have effected a settlement with China.'

INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

The work done by the Leitch family in connection with missions in Ceylon is well known and much regret will be felt at the news of a terrible injury received by one of the brothers. The Chicago correspondent of the Boston 'Congregationalist' writes: 'Friends of missions will be pained to hear of the accident in Austin, Chicago, on Sunday evening, Oct. 28, of which Mr. George W. Leitch was a victim. He and his brother, with two assistants, were preparing the tanks, which contained acetylene, for the stereopticon exhibition to be given later in the evening. The views were of scenes in Ceylon and were intended to deepen the interest already taken in the mission work of that country, and to which Mr. Leitch, his brother, and his sisters have devoted their lives. Mr. George Leitch was stooping over one of the tanks when an explosion took place which hurled him over the seats of the church, destroyed its windows and did other serious damage. Fortunately, the others were in the vestibule and, with the exception of slight bruises and burns suffered from a successful attempt to quench the flames, escaped injury. The right hand of Mr. Leitch was blown off, one of his legs badly injured and he was severely bruised and burned. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. He seems to be recovering from his injuries. The Ministers' Meeting sent one of its number with a message of sympathy to him, and many who have heard him speak and know of his devotion to a noble cause will feel for him and his family a sympathy which they may not be able to express.'

THE OPEN DOOR.

The Open Door for China! Doors that are closed shut in Squalor and superstition And the old, old shapes of sin; The sin of the Primal Peoples, Cunning and fierce and fell, With foul untruth and lack of ruth, And hate as deep as Hell.

The Open Door for China! And hail to the coming light! For blinded eyes and stifled cries Are there in her awful night. The light of the White Man's Gospel—The light of the White Man's Law—Woman and slave to lift and save From the 'ancient dragon's' maw.

Blood of the pale young martyrs, New-slain for the White Man's creed—Of the mighty tree that is yet to be It waters the fertile seed. Their happy eyes shall see it From the Place of the Golden Floor; They failed—they died? Their hands set wide —The leaves of the 'Open Door'! —Blanche M. Channing, in the Boston 'Journal.'

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George Sherman, of Kingsville, Ont., says he has used Hood's Sarsaparilla in his family for a number of years, and it has become the household remedy. He says he has great reason to speak of its merit since it has saved the life of his little boy now 12 years old. The child was under the doctor's care, owing to bad blood. Finally, the doctor said he could do no more, and advised the parents to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks after the child began taking it there was a marked improvement in his health, which continued until he was fully cured. Mr. Sherman takes Hood's every spring to fortify his system against disease.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tried for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better, and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling, and able to do his work.

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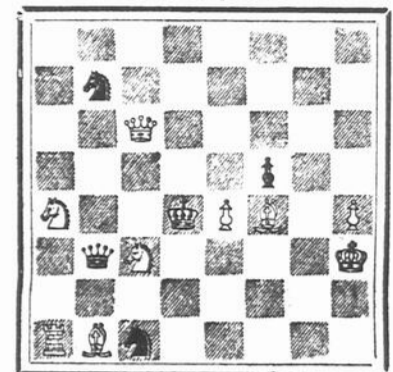


Chess Editor, 'Witness', Montreal.

Saturday, Nov. 17, 1900.

PROBLEM NO. 354.

By Philip H. Williams, London. (First prize in the Two-move Problem Tournament of the Manchester 'Weekly Times'.)



White—9 pieces. Solution Dec. 8.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Two-move Problem, No. 350. Tourney No. 23 and last. Sweet Violets.

Correct (final score) from H. W. Barry, Boston, Mass., 157; John Rodger, Jr., Genoa, Ont., 156; C. E. St. Maurice, Jr., Montreal, 153; L. C. Wurtele, Acton Vale, Que., 125; A. K. B. Ottawa, Ont., 114; Greenhorn, Ottawa, Ont., 96; James Lyman, Wolfville, N.S., 8; and A.R.F., Montreal, 4.

Criticism.—A little beauty. The problem-solving tournament has been very enjoyable. Freeman. A nice problem; in many points as near perfection as we usually get.—Macnab. A neat and carefully prepared problem, without any striking features.—Wellport. Certainly a pretty production, well-deserving a prize.—Greenhorn. Combines proportion, strategy, variety and beauty of mates in as neat a frame as has appeared in your column for quite a time.—St. Maurice. A cautious key move.—Rodger. A very pleasant gathering of 'old friends', delicately poised and evenly balanced. An inactive White Rook as regards mates, detracts somewhat from economy; but nevertheless the technique is perfect, and B—Kt 6 (met by R x Kt), and Q—Q B 8 (stopped by Kt—B 3) make excellent 'tries'. Did not suspect you had so good a one as this in hiding for us.—Barry.

Solution to Three-move Problem, No. 351, by H. W. Barry. White K at Q R 8; Q at Q; R at K 4; Bs at K Kt 5 and K R 6; Kt at K R 4; pawns at Q R 5, Q Kt 4 and 5, Q B 3 and K 6—eleven pieces. Black K at Q B 3; pawns at Q Kt 4, Q 2 and 3, and K 2—six pieces. Author's key, 1 Q—R 5. Accidental solution, 1 B x P.

Author's key from Rodger, Wurtele, A. K. B. and Greenhorn. A beautiful solution from A.R.F. Both from St. Maurice. Criticism.—A masterly rook sacrifice; altogether a very fine problem.—Rodger. A quaint and very pleasing production.—Greenhorn. Mr. Barry has always been so careful of economy in his clever productions that one is led to suspect that the mischievous B at Kt 5 might have usurped the place of a pawn in the setting.—St. Maurice.

One of the games contested by the American champion on Nov. 3:

GAME 356.—Queen's Gambit.

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

CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT. In giving his name for our coming Correspondence Tournament, A. K. B. suggests two games between each pair of players, the same as in our Checker Tournament.

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which worked out most satisfactorily. 'Carrying on one game at a time,' he writes, 'is a waste of post-cards. In the match between the North and South of England two games each are being played.' Those wishing to play in this tournament are requested to send in their names at once. We want to include every reader of the paper who can spare the time. The regulations governing the contest will be made known in due course. The 'British Chess Magazine' for November, just issued, will be sent to the person making the next entry.

CHECKERS.

IN THE POST-CARD TOURNEY. Played between P. E. Jones, Woodstock, Ont., (Black), and C. E. St. Maurice, Jr., Montreal, (White), in the 'Witness' Correspondence Tournament.

Game 53—Dr. Jones's move. 11-15 11-15 3-12 11-15 6-9 23-19 21-22 25-22 11-14 13-6 8-11 8-11b 12-19 9-14 25-22 22-17 26-22 22-17 16-12 11-2 4-8 1-8 5-9 13-18 22-7 11-13 32-33 29-22 8-7 15-18 5-8 18-25 15-25 10-14 24-20a 30-26 29-22 20-16 7-11 10-14 9-13 19-23c 15-19 19-24 26-23 19-16 27-18 8-3 11-15 6-10 12-19 14-22 20-20 22-27 13-6 23-16 24-19 3-8 6-1 2-9 13-17 15-24 30-25 27-31 28-24 22-13 28-19 8-11 16-11a

Notes by C. E. St. Maurice, Jr. a—A slight and not unfavorable deviation from the usual 26-22. b—It will be noticed that White, could answer 9-13 by either 26-22 or 25-22, etc., with advantage. So Black has nothing better than to let the game drift into the old lines, and be content with a defensive game all through.

c—A good many players look upon this continuation as compromising, but it is perfectly safe, and considerably reduces the possibilities of attack for White arising out of 14-18, etc. d—This and White's next move, avoiding exchange, are made in order to retain as many Black men as possible on the centre of the board, for the future White king to operate upon.

e—Here Dr. Jones ceased to reply. It will be seen that, notwithstanding White's advantage in position, the win cannot be forced if properly defended, so the game is submitted as drawn.

PLAY TO BE RESUMED.

The conclusion of the first round leaves the following players qualified to play in the next round: White, 50 percent, or more, of their games: C. A. Veary, Montreal; C. E. St. Maurice, Jr., Montreal; Wm. Neale, Hagersville, Ont.; Angus Cameron, 1656 Canning street, Montreal; J. J. Trickey, 517 Board of Trade Building, Montreal; and James D. Rose, Blackheath, Ont.

Each of the above will now contest two games simultaneously with each other, the first being the opening move within a week will be counted out. The time between the receipt of other moves and the posting of answers should not extend forty-eight hours. No game will be recognized as played until the score shall have been forwarded. There will be four prizes, and the final winner will also be considered checker champion among 'Witness' readers.

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HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

TENDERS For Building Materials.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender,' will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, 3rd December, 1900, for the undermentioned materials: CUT STONE, RUBBLE STONE, BROKEN STONE, PORTLAND CEMENT, SAND. Specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained from Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer, at this office. The Harbor Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. DAVID SEATH, Secretary. 57 Common Street, Montreal, 16th November, 1900.

