Twenty Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Cooler.

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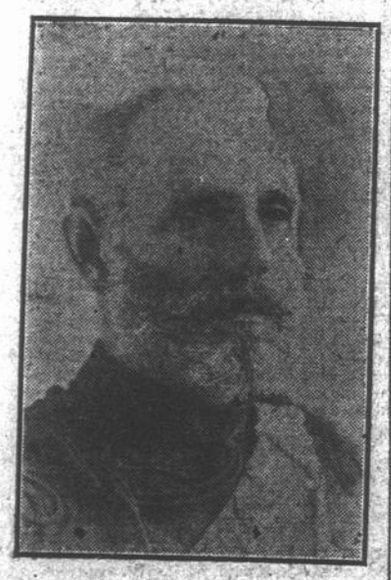
MAJOR PORTEOUS KILLED

Run Over by an Ambulance on St. James Street

HE WAS CROSSING THE ROAD AND DRIVER DID NOT SEE HIM.

Major Porteous, the well-known customs official, was run over and killed near the corner of St. James and St. John streets yesterday afternoon, by the ambulance of the Notre Dame Hospital.

At 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a telephone message was received at the hospital summoning the ambulance to the corner of Place Youville and St. Nicholas street. In a few seconds Mr. Gravel, the driver of the ambulance, and Dr. Riopel, one of the house surgeons, were tearing along St. James street on the ambulance waggon, to the scene of the accident. Major Porteous was crossing St. James street, near St. John, on his way to the Custom House, when he was knocked down by the horses, and the vehicle passed over his body. The ambulance was instantly stopped and the doctor and driver



THE LATE MAJOR PORTEOUS.

hastened to the assistance of the injured gentleman. He was placed in the ambulance and hurried to the hospital. When he reached the hospital he was conscious, and did not appear to have been seriously injured. He told one of the attendants that he would be all right in a few minutes. However, he suddenly became unconscious, and died about ten minutes after his arrival at the hospital. His death was due to internal injuries.

The street was crowded at the time, and there were many witnesses of the accident, but no one seems to be able to give a clear account of how it occurred. The driver of the ambulance says that he did not see Major Porteous until he was almost under the horses' feet. He tried to pull up but it was impossible to do so in time to prevent the accident.

Coroner McMahon was notified, and last night gave permission to have the body of deceased removed to his late residence, Aylmer street.

The funeral, which will be of a military character, will take place on Monday afternoon at 2.30 p.m., from No. 11 Aylmer street.

Major Porteous was born at Inniskillen, Ireland, in 1842. He had been a resident of Montreal for thirty-nine years and was well known in military and Masonic circles. In business he was an official of the Customs, being landing waiter for Grand Trunk freight.

Before coming to this country he served for some time in the King's Own Borderers, in which regiment he attained the rank of corporal. This fitted him to render valuable assistance to the militia of this country and shortly after landing on Canadian soil he joined the Prince of Wales Rifles and remained with the corps up to and after the fusion with the 6th Fusiliers, retiring as a major of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers four years ago. For twenty-three years he had been drill instructor of the regiment and held the rank of sergeant-major prior to taking his commission. He held the office of drill instructor up to the time of his retirement.

In Masonic circles Major Porteous was well known and was for many years a prominent member of Zetland Lodge. He was also connected with the A. O. U. W. He leaves a wife, five sons and three daughters. The sons are: Sergeant-Major Porteous, 3rd Field Battery, and Messrs. George, Charles, James and Hector. The daughters are Mrs. W. L. Andrews, Miss Lizzie Porteous and Miss Lena Porteous.

Major Porteous was so well-known and so highly respected by all who knew him that his terribly sudden death came as a severe shock to all classes of the community.

LIBEL SUIT SETTLED

JUDGE CHOQUET DISMISSES PROCEEDINGS AND EXONERATES DEFENDANT FROM BLAME.

The criminal libel suit of the Hon. J. I. Tarte against Mr. G. Langlois, of the 'Canada' was dismissed by Judge Choquet yesterday.

Mr. L. T. Marechal, for the prosecution, said that Mr. Tarte had learned recently that Mr. Godfroi Langlois, editor-in-chief of the 'Canada' was not responsible for the article in question, and that the same had been published without his knowledge. The prosecution, however, still maintained that the statements contained in the article were false.

The Hon. Lomer Gouin, representing the 'Canada,' said that the article was written in good faith, and was published in the interest of the public. The statements, nevertheless, made by the Hon. J. I. Tarte and Mr. Hugh Graham were accepted.

Judge Choquet then dismissed the proceedings.

THE 'CANADA' EXPLAINS.

Referring to the Tarte-Langlois incident, which came to a sudden close in court this morning, that in its opinion the interpretation given by Mr. Tarte to the article complained of was not justified by the letter or spirit thereof. It never was the intention to say that Mr. Tarte had used for himself, personally, a portion of the funds said to have been subscribed by Mr. Graham. What was said was the result of trustworthy assertions made by leading members of the Conservative party. However, Mr. Graham having declared that he had given Mr. Tarte nothing, either for revision of the voters' lists or for any other object, the 'Canada' willingly accepts such declaration.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Laurier is spending the week in Quebec.

Miss Hilda Marler is spending two or three weeks in New York.

The Earl of Dundonald expects to leave shortly on a visit to British Columbia.

Miss Muriel Fraser, Montreal, is the guest of Miss Elinor Bate, Ottawa.

Miss May Jennings, Toronto, is visiting her cousin, Miss Creelman, Redpath street.

Mrs. Thomas Mackay is spending a few days in Ottawa, the guest of Mrs. T. C. Keefer.

Miss Brotherhood, Montreal, is visiting Mrs. W. Milner Harrison, Fairview, Vancouver.

Miss Bellingham, of Paris, is in the city, and will spend the winter with her aunt, Mrs. G. C. Dunlop.

Mrs. Thomas Kirkwood will receive at 1018 Sherbrooke street, on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Miss Kathleen Kirchoffer, daughter of Senator Kirchoffer, is expected in Ottawa shortly to visit Mrs. F. D. Avery.

The students of the Dental College of the Province of Quebec will hold an 'at home' at the Windsor Hotel, on Dec. 9.

Lady Sarah Sladen, who arirved in Montreal last Saturday, is visiting the Hon. O. and Mrs. Lambart, at New Edinburgh.

Miss Jean Blackader, who has been visiting relatives in Montreal, has left for Brantford, where she will spend a few days on her way home to Chicago.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto and daughters, Lady Eileen and Lady Ruby Elliot, are expected home from Japan about the middle of the month.

Mrs. C. T. Williams (formerly Miss M. E. Baylis), will receive at her home, 55 McGill College avenue, on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Mr. A. L. Hamilton, of Seattle, Washington, late of this city, returned after an absence of eight years in the west and Alaska. Mr. Hamilton is the eldest son of Mr. John Hamilton, of Longueuil, and is accompanied by his wife, who is making her first visit to Canada.

Mrs. Pelham Edgar, Toronto, gave a pretty drawing-room tea on Thursday, in honor of Miss Evelyn Marler (Montreal), who is engaged to be married to Mrs. Edgar's brother, Mr. Gerald Boulton. Among those present were Lady Edgar and the Misses Edgar.

FORESTRIC CELEBRATION.

At Welsh's Hall last evening Courts St. Jude and Mount Royal, A. O. F., celebrated their thirtieth and thirty-first anniversaries respectively by a dinner. Speeches in response to toasts were made by Mr. James Brown, D.C.R.; Mr. W. Murdock and Mr. James Field. At the concert which followed the dinner the following assisted: Miss Humphreys, Miss Hagar, Miss Ryder and Messrs. A. McAlister, Stoba, S. Taylor, H. Maynard, Auburn and J. Brown.

An important incident in the evening's entertainment was the presentation to the Rev. Canon Dixon of a sash emblematic of his position as chaplain of Court St. Jude, his response to the same being both witty and instructive.

COURT HOCHELAGA, C. O. F.

Court Hochelaga, No. 284, C. O. F., held their regular meeting last night in the Monument National. The chair was occupied by Chief Ranger Bro. Fred. Orr. Bro. Carroll, High Court officer, gave a pleasing account of the order. It was agreed that the annual social be held next Thursday night. All ladies are requested to bring cardboard boxes containing refreshments for two. The committee is as folows: Messrs. F. Orr, J. B. Bird, F. Pound, F. Sturms, A. Coysh, H. Layton and E. Woodward.

THAT SWORD INCIDENT.

Joseph Comte and Daniel Murray, of the Ville Marie Guards, were charged in the Police Court yesterday with having assaulted Reuben Kaplansky in St. Lawrence street. The charge against Murray was dismissed, but Judge Choquet ordered Comte to pay a fine of five dollars, or in default one month in jail.

THE PANAMA AFFAIR.

The wide difference of opinion expressed by the American people over the Panama affair is amusingly shown in the articles given in this week's issue of 'World Wide.' Three cents a copy from all news-dealers, or $1.00 a year of the publishers, John Dougall & Son, Montreal.—Advt.

EXPROPRIATION COSTS

THEY WILL BE SO HEAVY THAT FINANCE COMMITTEE HESITATES TO PROCEED.

The Finance Committee spent most of the time at its meeting yesterday discussing what was to be done with the expropriations the city is bound to carry out under the provisions of the last charter amendments. As already stated in the 'Witness' the difference between the estimated cost of the work on Demontigny and St. Lawrence street and the valuation agreed on by the commissioners is so great that it is now feared it is only the beginning of the expenditure of very large sums of money on such large expropriations as have to be carried out on St. Lambert Hill and St. Antoine street.

At yesterday's meeting, Mr. Ethier, the city attorney, stated that he could, if necessary, have the expropriation delayed, or abandoned, as the council might decide.

As the committee had no jurisdiction in the matter of going on or stopping the work of expropriation, it was decided to report to council, showing what the city would be called on to pay.

A delegation was heard regarding the extension of Lemoine street. It was contended the city should bear one-half of the cost of such extension, because the city had greatly benefited by the aforesaid improvement.

Out of a total cost of $28,000, the proprietors on Lemoine, which is very short, had to pay $17,211, it was declared.

The petition was laid on the table.

A report was asked for from the fire department showing what improvements have been made in the brigade, the object being to secure a reduction of insurance rates.

THE CITY MARKETS.

At the Market Committee yesterday a report was presented showing that it would cost $37,000 to carv out Mr. J. X. Perrault's plans for roofing in the area added to the market space alongside Jacques Cartier square.

It was decided to ask the Finance Committee to vote $250 to pay for the plans now used in the new eastern cattle market.

PURSE SNATCHER ABROAD.

While two ladies were walking eastward on Dorchester street, near Seigneurs street, last evening, about 8 o'clock, one of them had her wrist-purse snatched from her, leaving only part of the chain behind. The thief made his escape down Seigneurs street at a rapid gait, and in his haste fell on his face. No one was near at the time who could give any assistance. The incident was reported to the St. Catherine street police station, and the ladies were informed that such cases were quite common, as this was the third report of the kind they had received within a few days.

DOMINION ELECTIONS

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK ADVISES LIBERALS OF TORONTO TO BE UP AND DOING.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The 'Mail and Empire' this morning says:—Rumors from many sources that the Dominion elections are at hand have been circulated freely since the prorogation of the House, but there has hitherto been little evidence to confirm the rumors nor any to refute them, for that matter. Confirmation has come from Sir William Mulock, who convened nearly all the prominent Liberals of the city yesterday afternoon in secret session and, while not indicating just at what time the elections would be, advised the Liberals of Toronto to be up and doing. Sir William delivered a strong address on the government's policy and invited a discussion, which lasted for a considerable time. Plans for the campaign were thoroughly discussed and while there was no actual work of organization accomplished the general in command instructed his aides from colonel to lance corporal in the details of the battle and, if all these instructions are carried out, a strenuous campaign may be confidently expected.

'ONE SUMMER'S DAY.'

AMATEURS WILL GIVE COMEDY AT THE ACADEMY, FOR PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

Rehearsals are now in progress for the production by amateurs of the comedy, 'One Summer's Day,' which will be given at the Academy of Music, on Dec. 14. The play is one by H. V. Esmond, which was produced with great success by Charles Hawtrey, in London, in 1897, and which has been a favorite both on the professional stage and with amateurs. There are three acts, and the play is bright and full of incident. The scene is laid at the riverside, on the banks of the Thamas. The performers will be Mr. Heyward, Mr. G. Barclay, Mr. C. T. Anstey, Mr. Rives Hall, Mr. J. Moyse, Mr. G. H. Williams, Mr. Fred. Shaughnessy, and Mrs. Leacock, Miss B. La Rocque, Miss Rachel Cox, Miss Hamitlon and Miss Howard. The dramatic committee are Mrs. Huntley Drummond, convenor; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Gordon, Miss Monk, Mrs. Frank Redpath, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Leacock, Mrs. Cox, Professor Nobbs and Mr. McKay Edgar, who is stage manager. The patronesses are: Lady Hingston, Mrs. George A. Drummond, Mme. Thibaudeau, Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Mrs. Hugh Graham, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. H. C. Scott, Mrs. F. McLennan, Mrs. Robert Reid, Mrs. De Sola, Mme. Gagnon, Mrs. Huntley Drummond, and Mrs. Herbert Redpath.

The title of the play, 'One Summer's Day,' seems particularly appropriate, as the proceeds are designed to furnish playgrounds where children may pass many happy summer days. The entertainment is under the auspices of the Parks and Playgrounds Association. A grant of land has been secured in Point St. Charles, and the association wish to fit this up as a public playground. The land is oblong in shape, and it is intended when the ground is prepared, to equip it with games, gymnastic appliances, etc., for the boys, and to allow spaces for the girls' flower-gardens, and amusements; in short, to make a public playground worthy of the city. It is estimated that about $2,000 will be required to do the work proposed by the association.