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ART ASSOCIATION.

Phillips Square. ART ASSOCIATION CLASSES. PAINTING CLASSES. A Painting Class (from the Draped Model) will be on Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock, commencing November 2nd. Fees, \$6.00 per month. ELEMENTARY DRAWING CLASS. The Elementary Drawing Class will commence November 1st, and will be held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 3.30 to 5 o'clock. Fees, \$4.00 per month. 20

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Founded 1893, by C. E. SEIFERT, 938 & 940 Dorchester St., near Mountain. Bell Tel. Up 961. Development in all branches of Music. Terms: Strictly as in European Conservatories. Consultation hour, 4 to 5 daily. For prospectus apply to Mrs. C. E. SEIFERT, Director. Education Department now open.

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TIMMIS, NOBLE & CO. Manufacturing Stationers, Large Bankrupt Stock of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, etc., Selling under 50c. Pens, Inks, Muellage, Envelopes, Not Paper, Pencils. 759 CRAIG STREET.

Summer Resorts.

Hotel Jefferson.

102, 104, 106 East 15th St., N.Y., 2 Doors East of Union Square, (4th avenue.) Most central location in New York. In the midst of the business, amusement and shopping district. Take the 4th Ave. car from Grand Central Depot to 15th street, only ten minutes' ride. SINGLE ROOMS, \$1.00 up. AMERICAN PLAN, \$2.50 up. Rooms, with private bath, \$2.00 up. A quiet, home-like hotel for ladies and families desiring to spend a few days in town. Write for Illustrated Guide to New York. J. E. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.



Black Diamond Line.

LAST SAILINGS for CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D. ONLY. SS. CAPE BRETON... On or about Nov. 19. For further particulars regarding freight or passage apply to KINGMAN & Co., Telephone Main 57. 14 Place Royale.

Summer Travel.

TICKETS BY STEAMERS.

CAMPANA and BONAVISTA to lower ports. CUBA, MELBOURNE, OCEAN, PERSIA and ALEXANDRIA to Upper St. Lawrence and Great Lakes. LOW RATES WEST—Toronto, single, \$6.00, return \$10.00. Cleveland and Toledo, single, \$12.00, return \$20.00. Further particulars from W. M. HENRY, 116 St. Peter St., Mechanics' Inst. Bldg. Tel. Main 2646. General Steamship Agency.



THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1900. Str. DUCHESSE OF YORK Will receive Freight TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS for Isle Perrot, St. Anne's, Auxois Point, Oka, Com, Hudson, Pt. Aux Anglais, St. Placide, Rigaud, St. Andrews, French Church Wharf, Carleton, Pt. Fortune, etc. Leave Canal Basin, Wednesday and Saturday, 6 a.m. Str. PRINCESS Will receive Freight TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS for McAllister's, Greece's Point, Stouffville, Grenville, Hawkesbury, L'Orignal, Lafreives, Montebello, Papineauville Village, Brown's Wharf, Wendover, Thurso, Clarence, Rockland, Cumberland, Prince's Wharf, Templeton, Ottawa, etc.

STR. PRINCESS will leave Canal Basin, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m. sharp (instead of 6.30 p.m.) on and after October 2nd. Shippers will take notice of change of time. E. W. SHEPHERD, Managing Director.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

A Rare Chance for Private Families.

200 Barrels of the finest Almeria Grapes ever imported. For sale at very low prices. —BY— Walter Paul, Family Grocer, Cor. Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts.

Professional.

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NOTARY and COMMISSIONER for Que., Ont., N.S., N.B., and Man., ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES. Money to Lend on 1st and 2nd Mortgages. 11 St. Sacrament St. Tel. Main 1177.

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SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c., TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET. ROBT. C. SMITH, Q.C. FRED. H. MARKEY, GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

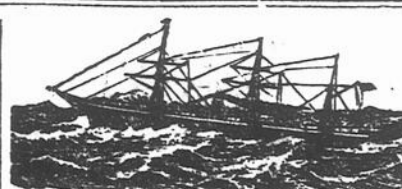
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ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH. 23 and 25 St. Maurice Street (Cor. St. Henry street.) Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.



DOMINION LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE. Steamer. From Montreal. From Quebec. 'ROMAN'... Nov. 17, daylight, direct. 'SUMNER'... From Portland. VANCOUVER... From Portland. DOMINION... Dec. 8, 2 p.m. CAMBROWAN... Dec. 22, 2 p.m. VANCOUVER... Dec. 22, 2 p.m. *This steamer does not carry passengers. Rates First Cabin, \$50.00 and upward, single; \$100 return, according to berth. Second Cabin, \$35.00 single; \$65.00 return. Steerage to Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, \$20.00. Steerage outfits furnished free. Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

BOSTON SERVICE.

SS. COMMONWEALTH, Nov. 14, Dec. 12. SS. NEW ENGLAND, from Boston, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1901. For further information, apply to any agent of the Company, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., 77 St. Sacrament St. General Agents, Montreal.

REPORT AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

SS. Alcides... 4,500 tons St. Neuman... 4,500 tons SS. Almor... 7,500 " SS. Lakonia... 7,500 " SS. Amarnythia... 5,500 " (gold storage). SS. Heredia... 3,500 " SS. Marina... 3,500 " SS. Heredia... 3,500 " (gold storage). SS. Indrani... 5,800 " SS. Orbia... 3,300 " SS. Kastalia... 6,500 " SS. Salacia... 7,000 " SS. (gold storage). SS. Triton... 6,000 " New Steamer Building... 7,500 "

GLASGOW SERVICE.

SS. MARINA (gold storage)... Nov. 15. SS. AMARYNTHIA... Nov. 20. From St. John, N.B. SS. ALCIDES... Dec. 6. SS. HEREDIA... Dec. 20. SS. AMARYNTHIA... Jan. 3. Agents—Glasgow: Donaldson Bros.

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Weekly London Service. From PORTLAND. 'SS. ENDEAVOR'... Nov. 17. 'SS. RIBSTON'... Nov. 20. 'SS. TYNEDEALE'... Nov. 27. 'SS. IONA'... Dec. 1. 'SS. CERYONIA'... Dec. 8. From Montreal. SS. DEVONA (gold storage)... Nov. 18. LEITH SERVICE. SS. FREMONA... Nov. 14. *Chartered.

Agents—Calcutta, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Penarth Road, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE LINED in special steamers of both lines.

Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western Hemisphere. For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or THE ROBERT REFORM CO., Limited, 2nd and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

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The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA and MANCHESTER. It is proposed to dispatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

SUMMER SERVICE. 'MANCHESTER TRADER'... From Montreal. 'MANCHESTER CORPORATION'... Nov. 20. WINTER SERVICE. VIA HALIFAX, N.S. From St. John, N.B. 'MANCHESTER COMMERCE'... Dec. 3. 'MANCHESTER CITY'... Dec. 15. *Fitted with cold storage. Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Hamburg-American Line TO HAMBURG.

FRISIA... Nov. 30. WESTPHALIA... Dec. 14. LAKE ARMBURG... Dec. 29. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in CANADA OR WESTERN STATES. For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any Railway Agent, or to HUBBARD, WITBY & CO., Limited, Agents, 44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S

BEAVER LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. The Last Passenger Steamer Sailing From Montreal This Year. The fine and large new R. M. S. 'LAKE CHAMPLAIN,' 9,000 Tons, Twin Screws, Bilge Keels, will sail from MONTREAL for LIVERPOOL, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, at daybreak. Passengers embarking the evening of the 21st, after 8 o'clock.

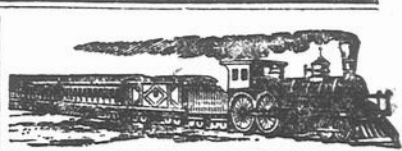
WINTER SAILINGS FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

LAKE MEGANTIC... Nov. 7. LAKE SUPERIOR... Dec. 14. LAKE ONTARIO... Dec. 30. First Cabin—Single, \$47.50, and upwards. Round trip, \$90.00, and upwards. Second Cabin—Single, \$32.00 and \$37.50. Round trip, \$65.00 and \$71.25. According to location and number of persons in room. STERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, \$24.50 and \$28.50.

The only Canadian Steamship line calling at the Port of Queenstown. Book early to secure good berths. Apply to any agent of the line, or to ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 6 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

suited for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 16-lb. packages at \$1 per 100 lbs.