THAT HIGHWAY ROBBERY

ENQUETE IN THE GUILMETTE CASE COMMENCED IN THE POLICE COURT.

Wilmas Guilmette, charged with stealing a box containing twelve hundred dollars from Mr. Charles Perrault, assistant paymaster at the City Hall, last Friday, came before Judge Desnoyers in the enquete court yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Charles Perrault explained with what facility the box could have been taken from the waggon. Detective Giguere said he found the box, without the money, at the corner of Dufresne and Ontario streets.

Fellow-workmen of the accused testified that he had mentioned his intention of stealing the money.

Detectives Giguere and Laberge related having arrested Guilmette at St. Madeleine on Sunday, with $750 in his clothes.

THE ALASKAN AWARD

THE 'OUTLOOK' SAYS CANADIANS ARE BEST JUDGES OF VALUE OF THEIR OWN PROPERTY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—The Ottawa correspondent of the 'Economist' has a long letter in that journal regarding Canadian feeling over the Alaskan decision. He says the feeling in favor of Canadian independence is undoubtedly growing.

The 'Saturday Review,' commenting on the Lord Mayor's banquet, imagines that Mr. Balfour's satisfaction at the removal of a cause of friction in the Alaska matter, has amused Americans. After all it is tolerably obvious that friction can always be removed by surrender.

The 'Outlook,' regarding the Balfour-Alverstone speeches at the Lord Mayor's banquet, says that Canadians are the best judges of the value of their own property. Uncontradicted Canadian allegations pointing to a piece of the Empire breaking away are of the most wanton and senseless kind.

OUR WOOD PULP

A WRITER IN THE 'SPEAKER' ANTICIPATES A BIG CANADIAN COMBINE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—A letter in the 'Speaker' regarding wood pulp, says there is no reason to doubt the desire to satisfy the Canadians, and Mr. Chamberlain would respond to the expectations they have formed and propose a prohibitive tariff against wood pulp made outside the limits of the Empire. The British printing paper industry would be ruined if British printers, the publishers, and the public be put in the hands of a Canadian combine which would be formed as easily and as surely as the trust in the United States in 1898.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD

FIRST COLONIAL AND SOLDIER TO RECEIVE THE FREEDOM OF IRONMONGER GUILD.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—Sir Percy Girouard, the first soldier and colonial to receive the freedom of the Ironmonger Guild, has been presented with a casket containing the freedom and a miniature replica in wrought iron of the old monument box of the company.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS

A HEARTY GOOD-BYE GIVEN THEM BY ONTARIO.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—'Good riddance to bad rubbish' expresses in a word the feelings of the Ontario Immigration Department in respect to the young men who are returning to the Old Country after a few months' sojourn in Canada. The officials were free to admit that not a few of the British immigrants who came out here in the summer months are now on their way home. They all join in wishing them bon voyage, and fervently hope that Canada has seen the last of them.

Mr. R. M. Persse, of the Ontario Immigration Department, states that in all some three thousand immigrants have been placed with the farmers throughout the province. So far as he knew, all were doing well, and were contented with their lot.

'What about the men who are returning to the Old Country because they allege they cannot secure work here?' he was asked.

'They are from the east end of London,' was the reply, 'and as far as I can ascertain do not want to work. They came out here expecting to pick up gold off the streets, and were grievously disappointed because they could not make big money without working for it. Of the great body of honest fellows who came out seeking employment all have done well. Our only trouble has been with the men from the east end of London.'

RUN OVER ON VICTORIA SQUARE.

The ambulance of the General Hospital was called to Victoria square at half-past ten this morning for a man who had been run over. He was taken to the hospital, but the authorities had not learned his name when the 'Witness' went to press.

PRIVATE BANK SUSPENDS

MR. GEORGE P. HUGHES, OF TOTTENHAM, ONT., FORCED TO ASSIGN.

Tottenham, Ont., Nov. 14.—The suspension of Mr. George P. Hughes, after a business career extending over half a century, during most of which he has carried on a private banking business here, came as a great surprise to a community which up to a few days ago considered Mr. Hughes as a wealthy man and one fully able to carry out his engagements. At seventy years of age, Mr. Hughes, an invalid partially paralyzed, has been forced to announce his inability to make further payments, and a meeting of creditors will be held here this afternoon. Mr. Hughes has the sympathy of every one. It appears to be a case of steady falling off in business, due largely to the competition of a chartered bank and the payment of higher rate of interest than could be carried by the private pank. The failure is lessened to some extent by comparatively large withdrawals of deposits going on since April last for Mr. Hughes met all demands as long as his resources lasted, but there is now due to some hundred and twenty-five depositors nearly $35,000. This is practically the only liability and possibly the assets on paper may total the same figure.

DOMINION FINANCES

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FOUR MONTHS SHOW AN INCREASE OF $2,700,000 OVER LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The balance sheet of the Dominion finances for the four months of the current fiscal year, up to the end of October, shows a reserve of $9,227,919. But this apparent surplus of $14,507,796 is misleading because it is due to some extent to the number of accounts that are being 'held up' by the auditor-general on one ground and another. The recipts for the four months show an improvement of $2,790,982 over the corresponding period of 1902. The capital expenditure of $1,226,763 is less than half what it was for the corresponding period of last year.

The showing is one of which the government may well feel proud. Every earning branch of the public service contributes towards the betterment.

	1902.	1903.
Revenue—		
Customs	$12,206,806	$14,418,173
Excise	3,947,357	4,305,284
Post-Office	1,190,300	1,350,000
Public Works and Railways	2,561,590	2,768,515
Miscellaneous	938,978	893,741
Total	$20,844,733	$23,735,715
Expenditure	11,454,859	9,227,919
Capital Expenditure—		
Public Works and Railways	$1,973,801	$661,968
Dominion lands	78,022	83,744
Militia, capital	12,657	33,215
Railway subsidies	717,759	254,692
Iron and steel bounty	82,710	194,216
South African Contingent	118,653	1,634
North-West Rebellion	—297	—707
Total	$2,980,307	$1,226,763

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO ADDED TO COUNTRIES RECOGNIZING OUR DOMESTIC RATES.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—British North Borneo is now added to the list of countries that will deliver newspapers from Canada prepaid at our domestic rates of postage. The complete group that have already signified adhesion to this arrangement initiated by Sir William Mulock for an imperial postal rate on newspapers are as follows: The United Kingdom, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus Falkland Islands, Gambia, Hongkong, Leeward Islands, including Antigua, etc., New Zealand, Sarawak Sierra Leone, Transvaal, Turk's Island and Zanzibar.

BANK AMALGAMATION

ALLIANCE, PEOPLE'S, OF N. S., AND PEOPLE'S, OF N. B., TO TO JOIN THE METROPOLITAN.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Mr. Graham Fraser, general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Fraser is intimately connected with the reported amalgamation of the Alliance Bank of Halifax, the People's Bank of Nova Scotia, and the People's Bank of New Brunswick, with the Metropolitan Bank. His visit to the city revived reports among financial men here that the merger wil be put through. Rumors of this bank merger have been in the air for some time, and, in spite of repeated denials, keep on cropping up amongst usually well informed circles.

'MY CASE.'

Mr. Chamberlain's statement of 'My Case,' in his speeches at Liverpool, with the protests of his opponents, who are wild over his use of figures, and also an amusing cartoon on the subject, will be found in this week's issue of 'World Wide.' Three cents a copy from all news-dealers, or $1.00 a year of the publishers, John Dougall & Son, Montreal.—Advt.

COLOMBIANS MARCH

They will not Give up Panama Without a Struggle

WHAT WILL BE THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES NOW?

Guayaquil, Nov. 13.—General Plaza, president of Equador, has cabled to President Morroquin, of Colombia, sympathizing with him in the recent events on the Isthmus of Panama. President Marroquin has replied, thanking General Plaza and adding that Generals Reyes, Cabelleros, Ospina and Holgin are marching on Panama with a large army to subdue the Isthmians.

THE ISTHMUS TRAITORS.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 13.—The Colombian minister to Peru has published here cablegrams received from his government, dated Bogota, Nov. 10, 11 and 12, respectively. The cablegrams say that the Colombian Government has taken measures to suppress the 'Isthmian traitors,' and adds that all parties and all classes have offered to the government their lives and properties in defence of the national territory.

DR. JUDKINS IN THE TOILS

SHERIFF TAKES THE 'EVANGELIST' BACK TO IOWA.

Orillia, Ont., Nov. 14.—Sheriff J. G. Shoemaker, of Marshalltown, Iowa, came to town on Thursday night and took away the Rev. A. J. Wheeler alias Dr. A. Judkins against whom an indictment is held at that place for obtaining money under false pretences and whose arrest here a week ago while conducting evangelistic services in the Methodist church caused some excitement.

SIR CONAN DOYLE.

London, Nov. 13.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the author, has received the Conservative nomination for Parliament in the border boroughs.

FAMINE IN LABRADOR.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 14.—Extreme destitution is reported from many parts of Labrador owing to the great shortage in the fishery catch. Unless relief be provided by the government the people will be in a bad way. One vessel has already been despatched from Newfoundland with provisions.

NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY.

A VERY LIBERL INSTITUTION.

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—In the North-West Legislature at Regina, yesterday, the Premier, Mr. Haultain, moved the second reading of a bill to establish a university for the North-West Territories. Mr. Haultain laid stress upon the fact that no religious test would be required from any officials nor religious observances imposed upon them. The education of women would be provided for and no person by reason of sex would be deprived of any advantage or privilege accorded by the university.

THE WHALEN MURDER

A MAN IN ENGLAND CONFESSES TO THE CRIME.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—A man who claims to be the murderer of Glory Whalen has turned up at Manchester, England, but there is little known as present to connect him with the crime. Attorney-General Gibson yesterday received a cable from the Manchester police conveying the information that a man giving the name of William Joseph Carey Sparks, who was in jail there on a charge of committing an unnatural offence, has confessed that he murdered Glory Whalen, near Collingwood, last June. Immediately upon receipt of the cable Mr. Gibson gave orders that the necessary extradition proceedings should be taken, and, should the facts bear out Sparks' confession, he will certainly be brought to Canada for trial.

THE A. & L. S. RAILWAY

MR. GEORGE A. MOTHERSILL WILL INVESTIGATE CLAIMS ON CAPLIN-PASPEBIAC SECTION.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The government has appointed Mr. George A. Mothersill, of the Railway Department, a commissioner to investigate claims for labor, boarding house claims, and claims for material and supplies furnished in connection with the section of the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway between Caplin and Paspebiac. Mr. Henry A. F. McLeod, C.E., of Ottawa, is appointed a commissioner to ascertain the amount of subsidy payable in respect of work done upon the Baie des Chaleurs division of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway between Caplin and Paspebiac.

FINE AND COLDER

Toronto, Nov. 14, 11 a.m.—Calgary, 8, zero; Qu'Appelle, 14, 2 below; Port Arthur, 30, 16; Parry Sound, 36, 32; Toronto, 45, 34; Ottawa, 46, 34; Montreal, 50, 32; Quebec, 48, 26; Halifax, 50, 40.

Fresh to strong westerly wind; fine and a little colder.

Sunday, fresh west to north winds, fine and colder; a few local snow flurries.

1623 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Nov. 14, 1903—Readings by the Optical and Engineer's Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon:

Yesterday, 29.86; to-day, 30.10.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	45	37
Yesterday	55	38

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

ADDYMAN — At 352 Delorimier avenue, on Nov. 8, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Addyman.

MARRIED.

BEATON—LEWIS — At North Sydney, on Nov. 10, 1903, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, Daniel A. Beaton and Annie C. Lewis.

DIXON—HARVEY.—At St. Peter's Church, Toronto, on Nov. 10, 1903, by the Rev. H. C. Dixon, Ruby Rowe, second daughter of William Case Harvey, to Wm. E. J. Dixon, eldest son of the late Major W. Dixon, of the 82nd Devonshire Regiment.

McLEOD—CASWELL — At North Sydney, on Nov. 10, 1903, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, Daniel A. McLeod and Venetia Caswell.

MILLS—HUNTER.— At the Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr, on Nov. 11, 1903, by the Rev. A. W. Macnab, canon in charge, and the Rev. C. A. Seager, rector of St. Cyprian's Church, Arthur Ertley, son of John Mills, to Maud Alice, fourth daughter of W. L. Hunter, all of Toronto.

RAWLINSON—HUNTER.— At the Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr, on Nov. 11, 1903, by the Rev. A. W. McNab, canon in charge, and the Rev. C. A. Seager, rector of St. Cyprian's Church, Henry Goodman, eldest son of Henry Rawlinson, to Beatrice Marion, second daughter of W. L. Hunter, all of Toronto.

ROBSON — LAWRENCE — At the residence of the bride's mother, at Buck's Bridge, N.Y., by the Rev. W. H. Summers, of Madrid, N.Y., assisted by the Rev. Joseph Cornell, of Oxford Mills, Ont., on Nov. 11, 1903, the Rev. D. Egbert Robson to E. Belle, only daughter of the late Darius Lawrence.

DIED.

BAYNE.—At Toronto, on Nov. 11, 1903, William Bayne, late of Chicago, second son of the late Rev. William Bayne, U.P. minister, Bankfoot, Perthshire, Scotland, aged 75 years.
Interment at Montreal.

CAPON — At Bayonne, N.J., on Nov. 10, 1903, in her 81st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Capon, widow of Thomas Capon, formerly of Montreal and Norwich, England.

McPHEE.—At the family residence, Elm Grove Farm, Dundee, on Thursday, Oct. 29, 1903, Catherine Campbell, widow of the late Norman McPhee.