CANADIAN PACIFIC OTTAWA TRAIN SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL: Leave Windsor St. Station, 7.30 a.m., 10.25 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 7.10 p.m. Leave Place Viger Station, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m. ARRIVE OTTAWA: Central Station 12.45 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.40 p.m. Union Station, 12.40 p.m., *1.10 p.m., 9.45 p.m., *1.40 a.m. FROM OTTAWA: Leave Union Station *4.15 a.m., 8.45 a.m., *2.35 p.m., 5.45 p.m. Leave Central Station 6.15 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 4.25 p.m. ARRIVE MONTREAL: Windsor St. Station *8 a.m., 9.35 a.m., 11.10 a.m., *6.10 p.m., 6.40 p.m. Place Viger Station 12.55 p.m., 10 p.m. *Daily. Other trains week days only.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

129 ST. JAMES ST. (next Post Office).

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: 7.00 a.m., Hemmingford, Massena Springs. 7.40 a.m., Local Express for Toronto. 8.00 a.m., Portland, Quebec, Sorel. 8.40 a.m., New York via D. & H. 8.55 a.m., Quebec, Portland, Cornwall. *9.00 a.m., International Limited, Toronto, London, Detroit and Chicago. 9.01 a.m., Boston and New York via C. V.R. 1.35 p.m., St. Johns and St. Albans. 4.00 p.m., Arthursburg and Island Pond. 4.00 p.m., Hemmingford, Port Cornwall. 4.45 p.m., Waterloo, St. Johns, Rouse's Pt. 5.00 p.m., Waterloo via St. Lambert. 5.15 p.m., Brockville. 5.20 p.m., St. Hyacinthe. *5.50 p.m., Boston, New York via C.V.R. *7.00 p.m., New York via D. & H. 7.15 p.m., St. Cesaire via C.V. *8.00 p.m., Local Express for Toronto. *8.20 p.m., Quebec, Portland, Cornwall. *9.00 p.m., Boston, New York via C.V.R. 10.30 p.m., Toronto, Detroit, Chicago. For Suburban Train Service consult Time Tables. *Daily. All other trains run daily ex. Sun.

FAST SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Fast trains leave Montreal daily, ex. Sun., at 9.50 a.m. and 4.10 p.m., arr. Ottawa 12.15 noon and 6.30 p.m. Local trains for all C. A. R. points to Ottawa leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m. daily ex. Sun., and 5.50 p.m. daily.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

137 St. James St., and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, June 18, 1900 trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows: THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydney, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces. THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup. THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.00 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m., and at Ste. Flavie at 8.00 p.m. THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Ste. Flavie daily, except Saturday, at 4.50 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 7.00 p.m., and Levis at 11.45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m. ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B. ACCOMMODATION leaves Levis at 11.45 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m. ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily except Sunday, at 4.20 p.m., and accommodation from Nicolet arrives in Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.45 a.m. Vestibule trains with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-class Coaches on the Maritime Express. Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax. Sleeping Cars on Local Express. D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,

Cor. Atwater Ave. and St. Antoine St. Whole Wheat Bread, Fancy Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and Candies, Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans on Saturday. WINNER OF THE SILVER CUP, THE HIGHEST PRIZE FOR CANADA, given by Colonial Bread Show, Sept. 8 to 15, London, Eng. Tel. Mt. 15.

GIVE BULLER BREAD

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOVRIL



The Guaranteed Product of Prime Ox Beef.

BOVRIL makes a "Cordon Bleu" of every Cook.

By its use the perfection of appetizing cookery is secured, and the delicious flavor of Fresh Lean Meat is given to even the most tasteless dish.

Soups, gravies and all made dishes are strengthened and enriched by the addition of a spoonful of BOVRIL.

AUTOMATIC DOOR SPRING AND CHECK.

"THE PULLMAN" has all the improvements and works like a charm. Also, the old ECLIPSE Door Spring, well-known in the market, and repairs for same

L. J. A. SURVEYER, Iron Monger,
6 Main Street.



EAST WARD Municipal Election.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that the election for the office of Alderman No. 1, for the East Ward of the City, will be held on

**FRIDAY, the 23rd day of
November instant.**

The polls will be opened in the said Ward at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and closed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the following places, to wit:—

Poll No. 1.—At or near No. 130 Champ de Mars street, comprises Electoral Districts Nos. 1 and 7, bounded by Bonsecours, Craig, St. Gabriel and Notre Dame streets.

Poll No. 2.—At or near No. 1596 Notre Dame street, comprises Electoral Districts Nos. 2 and 3, bounded by St. Vincent, Notre Dame, St. Gabriel and St. Therese streets.

Poll No. 3.—At or near No. 22 Jacques Cartier square, comprises Electoral Districts Nos. 4 and 5, bounded by Jacques Cartier square, Notre Dame, St. Vincent, St. Therese and St. Gabriel streets, and River St. Lawrence.

Poll No. 4.—At or near No. 1494 Notre Dame street, comprises Electoral Districts Nos. 6 and 8, bounded by Victor, Bonsecours, Notre Dame streets, Jacques Cartier square, and River St. Lawrence.

Poll No. 5.—At or near No. 1444 Notre Dame street, comprises Electoral Districts Nos. 9, 10 and 11, bounded by Lacroix, Craig, Bonsecours, Victor streets and River St. Lawrence.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is further given that the following persons are candidates at said election, to wit:—

- BERGER, CHS.,** contractor, No. 1604 Notre Dame street;
- LAPOINTE, LOUIS A.,** gentleman, No. 886 St. Andre street;
- ST. AUBIN, CLEOPHAS,** contractor, No. 102 St. Dominique street.

(Signed),

L. O. DAVID,

Returning Officer.

City Hall,
Montreal, 15th Nov., 1900.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—In connection with the above subject I wrote you some three weeks ago regarding one deplorable aspect or result of the excessive musical performances in our churches at the present day. Allow me now to refer to another aspect of their sinfulness.

Since in the fulness of time the light of the gospel has spread abroad from Israel and the command has been given, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,' the gifts or tithes which God still requires of us are no longer to be expended on ceremonial services, which are now done away, or on such sinful performances as in the present day have, with many, taken their place. Can any Christian congregation justify its action in spending annually from \$200 to \$2,000 (or even more) upon organs and 'singing men and singing women,' while the money could and ought to be applied for missions or otherwise spreading the knowledge of the truth throughout the world dwelling in darkness. For this we have clear and distinct authority, while for the other we have no authority from God either in the Old Testament or in the New.

There is a loud and prolonged cry for much more abundant funds for mission work, both home and foreign, and in such circumstances how can the churches justify their action in spending large sums of money annually upon the sensual worship of these 'Sunday concerts' in their several congregations? These musical performances are alien to the true spirit of worship, apart altogether from their cost, but it is an aggravation of the evil when they divert to self-indulgence that which should be devoted to the extension of God's cause. 'Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings.' (Malachi iii., 8.) Who can justify this? REVERENCE.
Montreal, Nov. 14, 1900.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARELESSNESS

Is Perpetual Suffering and an Early Grave.

Don't Neglect the Earliest Signs of Dyspepsia or Indigestion—They Develop Quickly if Not Banished by the Use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

It is a strange commentary on the inconsistency of human nature, that a man is infinitely more careful of his horse, or his dog, than of himself.

Let the horse or dog manifest symptoms of illness, and the best medicine is immediately obtained and administered.

But, how different it all is, when the man himself is ill!

For instance, a man is hard at work, in his office, a couple of hours after lunch. He is attacked by a sensation of dizziness—fainting; everything is plunged in darkness; there is a dull, heavy pain at the pit of his stomach.

He is obliged to quit work. His head begins to ache terribly, but he doesn't give up. He tackles his work again, and worries through till evening, tortured to the full limit of his powers of endurance.

It is out of all reason to say that this man can give his business the clear, shrewd attention it requires.

Now, if this man had simply taken one of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets after his lunch, there would have been no trouble. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure every phase of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, by removing the cause.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food without assistance from the stomach or any of the other digestive organs. They thus give the stomach time and opportunity to rest, and regain its lost strength and vigor.

With each box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets goes a supply of small brown Tablets, which act on the liver and bowels, causing them to act promptly and regularly, as nature intended them to do. Thus the health of the entire system is securely and permanently safeguarded.

HAPPY ARE THE MAKERS OF Mats, Rugs and Carpets

DIAMOND DYES

Give Them Special Fast Colors For Cotton Goods.

The dyeing of Cotton rags for the making of Mats, Rugs and Carpets was for years a difficult and very unsatisfactory operation owing to the crude and common dyestuffs home dyers were obliged to use.

By the introduction of the special Diamond Dye Fast Colors for Cotton, the work of dyeing is now a source of pleasure and profit to every home.

The manufacturers of the famed Diamond Dyes prepare special Cotton colors such as Fast Pink, Fast Orange, Fast Purple, Fast Garnet, Fast Navy, Fast Crimson, Fast Seal Brown, Fast Yellow, Fast Scarlet, Fast Cardinal, Fast Turkey Red, Fast Dark Green, Fast Black and other colors that are unfading in washing or when exposed to sun.

No other dyes in the world can give such marvellous and pleasing results on Cotton goods. Ask your dealer for the Fast Diamond Dye Cotton colors; take no other make.