PORTEOUS— On Nov. 13, 1903, Major John Porteous, of H.M. Customs, aged 61 years and 6 months.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 11 Aylmer street, on Nov. 16th, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—On Oct. 27, 1903, at his home, in Vegreville, Alta., N.W.T., Luther R. Thompsen, aged 33 years and three months, formerly of Erie, Quebec.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the "Witness" containing the notice, will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 4.

Advertisements.

21 Used Pianos from $45 to $320. New Pianos from $275 to $1,500. Used organs, from $25 to $100. New Organs, from $75 to $500. Easy payments. See us before deciding to purchase. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street.

Yes, buy your piano at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine street, and save money. Cash or easy payments.

DESKS — At all Prices and Low Figures
TEES & CO.,
300 St. James Street.

VISIT HARRISON'S BAKERY

We cordially invite you to pay our MODEL BAKERY a visit any afternoon or evening, we will be pleased to show you everything. We want to convince you that we have the cleanest bakery in the city.
Tel. Mount. 306. Office, 249 Victoria Ave. Bakery, 319 Prince Albert av., Westmount

DIRECT FROM THE COW.
Fresh and pure to the Consumer. All our milk is produced in our Dairy at Blue Bonnets under scientific, sanitary conditions. Wholesome, clean milk, quickly delivered.
H. & W. EVANS,
City Office, 53 d'Latour St. Tel. Main 905.

ARE YOU READY
FOR WINTER? Look out your Overcoats, Suits, Jackets, Mantles, Ulsters, Cloaks, Dresses, Clouds, Mufflers, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces, Silk Dresses, and all kinds of wearing apparel, and get them Dyed or Cleaned. WE GUARANTEE THE VERY BEST WORK. Give us a trial. Goods called for and delivered.
Gold Medallist Dyers and Cleaners.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,
Offices—2433 Notre Dame st., 216 McGill st., 1595 St. Catherine st.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

MISSES' COSTUMES.

Styles becoming to the dignity of those wearing womanhood's estate. Not copies of the modes for the mature, but distinctive effects, planned and carried to completion by a corps of experts.

Misses' Costumes, in brown and fawn mixtures, Russian coat, triple cape and stole, Oriental silk facings, cord ornaments, metal buttons, 7 gored skirt, broad strappings, cord ends, habit back, lined throughout $16.50

Misses' Costumes, in Heather Mixtures, drab facings with brown cloth applique, pouch front, triple cape and stole, full sleeve, fancy cuff, metal buttons, 7 gored skirt, strappings of cloth, habit back, lined throughout .. .. ..



SEE HIM SMILING!

We are sure that you, too, would wear "that satisfied smile" if you had one of our HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR OVERCOATS on. They are really fine. For style and make these Coats are unsurpassed, and our prices, when you look at the quality and finish of the goods, are most reasonable. They run from **$7.50** to **$13.50**, and in the very best lines from **$15.00** to **$21.00**.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR WINTER UNDERWEAR?

Business in this department is brisk and good. We have a magnificent range of different qualities to choose from. Here are a few of the leading numbers:

MEN'S HEAVY SCOTCH WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, at **50c**, **75c**, and **$1.00** each.

MEN'S FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS and DRAWERS, at **50c** and **75c** each.

NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, unshrinkable, at **90c**, **$1.00**, **$1.25** and **$1.50** each.

"TURNBULL'S" HEAVY 12-GAUGE UNDERWEAR, hand-made, guaranteed unshrinkable, at **$1.50** each, or **$2.75** a Suit.

Also, several better lines in Scotch Wool, Lamb's Wool, Natural Wool, etc., up as high as **$6.00** a Suit.

BLACK CASHMERE SOCKS, **25c**, **35c** and **50c** a pair.

HEAVY GREY WOOLLEN SOCKS, **15c** (2 pair for **25c**), and **25c** a pair.

BLACK and COLORED FINGERING WOOL SOCKS, with card of mending wool, at **25c**, **35c** and **50c**.

allan's Corner Craig & Bleury sts. and 2299 St. Catherine st.

Mr. H. LAPORTE.

10 MAGNIFICENT PRIZES

AGAIN TO BE AWARDED FREE THIS WEEK

IN THE

GREEN CASH RECEIPT COMPETITION.

Here are the Winners for This Week:

L. BEAUCHAMP, 642 Sanguinet St.
MRS. P. GILLIGAN, 204 McCord St.
JAS. WALSH, 1571 St. Hubert St.
MRS. JAS. REED, 368 Charron St.
MRS. GLEESON, 98 Shearer St.
W. C. THURGOOD, 228 St. George St.
MRS. J. DOWER, 27a Cain St.
MRS. H. EMERSON, 98 Plymouth Grove.
J. MURPHY, 35 Arcade St.
MRS. T. RILLEY, 70 Dorchester St.

As these winners cannot possibly win another prize in this contest, we trust they will make it a point of honor not to mention the number of their guess to any one, as it would give them an undue advantage, knowing the results of this week.

We want to conduct the contest on thoroughly fair lines. Any winner now making a breach of this kind will not be worthy of the confidence we place in them. Winners kindly oblige.

We have decided that the winners shall have their choice of any article in the Show Rooms of the Traders' Advertising Company.

This competition is for the benefit of those who wish to support MR. H. LAPORTE as

MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

If you are in favor of him, and willing to do what you can, either by voting, working, or inducing others to vote for him, write your name and address below.

NAME.. .. .. ADDRESS.. .. ..

Also mark in this space.....your estimate of the number of people who will express themselves in his favor by returning this coupon, signed, to our office.

This will appear in the following papers: STAR, HERALD, WITNESS and LA PRESSE.

Only one guess will be allowed each person. Any winner having sent in more than one guess will be disqualified. The ten parties estimating the nearest to the correct total number of answers we receive, will get their choice of any of the valuable articles in our show rooms.

Answers will be received until FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, at 6 p.m., and the winners will be notified through the papers on Saturday, Nov. 21.

Any one who has no reason for not supporting Mr. H. Laporte, should answer.

All have an equal chance. Your number, taken at random, may win you a magnificent prize.

LOOK IN THE PAPERS NEXT WEEK. SPLENDID BARGAINS IN STORE FOR COLLECTORS OF GREEN CASH RECEIPTS.

THE TRADERS' ADVERTISING CO.,

210 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

Quebec. Montreal. Valleyfield.

TOMMY ATKINS' IN PRISON.

The 'Royal Magazine' of London prints some interesting particulars of the British soldier's life in prison. There are, it seems, fifteen military prisons in Great Britain, the largest being Aldershot, Dover, Woking and York Castle, which can accommodate over two hundred prisoners. The men who are incarcerated therein are serving sentences for purely military offences, such as striking their superior officers, sleeping while on duty, insubordination, and so on. They are not criminals; all soldiers guilty of crime are handed over to the civil authorities. The longest term which a man serves in the military establishments is two years, all sentences of penal servitude being carried out in the penal establishments of the British Home office.

The tasks are hard labor, but the employment is profitable. There is the loss of personal freedom; the men are locked in cells each night, and take their meals in isolation. A certain task must be performed daily, and the men are required to keep their cells—often, in the old part of the prison, diminutive little apartments—thoroughly clean. It is a pleasure to inspect many of them. The men take evident pride in scouring their tins to the brightness of silver, while the spotlessness of the cell and its appointments recalls the scrupulouly clean little interior one meets with in Holland.

A certain amount of leisure each day is devoted to reading—there is an excellent library—and among the literature most affected is 'Tom Brown's Schooldays,' while Henty, Dickens and Scott are said to be in equally good demand.

The prison day begins at 6 a.m., and with cleaning, meals, drill, and work, the time is taken up till 8 p.m. From eight to nine the prisoner is free to read, after which lights are put out. Men who get through their labor tasks quickly have more time at their disposal.

The Rev. G. Osborne Troop will preach in St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, Westmount, to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Ne Plus Ultra.—Swiss Food stands head and shoulders above all other breakfast cereals. Made from the finest Canadian wheat. A wholesome dish to begin the day with.

CONDITION OF INDIA

AVERAGE INCOME OF AGRICULTURIST A FEW FARTHINGS A DAY'—MISREPRESENTATIONS OF ENGLISHMEN.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten sent the following communication to the London 'Times,' in which he shows the real condition of affairs in India under British rule:

Those who wish to obtain a just view of the condition of the people of India must not be led astray by the estimate of India's agricultural income put forth by Mr. William Digby, commenting on the figures of Sir Robert Giffen. The welfare of the Indian peasant cannot be judged by the seven rupees a month of Sir Robert or the five-eights of a penny a day of Mr. Digby. Sir John Strachey, in his work on 'India: Its Administration and Progress,' (of which a new edition, brought up to date and so greatly enlarged as to make it almost a new work, ha srecently been published), has exposed the futility of this method of arriving at the truth. He writes:

'Elaborate calculations, based really upon no facts, and in themselves valueless, are put forth from time to time to prove that the average income of the Indian agriculturist does not exceed a few farthings a day, and that the masses of the population have no sufficient means of obtaining the bare necessaries of life. Such statements often arise from simple ignorance, but at other times from that unfortunate inclination which makes Englishmen not unfrequently seem to rejoice in anything which can bring discredit upon their countrymen.

'These assertions are not only unfounded, but transparently absurd. It is a fact that the Indian peasant has very little money, and that measured in money his income is very small, and this fact may easily lead to total mistaken conclusions. But his income is not, and cannot be, measured in money. It is a very ordinary supposition of English writers that the Indian, like the English peasant, buys all that he requires for his support, but nothing could be more erroneous. As a rule he derives from the land which he himself owns or cultivates most of the necessaries of life for himself and his family. "He retains," in the words of Mr. T. H. Thornton, "so much of his produce as he requires for seed and home consumption, and disposes of the surplus only, and this surplus he does not ordinarily sell in open market, but makes over to the village banya, or shopkeeper, with whom he has an account current for cash advanced and goods supplied. The attempt to give a money value to these primitive transactions, and formulate the financial condition of the peasantry in terms of cash receipts and payments, must be a very hazardous undertaking." I may add, in regard to those classes of the population which have incomes that can properly be stated in money, that they are apt in this country to forget that an income which would here mean absolute poverty would often denote ease and comfort in India.

'The term poverty has no absolute and invariable signification; it depends on the relation between a man's wants and the means of supplying the. Every one acquaintance with India knows that almost everywhere a man who possesses five or six rupees a month, or, say, 3d. a day, is looked upon as comparatively well-to-do person, able to provide, in something more than comfort, not only for himself, but for his family. Little money passes through the hands even of the well-to-do Indian peasant. He need buy little or nothing, except the simple implements of husbandry, cooking vessels, clothing, sweetmeats, and tobacco, and all these together will not cost him many shillings in the year. In the provinces to which I have more particularly referred (the northwestern) his cottage affords clean and, according to his ideas, comfortable shelter. He has not much clothing, but much is not wanted; in the winter he suffers little from the cold. In ordinary circumstances he has sufficient food of the only kind that he desires, the produce of his own fields or garden, his millets and lentils, his barley or his rice, his much-appreciated ghee, made from the milk of cows or buffaloes, the vegetables, spices, and condiments of which in a hot climate there is no lack, and as much tobacco, sugar, and sweetmeats as he can afford to buy. The more valuable products of his land, such in Northern India as the wheat which he does not himself consume, give him the means of meeting the demands for rent or revenue.

'His wife has often her holiday attire and her silver ornaments, for after providing the necessaries of life there is frequently something left for simple luxuries and for buying jewellery, the latter a common form of hoarding. If, as is usually the case, he drinks no spirits, the only tax that he has to pay is about 5d. a year for salt, for himself and each member of his family. The improvement in the condition of the people of Northern India within my own recollection and observation has been obvious. As one of the settlement officers says, the vessels used by the peasantry fifty years ago were almost always earthen—now they are of brass; their clothing is better and they have more of it—'now every teant dresses like a Brahman or zemindar of old days." One of the most experienced officers of the Agra Province has declared, as the result of his inquires and observation, his belief that the land-owning classes are, speaking generally, four or five times as rich as they were early in the last century. "Everywhere," he says, "there has been an extraordinary rise in the value of land, and the great advance in wealth and prosperity of the agricultural classes is too plainly evident to be called in question." It has been estimated by competent observers that in the Punjab the value of land has more than sextupled since it became a British province.'

This account of Sir John Strachey of the condition of the agricultural classes under British rule, derived chiefly from his knowledge of the Northwestern Provinces, is fully corroborated by Sir Denzil Ibbetson, who has a personal and intimate knowledge of the people, especially of the Punjab. In his Financial Statement for 1902-03 he said:

'If the incomes are small, their needs are small also. The margin between the two is narrow, and when prices rise as they do rise in years of stress, there is no doubt that the pinch of hunger is widely and severely felt. But, so far as my knowledge and experience carry me, there is in ordinary seasons far less of that carking, grinding poverty, the uncertainty of how the day's food is to be provided, that certainty that on some day it will not be forthcoming at all, which eats into the heart of man—there is far less actual destitution than there is in wealthy England.'

Speaking of a district in the Punjab in which he had served for eight years and had revisited after an interval of thirteen years, Sir Denzil said:

'In 1871, when I first went there, its condition was that of an ordinary fairly prosperous British district, though it included tracts which had suffered from the two prodigal use of canal water. When I revisited in 1892 the change for the better that had taken place in the interval was marvellous. The canal had been realigned at great expense so as to extend and improve irrigation; the supply of water had been rigorously limited to what was nedeed, rather than to what was asked for; the swamps had been drained, so that I found waving sheets of wheat where I had been accustomed to shoot snipe: the saline efflorescence which had thrown hundreds of acres out of cultivation was slowly but steadily disappearing, villages which I had been obliged to assess with extraordinary leniency on account of their water logged and depressed condition had become prosperous, and their people were no longer unable to marry their daughters because they were barren with malaria; new branches of the canal had been carried through arid tracts of which the produce had been notoriously insecure, and a railway had been constructed rigt through the heart of the district. I either marched through or saw people, not merely from the canal tract, but every part of the district, including the dries and most precarious.