HIGHER CRITICISM AND THE SCRIPTURES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In looking over your issue of Oct. 16, I read with much interest articles on higher criticism and the Scriptures. I quite agree with the writer of that article as to the importance of the subject. In this age, when many of the most sincere and most thoughtful men hold conflicting views on questions relating to religion, it should be of first importance to us to know the truth.

One of the most important of these questions, and the one discussed in the article referred to is this: Are the scriptures infallible? Are they free from error? Are they the inspired word of God, in the ordinary sense of the word inspired? Many answer this question in the affirmative, many in the negative.

Those who answer in the affirmative support their opinions by an argument somewhat like the following: 'We have the testimony of Christ to their genuineness; they are quoted and referred to by the New Testament writers; these writers were inspired; therefore the scriptures must be inspired, infallible and free from error.'

It is very true that Christ and the New Testament writers do quote from the Old Testament scriptures, but neither Christ nor his apostles anywhere tell us that those writings are inspired, infallible or free from error; in fact, Christ himself in the most emphatic terms, condemns and sets aside portions of the Old Testament teaching. Let us look at a few examples:

Christ quotes the law of divorce from Deut. xxiv. 1, 2: 'When a man hath taken a wife and married her, and it come to pass that she find no favor in his eyes, because he hath found some uncleanness in her: then let him write her a bill of divorcement and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. And when she is departed out of his house, she may go and be another man's wife.' Moses is supposed to be uttering these words by the authority of God; but Christ condemns it in these words: 'I say unto you that everyone that putteth away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, maketh her an adulteress, and whosoever marryeth her when she is put away, committeth adultery.'

The law of revenge is treated in the same way. In Exodus xxi., 23, we have, 'Thou shalt give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.' In Deut. xix., 21, we have, 'Thine eye shall not pity, but life shall go for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot.' But in regard to revenge Christ tells us to 'Bless them that curse you and pray for them which despitefully use you.' And unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek, offer also the other.' He also says, 'Love ye your enemies,' and tells us that we should forgive our brother, not seven times but seventy times seven.

Again, in Deut. vii., 12, we have, 'When the Lord thy God shall bring thee into the land whither thou goest to possess it . . . and when the Lord thy God shall deliver them before thee, thou shalt smite them, and utterly destroy them; thou shalt make no covenant with them, nor show mercy unto them.' This is the spirit of much of the Old Testament teaching; but hear what Christ says: 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.' 'Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful.'

Such being the manner in which Christ sometimes deals with the Old Testament, we certainly cannot say that those writings are inspired, simply because Christ quotes from them; we might say, and it would be equally true, that they are not inspired, because Christ condemns some of their teaching. It would be better to say so, for, if those writings were the inspired word of God, why should Christ the Son of God condemn them?

We have not yet answered the question, 'Are the Scriptures inspired, infallible, and free from error?' Let us go to the books themselves and let them answer the question. In Exodus xvi., 35, we are told that 'the Israelites continued to eat manna until they came to the borders of the land of Canaan.' This is supposed to have been written by Moses, who was inspired of God. But Moses was not living when the Israelites came to the borders of the land of Canaan, for we are told in Deut. xxxiv., 5, that Moses died in the land of Moab and was buried there. Therefore he could not have written the passage given above. And surely no sensible man or woman will believe that Moses wrote the account of his death and burial recorded in the last chapter of Deuteronomy. In Exodus xl., 3, Moses is supposed to say, 'Moreover, the man Moses was very great in the land of Egypt, in the sight of all the people,' and in Numbers xii., 3, we have 'Now the man Moses was very meek above all men which were on the face of the earth.' Does this show the humility which a man inspired of God should possess? Such vainglory is not characteristic of Christ and should not be of a man inspired of God. Again, in Gen. xiv., 14, the city of Dan is mentioned, but in Judges xviii., 29, an account of the naming of the city is given, long after Moses, who is supposed to have written Genesis was dead. Does that look as though those writings were inspired?

Many more examples could be quoted, but sufficient have been given to show that the Scriptures are not inspired, infallible, and free from error, as we have been taught by tradition to believe. The thoughtful reader will now be asking himself or herself this question,

'If the scriptures are not inspired, have we a revelation from God at all?' To this question I answer, 'We have.' The Bible did not come into existence, as we have been taught to believe, yet in its pages we can see the love and superintending care of God. Revelation does not consist in God speaking words to men that they may be written in a book, but rather in man himself recognizing the truth and love and superintending care of God in the processes of history. Just as the child learns of the material things of this world by observation and experience, so does man from observation and experience learn of the love of God. God is the ruler of this world and so shapes events to accomplish his desired purpose. The history of these events, written by man is revelation. The history of the great onward and upward movement of civilization towards something higher and nobler and better; the history of the struggles and trials which man has experienced in overcoming his animal nature, in ascending and looking forward to that state of spiritual perfection which came to maturity in Jesus Christ; this to me appears the only natural and reasonable

'NOVA SCOTIAN.'

THE VANKLEEK HILL CALAMITY AND FOREORDERING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—He who would say that one man could alone upheave this whole vast, solid world, would generally be regarded as making the most rash statement possible to be made. Yet long ago Archimedes said (and proved) that if he had the proper lever and fulcrum, he could move and upheave the world.

When, at the diet of Worms, the whole concourse of learned Roman Catholic doctors beheld the one monk, Luther, proposing alone to revolutionize the world-encircling religious ideas of that time, it undoubtedly seemed to them like his attempting to upheave the world, and so to do a most impossible thing. Yet the impossible thing happened. The world was upheaved by the one man.

There is a system of philosophic thought thousands of years old, and embracing most of the populations and religions of the world in its influence. It is in different forms in different countries. We see it as fatalism in Oriental religions, and countries. Among materialistic, scientific thinkers, it appears as materialistic fatalism. And among Christians it appears as an extreme view of the doctrine of foreordination.

To most of the cautious and conservative thinkers who adhere generally to this system, it seems like attempting to upheave the world for one to question the logic from which it proceeds. In an editorial in the 'Witness,' with reference to foreordination and the calamity at Vankleek Hill, you rightly remark that the idea involved is not merely that of the Westminster Confession, or of Calvin, or of Augustine, or of St. Paul.

It is the original primal problem of how, in a world created and presided over by an all-good, all-wise and all-mighty God, there should be calamity and sin, with all their awful consequences. Isaiah put the case with startling plainness and boldness when he said, as declaring forth the words of God:—'I form the light, and create darkness; I make peace and create evil.' (The word 'peace' being here used in its Hebrew, idiomatic meaning, namely, 'good,' universal good, in its highest, best, and most perfect form.)

When, after the primeval creation, all was 'without form and chaotic,' God made those arrangements that brought into effect 'form,' usefulness and beneficence, one of the finest and best of all these arrangements was the 'forming' of light. But by light having been brought into existence and power and action, then darkness became differentiated from light, as a perceptible fact, whenever light was taken away entirely. Thus it was the forming of light that created darkness as a co-existent fact; though God was not responsible for darkness, but only for light. (By forming it directly.)

This illustration shows us that God is responsible for all good things (of which light may be taken as a type), by 'forming' them, or making those laws and orders (physical and spiritual) that directly bring into effect good (universal and perfect good). But he is not responsible for that in which all the good that he has formed or set in motion (both originally and since then) has failed to make headway or to convert to itself; although his forming of all these universal good things has created evil as a differentiated and perceptible and co-existent fact, whenever and wherever and however good has failed to make its headway perfectly.

Thus, God has foreordered good, or the good that has so often evil mingled in it, in events (because he originally ordered it, and since then has in many ways sowed good in the world, by ways of Providence, by his messengers or angels, by his Divine revelation from first to last); but he has not foreordered evil or the evil that is mingled with good in events. (because he did not originally order evil.)

An illustration from nature will make the idea clear. There is a specific, good-ordered law which makes the acorn, or any seed, develop into a tree, or any plant. There are also definite laws of nature which make the earth revolve, bringing day and night and the seasons; and there are laws which regulate the winds, and the evaporation of moisture from the earth, thus regulating rains or drought; there are also various degrees of heat and cold, and kinds of soil. And

all these things which in themselves are actually determined by ordered law still, in their conjunctions or points of contact with each other, are not ordered; so that these conjunctions have the effect of chance (good chance or mischance) and not of order. So that the good law that develops the seed into the tree may never have the good chance to make its fitting headway.

Now these conjunctions or chances, if we inspect them closely in the universal physical, moral and spiritual world, will be found to be in number and nature utterly interminable, or only determinable by infinitesimal multiplid measures, an infinite number of times, so that it would be impossible for even matter to perceive and order them, even within some large and general boundaries.

It is this element of chance, which is found in all mundane events, to which what is foreordered in them, that man has to do with in matters that concern him; and for the regulation of this element he is responsible (to a degree). But let no one go to the complete and dreadful extreme of absolute fatalism, and hold God to be responsible for everything, evil as well as good, for every mischance or calamity as well as the wise and helpful working of his Providence, which he will vouch for to those who in faith pray for it and believe and wait.