They had their grumbles and their grievances, without which no properly constituted husbandman is complete, but their general story was one of increasing contentment and prosperity; nor was outward evidence lacking. It was impossible to ride across the old familiar fields and through the well-known villages without realizing the progress that had been made. To mention three small but insignificant facts. Brick houses, which had formerly been confined to the sahukar of the vollage, had become much more common; small factories for ginning and bailing cotton had sprung up all through the cotton-producing tract; and when I wished to show my daughters one of the picturesque old fashioned cane presses to which I had been accustomed, I was told that, except in two villages, they had been superseded by the iron mill invented by Mr. Milne of Behea. I know this, that if any one were to tell these people whom I know so well that their history under British rule had been one of continuous deterioration and impoverishment they would simply laugh in his face. . . I have served in many other districts in the Punjab, and from all that I have seen and heard, I believe that what I have said of this district is in the main true of all.'

Sir John Strachey points out that 'the great majority of Indian agriculturists have the advantage of possessing, either as peasant proprietors or as cultivators with occupancy rights, permanent interests in the land,' and the Famine Commissioners of 1880 who 'wrote with a knowledge, an experience, and an authority to which very few can pretend,' came to the conclusion that if we compare the physical ease of the average agriculturist with that existing among the same class in a large part of Europe, 'the advantage would probably be greatly in favor of the former, although his life may be shorter and subject to greater risks.'

As for the diminution of average income, the Hindu Patriot—the most ably conducted and important native newspaper in Bengal, written entirely by natives of the country, and always independent and unsparing in its criticisms of British administration—has distinctly stated that it is sheer nonsense and opposed to common knowledge.

Evidence of the progress in prosperity of the agricultural classes in India under British rule might be multiplied to an indefinite extent, but perhaps enough has been said above to justify my warning against the acceptance of Mr. Digby's lugubrious utterances and the mistaken conclusions of others wiser than he.

SMALL MONARCHS.

'It is curious,' says the London 'Chronicle,' 'that Nicholas II., one of the greatest of living monarchs, should also be one of the smallest—from the physical point of view; and had he carried out his intention of visiting the King of Italy, we should have been treated to the spectacle of a meeting between two of the shortest sovereigns of their time. Yet the Czar, however small and slight of stature, has somewhat the advantage as regards inches of King Victor Emmanuel II., who requires to get into the saddle, like Napoleon III., before he can be seen at his best. There is nothing in the appearance of Nicholas II. to suggest his sonship to Alexander III., who was almost a giant, or of Victor Emmanuel to recall the burly soldier-like figure of his father and his grandfather, the rollicking, fiercely moustachioed Re Galantuomo.

Colonial House,

Phillips Square.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

An unusually large and carefully selected stock in the leading lines for Fall and Winter, including:—

FRENCH and GERMAN OPERA FLANNELS, in a great variety of borders and new designs, for Blouses and Kimonas.

FRENCH FLANNELS, in Oriental designs, spots, figures, stripes, &c.

FRENCH FLANNELS, plain colors, in great variety.

FRENCH CASHMERE FLANNELS, for Blouses and Wrappers.

BRITISH WOVEN FLANNELS, in pretty colors, fast and unshrinkable.

CEYLON FLANNELS, for Men's Shirts and Pyjamas.

SAXONY FLANNELS, in Navy, Scarlet and Natural.

LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE UNSHRINKABLE SKIRTING FLANNELS, &c., &c.

Samples of Above Sent FREE to Any Address.

Blankets.

SPECIAL LINES FINE ALL-WOOL CANADIAN BLANKETS, very much under regular prices.

SCOTCH BATH BLANKETS, contracted for early in the summer, are now on sale under present prices.

CRIB and COT BLANKETS, English and Scotch, in sizes 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4.

Down Quilts.

Range of DOWN QUILTS is again complete, with a second delivery just put into stock.

SPECIAL DOWN QUILTS, **$4.00, $4.50, $5.00.** Large double bed size, **$6.00** and upwards.

Large Stock FINE DOWN QUILTS, in the best silk, satin and sateen coverings.

CRIB and COT DOWN QUILTS, all sizes.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

Advertisements.

An Opinion From Nova Scotia.

Annan, N.S., Aug. 3, 1903.—Miss Helen Brown has been cured of Bronchitis and throat trouble by Catarrhozone, and says: 'It gives immediate relief to coughs and cold in the head, and is the cleanest and most convenient cure for Catarrh.' Almost every one here uses Catarrhozone, which seems to cure in a very short time. Druggists sell Catarrhozone everywhere.

Weekly Calendar.

WINDSOR HALL,
Enormous Attractions! Unusual Sights!
ALL NEXT WEEK, Every Evening at 8.15.
MATINEES Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 3.
LIVING CANADA
Absolutely New Series of Animated Pictures, including the Season's Sensation, 'Wonders of the Deep,' 'The Unseen World,' 'Rise and Fall of Napoleon,' etc., etc.
Popular Prices: Admission, 25c; Reserved Seats, 50c.
Seats on Sale at Shaw's Music Store. Prices for Children at Matinees, 10c.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
ART ASSOCIATION CLASSES.
PAINTING CLASS.
A PAINTING CLASS (from the Draped Model) will be held on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock, commencing November 4th.
The Advanced Art Classes are held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from 9.30 to 12.30. The class-rooms are open daily for study.
For particulars apply to the Secretary.

Rev. G. Osborne Troop
Rector, St. Martin's Church,
Will address the Meeting for Men.
SUNDAY, 4 p.m.—Association Hall. Topic: "Incorruption." Special Music.
SATURDAY, 8 p.m.—Mr. C. M. DAGGETT will speak. Closing service of the Week of Prayer.
SUNDAY, 2.45 p.m.—Young Men's Bible Study. Mr. D. A. BUDGE, Leader. Topic: "The Lame Man Healed."
A hearty welcome to men at all these meetings.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

LIEUT.-COL. GASKIN
and Mrs. Gaskin, of Toronto,
Will conduct special services
At S. A. Barracks, St. Alexander St.
Brigadier Turner, Provincial Officer, will be present NEXT SUNDAY, Nov. 15, at 11 a.m., 3 and 7.30 p.m.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET,
SUNDAY, Nov. 15, 3.00 p.m.
Speaker—Rev. J. R. DOBSON.
Soloist—Mr. W. A. BROWN.
Have you been yet—if not come right in—all seats free. There will be 'something' to interest you.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
—THE PASTOR—
Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Will preach at both services.
Special seats reserved for students, who will be made welcome.
FRIENDS AND STRANGERS WELCOME.

Westmount Baptist Church,
Corner of Western and Olivier Avenues.
—THE PASTOR—
REV. FRANK S. WESTON,
Will preach at both services.
Subject 11 a.m.—"The Anti-Christian Trinity: Spiritualism, Theosophy, Christian Science."
7 p.m.—"Free Thinking."