M. R. BOWSE,
Bath, Ont., Nov. 12, 1900.

THE LAUNDRY TAX.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reply to 'C. P. M.' in your issue of yesterday, let me say if it were to call at the City Hall he might hear, as one interested did only this week, some such remarks as those of the 'Chinese matter as usual.' 'We're sick of the whole business.' 'Send them back with the Boxers.' 'We mean business.' 'Have them all pay the \$70 each, to show their good faith, and we'll see what we can do for them,' while another prominent citizen holds out little hope for them as things are, this year or next.

However, this is our chief hope, that, having been bothered by a number of petitions, largely signed, and by many of our best citizens, and by delegations and numerous personal appeals, they are beginning to be sick of it, lest by continual coming they be wearied, and realize that an exorbitant tax unpaid, with expense of imprisonment, etc., is outgo rather than income, while a fair rate would bring in no inconsiderable revenue. And there is the personal abuse of them on our streets and in their laundries, which is most disgraceful. San Francisco, according to a recent paper, has learned wisdom, and now for some years has shown favor to the Chinese, like Hongkong, Singapore and other places, and they in turn were outdoing the early days when they were invited and welcomed to San Francisco by their patriotism and interest in civic affairs.

'Charlie Sing' also hints at false pretences under which \$20 is generally paid, and intimates being taken in by middlemen and 'too much lawyer.' So they are not without those 'interested' in them, and in reply to another suggestion of 'C. P. M.' it should be said the appeals from the churches have been in behalf of all, though these persecuted laundrymen compose most of the scholars in the various Sunday-schools, while the great majority of Chinese in the city have been enrolled in the schools for them. One of the worst features of anti-Chinese legislation, as 'City Hall' admits the laundry tax to be, is the danger of driving them out of an honest livelihood into questionable pursuits. In the present instance the landlords also suffer with them. Of course, it is well known that they buy admittance after Jan. 1 at \$100 per head, even the smallest, and coming from a British port, some being British

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Give Rise to Dyspepsia and Other Bodily Derangements—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are Unique as the Only Treatment Which Permanently Cures Constipation.

Constipation, or inactivity of the bowels, is probably the cause of more distress and suffering than any other organic derangement. Once the bowels are constipated the kidneys become clogged, the liver torpid and the stomach and whole digestive system completely interfered with.

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By order of the Board of Directors, THOMAS McDUGALL, General Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next.

By order of the Board, E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five percent for the current half-year, being at the rate of Ten percent per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the first day of December next.

By order of the Board, D. COULSON, General Manager.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

JOSEPH ULRIC EMARD, of the City of Montreal, Advocate, Plaintiff,

PAUL DE FERNE, of the same place Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear with one month.

Montreal, 14th November, 1900.

J. CARTIER, Deputy Clerk of said Court

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subjects, and by this tax—though no other foreigner pays a cent, and they also pay other taxes—they have paid considerably over a million dollars to the Ottawa Government.

Here, it should be said, though they have lost their former champion of their rights, Col. Stevenson, there are those in council who desire for them an even justice, but are outvoted; yet with their chief enemy hors de combat there is a hope that even before the new century of greater liberty even in Canada equal rights and fuller appreciation of the brotherhood of mankind, they may be made 'happy in their heart.'

DUPLICITY OF SOME POLITICIANS

Sir,—I should like to call the attention of your readers to one way in which some politicians and newspapers try to deceive us about free trade. For instance, if abolishing the duty on one article (say self-binders) is mentioned, they say are we going to open our markets to the Yankees, while theirs are closed to us? The direct contrary to the fact. If our government abolished our import duty on self-binders, the American and every other market would be open to us to buy our self-binders in. If the Americans sold us their market buying from them, because theirs were the cheapest. But, speaking of opening our markets to outsiders sounds as if we were giving away something and excites our jealousy, a great aid to a protectionist feeling.

But no little success follows this way of speaking, when the cool, independent Montreal 'Witness' is led away by it into using the same language. The 'Weekly Witness' of Oct. 23 asks this absurd question: 'Is the Conservative party ready to grant free trade to Great Britain? Our government can give us free trade by abolishing our import duties. Only our government can give it to us, and of course can give it to nobody but us. While the liberty to buy in the markets of the world is a most substantial benefit, the point of whether it is us buying in the world's markets or the world selling in ours is more a matter of mere words than reality.'

As in all honest bargains, there is gain to both buyer and seller, so in the case supposed there is some benefit to the American in selling his self-binder (else he would not sell). But notice again how our politician speaks of it. He avoids speaking of our gain in buying in the cheapest market in the world over buying in the dearest (the protected home market), but talks loudly of what the seller is making, therefore (he craftily leaves us to assume) we are losing.

So the politicians' argument amounts to this: We should not buy in the cheapest market because the seller may make some profit, nor should we open the markets of the world to ourselves to buy in for then the world might sell to us in our market.

FOR HARMONY AND PROSPERITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—With your permission I wish to express my satisfaction with the recent election results in Canada. Although residing in the United States, I am interested in the peace and prosperity of Canada, my native land. I feel that the people of the Dominion acted the part of wisdom in returning the Liberal Government to power. I cannot see that the temperance or prohibition cause would have profited in the least degree by the defeat of the present government. When the Conservatives were in power they did comparatively little for the temperance people of the Dominion. The young men of Canada remember that Sir John A. Macdonald said, while holding a petition presented by the churches in behalf of the cause of temperance, that it was signed by a lot of 'boys.' These boys have since grown to be men, and their influence is com-

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Imitations

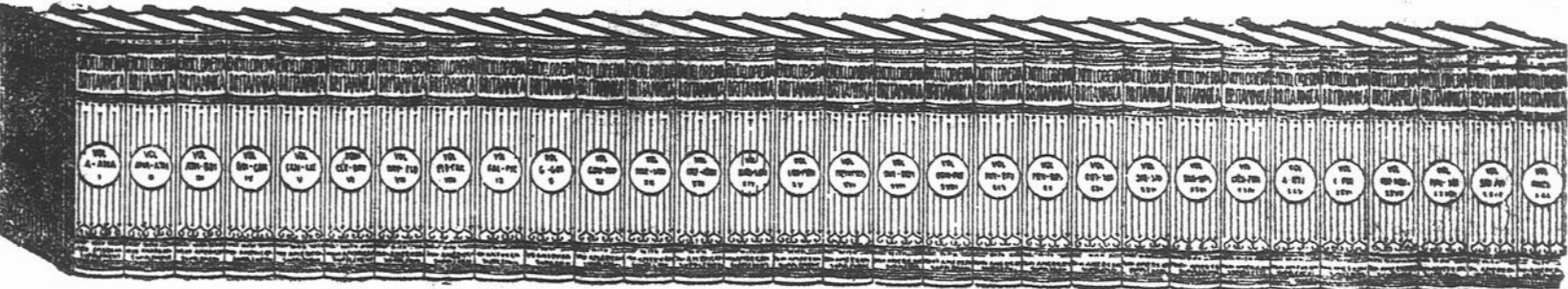
of Dodd's Kidney Pills are legion. The box is imitated, the outside coating and shape of the pills are imitated and the name—Dodd's Kidney Pills is imitated. Imitations are dangerous. The original is safe. Dodd's Kidney Pills have a reputation. Imitations have none or they wouldn't imitate. So they trade on the reputation of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Do not be deceived. There is only one DODD'S. Dodd's is the original. Dodd's is the name to be careful about—

D-O-D-D'S KIDNEY PILLS

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mening to be felt at the polls; and the party that does the most for the general prosperity of the country, the consolidating of its interests, friendship of its provinces, and the blending of its nationalities into one grand brotherhood, is doubtless the party that will receive their undivided support in the future.

L. D. BURO, North Adams, Mass., Nov. 11, 1900.

NAME OF A CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your correspondent in Wednesday's issue suggests as a good name for a church that of Wishart. He is not quite correct, however, in his statement that he was burned at Dundee. He was burned at St. Andrew's, opposite the castle there, while Cardinal Beaton was lying out of a window watching the martyrdom of the cardinal, which took place some three or four days afterwards, and his body flung from the window, where he lay in state at the barbarous death of Wishart.

There is a church in Dundee, Scotland, named after him. From it Dr. Baxter was called to take the charge of Stanley Street Church in this city, and the writer belonged to that church while living in Dundee, his father having been an elder there for many years. I know of no other church known by that name.

J. H. BEATT.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. LAWRENCE

A. WILSON FROM THE REV. EDWIN H. BURGESS.

Mr. Lawrence A. Wilson, president of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, Montreal:—

Sir,—I have read your two manifestoes, the one before and the other after the election. As they virtually constitute an open declaration of war against prohibition and its political friends, I take the liberty of replying. In relation to the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, you say to your fellow liquor dealers: 'I would ask you in common sense whether the election of such a man and his presence in the cabinet would not be a menace to the livelihood of ourselves and families?' And this regard for yourselves and families is the only reason you give why prohibition should be opposed. But is it right for one to provide for himself and family in a way that brings financial injury to others? I do not forget that it is customary to speak of the revenue

from strong drink as a blessing to the country. Two or three years ago the Dominion, provincial and municipal revenues from strong drink were computed at \$8,455,022. This is paid not by any foreign country, but it comes out of the pockets of our own people. At what cost is this obtained? Perhaps you would not think it worth while to consider desolated homes, broken hearts and lost souls. I will therefore refer you to the cost in dollars. While under the influence of liquor a person commits a crime. How much does it cost to bring that man to punishment? Sometimes a single case costs the country thousands of dollars, and most of our crimes are the direct or indirect result of strong drink.

What about the cost of prisons, asylums, charity institutions, and police officers, the larger part of which is the result of the same curse? There are thousands who are more or less poverty-stricken through the drinking habits of themselves or others. If it were not for this evil many of them would have property or a taxable income, and would be bearing their share of the general taxation. Who has to pay their share? The general public. Every sober, industrious man is worth so much in hard cash to the country. Therefore we pay emigration agents large salaries to induce other people to come to us. But strong drink is destroying some of the best blood we already have. We are anxious to secure foreign markets, but liquor, by impoverishing tens of thousands of our people, is doing much to destroy the market at home. You remember the royal commission that was appointed a few years ago by the Canadian Government. The minority report of that commission stated that the annual cost to the country of the liquor traffic was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Amount paid for liquor by consumers: \$39,873,854. Amount of grain, etc., destroyed: 1,888,765. Cost of proportion of pauperism, disease, insanity and crime, chargeable to the liquor traffic: 3,054,097. Loss of productive labor: 76,288,000. Loss through mortality caused by drink: 14,304,000. Misdirected labor: 7,748,000. Total: \$143,122,716.

With the exception of the comparatively small amount paid for liquor which is necessary for medicine, put this money into legitimate channels of trade, and prosperity will be ours such as we have never experienced. Prohibition, indeed, is the best fiscal policy Canada can adopt. Yet you say it must be fought against because it would interfere with the livelihood of the liquor men, yourself included. That, sir, manifests a high type of patriotism on your part. It

is not to be wondered at that you opposed the election of the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald.

But permit me to bring to your mind the moral injury caused by strong drink as a beverage. It often makes generous men brutal. Instead of protecting their wives and children as they once did, we often find them neglecting them, leaving them to starve, beating them, turning them out on the street. Perhaps you have even read of persons pawning the family Bible, even the little children's shoes, for drink.

See you flushing bride. How happy she is! But see her again when your strong drink has debauched her husband and made her home a hell. See the children going forth into the world, often with inherited appetite and depraved ideas, the result of their father's drunkenness, to follow in his course. Seek out many a father and mother. Is it a son that is addicted to drink? Is it a daughter whose husband has become a sot? I shall not attempt to depict the sorrow. But I ask you, what would you think of the man who to make a livelihood for himself and family would bring such a curse to your own home?

What about society at large? Whence come drunkenness, poverty, squalor, rowdiness, brawls, robberies, murders? Lord Coleridge, who was Chief Justice of England, said, 'There is scarcely a crime that comes before me that is not directly or indirectly caused by strong drink.' General Booth, of the Salvation Army, says: 'Nine-tenths of our poverty, squalor, vice and crime spring from this poisonous tap-root.' Lord Brougham, the great English orator, well said, 'Drink is the mother of want and the nurse of crime.' Drinking places in our cities find their natural associates in the brothel and the gambling hell. The roots of this evil spread far and wide, poisoning every branch of society, poisoning the morals of generations yet unborn. And this awful work is going on day by day throughout the length and breadth of our land. In proof of this visit the daily police courts in every city and village from Sydney to Vancouver. Dare you even visit them daily in your own city? Visit also the homes which have been darkened through strong drink; but do not tell the inmates who you are, let broken-hearted fathers and mothers and wives and children rise up and curse you.

For you, sir, are the executive head of an association, in the largest city of this Dominion, whose object is to maintain and foster the drink traffic, and you advise your fellow liquor-dealers to resist temperance reform simply because it would interfere with the livelihood of yourselves and families. Imagine the

Sores On Arms And Legs.

In the year 1890 I had sores break out on my arms and legs for which I used different medicines, but all failed to cure me.

My father advised me at last to use Burdock Blood Bitters, as he had taken it with great benefit.

I followed his advice and in less than a month, by taking the medicine internally and applying it externally, the sores were all gone.

That is ten years ago now, and I have never been troubled with anything of the kind since, and if I ever am I will at once use B.B.B. and be promptly and completely cured.

SAXON BOTHWELL, L'Avenir, P.Q.

highway robber going into politics to protect his profession. But he only puts the revolver to one's head, and demands 'Your money or your life.' And he has the same object you have in view, the maintenance of himself and family. But the nefarious traffic you represent is not satisfied with one's money. It ruins the family, it blights society, it damns the soul. In the estimation of every fair-minded man that highway robber, by comparison, is a philanthropist. Better far for one to break stones on the street for a living. That at least would be respectable. Then one might look the world squarely in the face, and feel that by the grace of God he was a man. 'What shall I profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?' I am, Sir, Respectfully yours, EDWIN H. BURGESS. The Kirk Manse, Stellarton, N.S., Nov. 10, 1900.

ZORRA BOYS ABROAD.

(By the Rev. W. A. MacKay, B.A., D.D., Woodstock, Ont.)

NUMBER XI.—MR. D. S. BURDICK.

Isaac Burdick, father of the subject of the present sketch, was born in the state of New York, on Nov. 29, 1782, was married to Abigail Sage in August, 1803, and moved with his wife to West Oxford, two miles east of Ingersoll, where nine children were born unto them. Here they endured great hardships. In 1814 the only grist mill in the place was burnt by the American soldiers, and many of the horses taken away. After this the people had to take their grist to Norwich on horseback; and as horses were very scarce, many were compelled, as best they could, to pound the wheat into flour at home.

In 1821 Mr. Burdick, with his wife and family, came to Zorra. He took up four hundred acres of land, being lots 9 and

fault,' said one of them; 'I have sewed the sleeve onto the button-hole.'

Mr. Burdick tells how on one occasion his mother took two of the children with her on horseback, with a roll of homespun linen, and rode to Brantford, to exchange the linen for groceries and household necessities.

Bear-hunting and wolf-trapping in those days were popular sports, and some of them sensational enough. The presence of these ferocious beasts in the forests was the source of great alarm to the settlers, especially when any man, woman, or child was lost in the woods.

In the spring of 1835 there was a memorable sensation of this kind. Miles Cody lived on lot 18, con. 7, of Zorra. One Sunday he was attending the Baptist Church on the eleventh line, his wife and child being left at home. In the afternoon Mrs. Cody, taking her babe, nearly a year old, in her arms, went to see that the sheep were safe for the night before the dismal howling of the wolves had been distinctly heard in the neighborhood. The sheep could not be found, and Mrs. Cody, concluding that they had got over the fence into the woods, went in search of them. Soon she discovered deer tracks, which she supposed were the tracks of the missing sheep, and so followed on and on in a northerly direction; and thus, further and further, into the unbroken wilderness and marshy land. She did not discover her mistake till the shades of night were fast falling upon her. What was she to do? She had lost her bearing; she knew not east from west, north from south. With her babe in her arms, she wandered about in the dark for a while, but, as is strangely the case with all persons lost in the woods, she moved in a circle; and, by-and-bye, returned to the spot which she had recently left. She called a few times, but there was no response save the far-sounding echo of her own voice. She thought of the wild cats, the bears and the wolves that abounded in the forest, but she did not faint or become hysterical. She knew a better way.

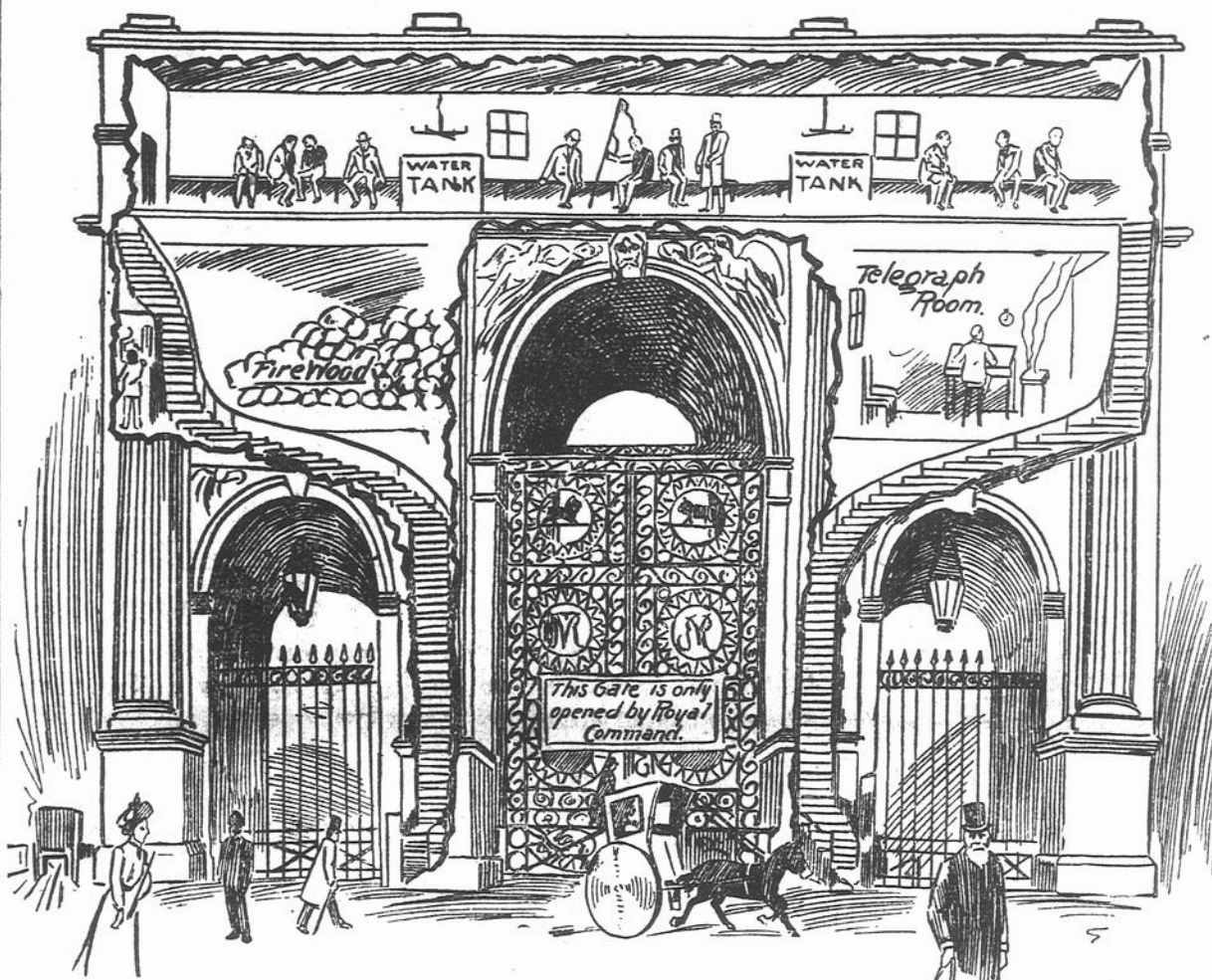
Mr. Cody, getting home near night, could find neither wife nor child anywhere, and concluded that they were at the nearest neighbor's, about half a mile distant. So he went over to Sandy MacKay's (Russell), but no wife or babe there. He then went on to John MacKay's (Elder) but could find no trace of wife or child.

By this time it was getting dark, and the husband and friends were becoming greatly alarmed, and many blood-curdling tales of people devoured by wild beasts came to mind. The whole vicinity was soon notified, and sympathetically aroused. The night was passed hunting for the lost ones; they shouted, they blew horns, they fired guns, but no response came. Thus the weary night was spent, but to no purpose. The wanderer had gone too far to be within reach of sound of voice, or horn, or gun. The next morning, with the first streaks of dawn, all the people of the district were on the ground ready for a systematic search. They spread out so as to take in a wide sweep, and proceeded in a northerly direction. About noon they found the lost woman with her babe, safe, but greatly exhausted. What a happy meeting!

She told them how, the night before, as she had become completely weary with wandering, and had given up hope of any human help for the night, she began to think of the wild cats, and the bear, and the wolves, and became alarmed; how she committed herself and her babe to him who sees in the dark as well as in the light; how her prayers were answered, for she soon discovered a large hollow tree, with an opening near the ground just large enough for her to go in with her babe, and also the little dog which had accompanied her. Here she stayed until morning. Once or twice she thought she heard the howling of the wolves, but no savage beast was allowed to come near her. The weather was not very cold, and the angel of the Lord protected his handmaid and her babe in the wilderness.

But we must not forget Mr. Burdick. It was no easy matter in those early days to secure a marriage license, and Mr. Burdick well remembers his own trying experience at this important period of his life. Having made sure of the girl, and having got pa's and ma's consent, he set out on foot to London, a distance of thirty miles, to get the license. The first question put to him by the dignified official was, 'Where are your bondsmen?' Mr. Burdick had none and knew of no one in London who would assume responsibility for him. In this despairing state of mind he was walking the streets, when he providentially met Mr. Angus MacLeod, a neighbor from Zorra, who happened to be in London on business, and who readily agreed to become a bondsman. But another was required. After some difficulty a stranger was secured, who, being repeatedly assured that all was right, consented to assume the office of the other bondsman, and so the difficulty was overcome.

Marriage in Zorra in those early days was very much a matter of fact business. A man took to himself a wife much on the same principle as he bought a yoke of oxen—just because his circumstances imperatively demanded it. 'I knew a Zorra man,' says Mr. Burdick, 'who decided to get married, and went to London for the license. The name of the lady had, of course, to be inserted in the license. This the man was not prepared for. He wanted a blank form, which he could fill in afterwards, as he couldn't just then decide which of two or three neighboring girls he would have. He was told that a blank form



THE MARBLE ARCH IN LONDON, WHICH IS ABOUT TO BE MOVED, IS NOT A SOLID STRUCTURE.

could not be given him; and after taking some time, he finally made up his mind.

Mr. Burdick has a vivid recollection of the scenes of '37, and relates how, on that occasion, the volunteers marched to Woodstock, many of them for weapons having only sticks with spikes put in the end of them.

'My name,' says Mr. Burdick, 'was the first on the petition asking the late Donald Matheson to run for member of parliament.'

Mr. Burdick is a life-long, consistent member of the Methodist Church, but his sympathies are not confined to any one church, and it is delightful to hear him speak, with such warm appreciation of the Christian character, and work of the late Rev. Donald Mackenzie. After many years of separation,' he said, 'I one day met Mr. Mackenzie on the streets of Ingersoll. He was accompanied by two other aged clergymen, and he did not at first recognize me. But I went up and spoke to him, and asked him and his friends to dinner. 'Brethren, said Mr. Mackenzie to his companions, 'let us go with this kind friend, for Abraham once entertained three angels unawares.'

TENNYSON, LIKE LAURIER, WAS INCLINED TO DECLINE A TITLE, BUT CONSENTED.

From Canon Rawnsley's 'Reminiscences of the Tennysons,' which the Macmillans will shortly issue for America, we have this anecdote illustrative of the laureate's sufferings from the tourist plague:

As we came back towards the Home Farm (writes Canon Rawnsley), and were in one of the lanes near by, I saw a charabanc of tourists approaching. Lord Tennyson turned his face to the bank, and began prodding violently with his stick.

'Are they looking?' 'Yes,' said I. 'Let them look, then,' said the poet, and they did look, but they saw nothing but the broad back of his cape and the flap of his ample wideawake.

'It's horrible the way they stare,' he continued, when he was released. 'And their impudence is beyond words. An American lady walked right up to me on the lawn in front of the house one day and asked if I had seen Mr. Tennyson, and I said "Yes." "Where was he?" I told her I had seen him, half an hour before, down there, and she scurried off like a thing possessed. It was true enough, added the bard, 'for I had been down there half an hour ago. It's horrible; what have I done that I should be thus tormented?'

It was during this visit that Tennyson talked of his peerage:

As we came towards the house, he spoke of his peerage. 'I did not want it; what can I do? How can I take off a cocked hat and bow three times in the House of Lords?' he said; 'and that is all it amounts to. I don't like this cocked hat business at all, but Gladstone showed me that it was an honor not to me so much as to letters, and I learned that the Queen wished it, and that was enough. It would have been disloyal and graceless to refuse it, so I must take off my cocked hat three times, I suppose, and make my bow, but I don't like it.'

A Quincey (Ill.) trolley line sells a special ticket for the accommodation of pleasure riders and tourists which enables a complete round trip to be made for ten cents. That is, the passenger can get on at any point and make a complete circuit of the line, leaving the car at the same point.

EXIT THE MARBLE ARCH ONE OF LONDON'S MOST NOTABLE LANDMARKS TO BE REMOVED.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

The Marble Arch is coming down. One of these mornings London will awake to find that an old friend has departed, and that morning is not very far distant. When the demolition is to take place is not exactly known, but it is doubtful if the Marble Arch will see the dawn of the twentieth century—at any rate, in its present position.

Most Londoners, and most provincial people who come to London, know the Marble Arch; but not one in a thousand are acquainted with its history. The general impression is that it is a memorial of some kind, and Waterloo and the Crimean War are often erroneously associated with it. The Marble Arch, however, is nothing of the kind, for it was built by King George the Fourth as an entrance to Buckingham Palace, where it did duty in that capacity for many years.

But as the gateway to Buckingham Palace the arch was a failure. It had the effect of dwarfing the Royal residence, and visitors who went to view the Royal home from the exterior saw 'plenty of gate,' to quote an old description, 'and very little palace.' The Marble Arch was quite out of keeping with its surroundings, and was more suitable for a place like Windsor Castle than the Queen's home in town. Accordingly, one day it was removed to its present situation in Hyde Park. That was in the year 1850.

It has been looked upon as a 'white elephant' in official circles for some time, and the wonder is that its demolition has been so long delayed. In these days no person would care to spend £80,000 in building such a structure, for that was the original cost of the arch.

Unlike the majority of such edifices, the Marble Arch is not solid. The 'man in the street' believes it is, for he has forgotten the circumstance that in the time of the Hyde Park riots a large force of police were hid in the arch, and were able to disperse the rioters at the specified moment. The incident at the time excited some attention, for the police seemed to rise from the ground, and the most knowing of the rioters never anticipated that the arch hid so many policemen.

Over a hundred men can be placed in the long room shown in our sectional illustration of the arch, and for some years it has been an extra police station. The arch is in telegraphic communication with Scotland Yard and all the police stations of London, and if any disturbance suddenly arose the alarm could be instantly given and assistance sent at a few minutes' notice. The park has now a police station of its own, a temporary wooden building, which will soon be replaced by a more imposing structure, so that even the utility of the arch as a police station is now at a big discount.

Those who have climbed the Monument will be able to get some idea of the staircase by which the Marble Arch is reached. The top is gained by a ladder through a trap-door, and the view to be obtained of the park is one of the finest in the neighborhood. The arch is closed to all visitors unless they obtain special permission from the ranger—H. R. M. the Duke of Cambridge—or the deputy ranger—Lieut.-General Bateson.

Oddly enough, almost all the persons who go into the arch do so against their will. Everybody is aware that Hyde Park is the happy hunting ground of agitators and demonstrators, and now and then the speakers or some members of the audience is the cause of a breach

of the peace. It is such gentlemen that are provided with the hospitality of the arch, where they are kept until the crowd has dispersed, and they may safely be removed to the police station or set at liberty.

Where the Marble Arch will find a home is not yet known. Whether it will be erected on some other spot like the Temple Bar remains to be seen. It is doubtful, however, if the Board of Works will go to the expense of its re-erection, and unless some private individual steps forward and is allowed to rebuild it, it is more than likely that the Marble Arch will disappear.

It will be a cruel blow to the London 'bus conductors. 'Marble Arch' will no longer be their cry, and the Two-penny Tube will have to change its Marble Arch Station to Edgware road.

A FAMOUS SEAMAN. THE MAN WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING 200,000 BRITISH SOLDIERS OVER 5,000 MILES OF SEA.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Capetown, Oct. 3.—Advertisement is the foundation upon which all popular honor is built. Some men have a nose for it as the trained journalist has a nose for news. Others, as the charitable must think, obtain it by lucky accidents.

Take Mr. Winston Churchill. The papers can't get away from him. He is always doing something opportune—making a speech, getting captured, standing for parliament. And all these things must be duly announced next morning with editorial comment.

On the other hand, there are men who, work as they may and succeed as they will, never are noticed. Not that they desire to be photographed and interviewed; far from it. But in some strange way they never do things that bring them into the watchful searchlights that play from the upper stories of the thousand and one newspapers of the world.

Sir Edward Chichester, now on his way home, is one of these. I should not mind wagering a small sum that but a small percentage of my readers outside of men in the Services know anything about him. Yet he has rendered two most signal services, one to his country and one to our Yankee cousins.

If you will trouble to take up the navy list you will see that among other notable deeds, for which he has been thanked by the Lords of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, he was awarded the C. M. G. for services in Manila.

AT MANILLA.

I have no wish to dwell upon matters of ancient history, but there may be some who do not remember that it was Sir Edward who, when the American and German fleets were grinning defiance at each other in parallel lines, their decks cleared for action, stolidly steered his British squadron between them, giving indeed an exhibition of calmness, tact and nautical good humor that probably saved a battle which would have resulted in disaster to the peace of the world.

The work, however, for which Sir Edward deserves the thanks of his country is in connection with the naval transport of the war. The remarkable feat of carrying an army of 200,000 men for 5,000 miles, of disembarking them in docks of no great size, which have been crowded in a manner bewildering to a landsman, and of landing stores to feed that same gigantic army, has been successfully accomplished through his untiring efforts.

He has had to face the grumbling of sea captains from all parts of the world;

the indignant protests of tradesmen in Capetown, who voted that it was through him their stores were delayed, and the constant complaints of all ranks and conditions of officers—medical, transport and military.

Yet such was his good management that it wrung admiration from even the rough merchant skippers, so that at the end they presented him with a medal, the clock tower at the docks, in a word, the sturdy captain level, and was the address which might have made him blush if he were not too old a bird to be caught by such compliments.

A SEA-DOG AFTER NELSON'S HEART.

I cannot better describe Sir Edward than by saying that he is the exact model of a bluff war-dog of the time of Nelson and Collingwood. He seems to seem out of place on board the modern machine which a line of battle has become. One feels he should be arrayed in cocked hat, knee-breeches, pumps, stumping the quarter-deck, and it is not difficult to imagine what joy he would have had in fighting against the pick of the enemy's fleet and hammered away muzzles to muzzles till he surrendered.

Yet beneath the somewhat rough exterior there lies the real man, shrewd, fearless in doing his duty, and ever opposition he may encounter.

He was a well-known figure in the town—a worker who lived in a little turret of an office and would have nothing to do with the sham gaieties engineered by the ladies who had flocked to South Africa. He was the object, however, of plenty of comment in those select and aristocratic circles, which Lord Rosslyn so feelingly describes, for there was always some new story about him.

A gentleman who had gained much advantage from his charges against the hospitals had an unfortunate encounter with the captain. Striding into his room somewhat brusquely one fine morning he demanded to be shown the system of land hospital supplies.

'Sir Edward kept on writing as if he were not aware of his entrance,' said the fussy visitor, and then Sir Edward, looking up, mildly remarked: 'Have you bought these docks, sir?'

'Certainly not,' said the astonished visitor. 'I don't know what you mean.'

'Then go to the deuce,' said Sir Edward, and the interview closed.

THOUGHT HE WAS AN ADMIRAL. On another occasion a fussy colonel of a militia regiment came bursting in on the transport officer.

'Who are you, sir?' said Sir Edward.

'I am Colonel So-and-so,' was the reply.

'I beg your pardon, I thought you were an admiral.'

One more yarn. There was a militia colonel who came swaggering in the transport office, resplendent in new khaki and inflamed with indignation at the delay of some stores his regiment wanted. To his torrent of eloquence Sir Edward irrelevantly replied:

'Who told you to put your stars above your crown?' (This in reference to the colonel's unorthodox shoulder-strap.)

'My tailor, I suppose,' was the answer.

'Well,' said Sir Edward, 'when you have learned to dress according to the Queen's regulations, and not according to your tailor's, you come back here.'

But perhaps my own personal experience may be somewhat interesting. I was staying at a hotel not very famous for its cuisine, and Sir Edward was also there. In despair of getting substantial food, he had ordered a large cheese. The waiters, who neither knew nor cared whence it came, proceeded to cut up and serve round, to the great delight of the hungry guests.

At first Sir Edward did not notice what had happened. Presently he became aware that it was his own personal property that was disappearing so rapidly, and began to show signs of nautical annoyance.

Now, there was in a corner of the room a well-known pro-Boer, who was more than suspected of supplying information to the enemy. It was on this unfortunate individual that Sir Edward's gaze fell just as he was in the act of conveying to his mouth a large slab of cheese. 'Look here, waiter,' said Sir Edward, 'in a voice that would have been distinct in a hurricane, 'don't you think the Boer spy is getting more than his share?'

I may mention that the captain, annoyed by constant callers, posted on his clock tower a now famous notice: 'This is the office of the chief transport officer; it ran, and NOT a general inquiry office!'

THE GOOD OLD SHAH.

The youth of Brussels, it appears, were not slow to profit by the Shah's weakness for children, which was innocently referred to in the press. One enterprising lad wrote to him for a bicycle, while another asked for a dog. In both instances the gifts were forthcoming, with the result that on the last day of his Majesty's visit the Belgian legation was besieged by youthful applicants, many of whom were made happy by practical proofs of the Shah's generosity.

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