SABBATH EVENING SERMONS.
Stanley Street Presbyterian Church
(Near the Windsor Hotel).
Nov. 15.—Abram.—God's Call to Service.
" 22.—Lot.—Selfishness.
" 29.—Abram on the Battlefield.
Dec. 6.—God's Covenant with Abram.
" 13.—Hospitality Rewarded.
" 20.—Trial and Triumph of Faith.
" 27.—The Last Days of Abraham.
SEATS FREE. STRANGERS WELCOME.
Rev. F. M. DEWEY.

The Second of a Special Course of Sermons
—ON—
'THE GOSPEL AND THE AGE'
will be preached in
EMMANUEL CHURCH
Cor. St. Catherine & Stanley Sts
—BY—
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B. A.
—ON—
Sunday Evening, Nov., 15th
—EVERYBODY WELCOME—

PLEASANT SUNDAY AFTERNOON SOCIETY.
PROFESSOR BURR will lecture in the Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine st., on SUNDAY, NOV. 15th, at 3 o'clock p.m. Subject—IS LIFE WORTH LIVING.
All are welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.
Morning Service:
REV. CHAS. A. SYKES, B.A., Pastor.
Theme—"David, His life and lessons."
Evening Service:
REV. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A.
Theme—"The Eyes of the Lord."

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Cor. Mance and Milton Streets.
The Pastor,
Rev. HORACE G. RICE, B.A., B.D.,
Will preach next Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Evening Theme—
"Lessons from Autumn Leaves."
SEATS FREE. STRANGERS WELCOME.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Sherbrooke St. Methodist Church
MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. REV. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A., B.D., will preach in the morning. Addresses in the evening by the REV. W. T. HALPENNY and the pastor. Collections for the Missionary Fund. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3. Monday, E. L. of C. E., at 8. Wednesday, Prayer Meeting at 8. Thursday, pastor's class at 3. Friday, Junior League, at 4.15.
REV. C. E. BLAND, Pastor.

DOMINION SQ. METHODIST CHURCH,
Rev. O. E. MANNING, Pastor,
The Pastor Will Preach at Both Services.
MORNING SUBJECT—
"God's Tenderness."
EVENING SUBJECT—
"Testimony of Experience."

INSPECTOR STREET MISSION,
75 Inspector Street.
Preaching on SABBATH, NOV. 15th, morning, 11 a.m., MR. R. S. AULD, subject: "Not far from the Kingdom."
At 7 p.m., the pastor, JOHN CURRIE. Subject: "The Surety of God's Word."
All non-churchgoers are invited.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

M. A. A. A.
SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.
The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association will be held in the Club House, 149 Mansfield St., on
MONDAY, 16th Nov.,
at 8.15 p.m.
Business—To receive the Treasurer's half-yearly cash statement and to transact general business.
Large attendance requested.
E. HERBERT BROWN, Sec. Treas.

Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY,
896 Dorchester St.
Demonstration MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16th, at 8 o'clock.
"ENTREES."
—MENU—
Dresden Patties,
Lobster and Oyster Filling,
Sweetbread Ramekins,
Russian Cutlets,
Mushroom Sauce,
Ham Timbales.
Admission, 10c.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

THE HIGH SCHOOL'S
ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT,
Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1903.
Commencing at 8 p.m.
Admission 25c. Reserved Seats 50c., to be obtained at School.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

SALE
IN LECTURE HALL OF
KNOX CHURCH
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 19 & 20
USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES.
Refreshments, Home-made Candy, &c.
Admission, 10c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

JACOB'S LADDER AT ST. HELENA.

Among the staircases the world over, none, it is safe to say, is so long or difficult of ascent as 'Jacob's Ladder.' This remarkable flight contains more than 700 steps, all rising with the same lift in the same direction. The steps rise at an angle of exactly 45 degrees. 'Jacob's Ladder' ascends a particularly steep hill at St. Helena. The steps are, naturally, the most direct route to the summit of the hill, and, despite their great length, are traversed daily by hundreds of wayfarers. There are said to be many persons who, from long practice, are able to ascend the steep stairway at a rapid pace without once stopping for breath.—'Tit-Bits.'

INDIA'S BEASTS AND SERPENTS.

Last year tigers killed 1,046 persons in India, sixtyiahe ebvgv efi-fwy pmfwym India, sixty-five having been killed in one district alone. More than 30,000 cattle were killed by tigers, while panthers and leopards killed at least as many more. Money was paid out for the destruction of 4,413 leopards and 1,331 tigers. Wild quadrupeds were credited with killing 3,651 persons. Poisonous snakes killed 23,166.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, $3.50 for Daily Witness, $1.00 for Weekly Witness, 50c for Northern Messenger.

World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries, excepting Montreal and suburbs.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum.

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

F.M. 5 L.Q. 11 **NOVEMBER** N.M. 19 F.Q. 27

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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

Defacement of the national flag is a criminal offence, although we presume a punishment for it would be regarded as an anachronism. It would be pretty hard to flout the flag of our Empire more rudely than by printing on it appeals for the exclusion from Canada of British goods. This we take to be the meaning of the mottoes 'Canada for the Canadians,' 'Home markets for home products and industry,' 'Protection and prosperity,' which have been printed on the face of a Union Jack which is being distributed in the city.

Those who do not live on upper St. Denis street, or on any other street on which the cars run, find it a constant problem to imagine how those live there who do. The exoruciating and, during most of the hours, ceaseless, though variable, howl of the cars keeps those who have not become mercifully deadened to it in a condition usually described as having nerves on end. This distress is accentuated if conversation is attempted, to say nothing of sleep. If it could be shown that this noise was necessary, the victims of it would be saved from the additional worriment of indignation. We are assured by people from other towns that their cars run without any such noise, and they express astonishment that it is permitted here. Certainly, it should not be permitted if it is preventable. Every howl should mean a fine. It has been suggested that our noises may be due to the underlying rock, which is a feature in which we differ from prairie cities. But there is no rock under Craig street, and the noise is pretty bad there. The theory that if the apparatus is kept in good condition it would not cause this sleep-banishing noise is favored by the fact that old cars get worse and worse, and that the new cars are, as a rule, though not always, free from this offence. We were assured by the Terminal people before they came into town that they would do away with these noises. We have made inquiry as to how they have carried out this promise. A business man on the line was telephoned, and his reply was that he had expected to be greatly annoyed, but that he had been altogether disappointed in that. In fact, a car was passing as he was telephoning, and made no noticeable noise and no difference in his hearing. Other inquiries, so far as made, agree with this. Some can only say they have not noticed any noise. We shall be glad to hear from others as to this. We hope this apparently good record will be kept up.

A WAVE OF ERROR.

Canada is not as a whole fully assured of the advantages of protection. The majority of Canadians, indeed, must be pretty steadily convinced that protection is not the whole story of American progress, or before this they would have pronounced themselves for a whole-souled adoption of the genuine American article. Yet there are many Canadians, far from protectionist in conviction, who are asking the question, in connection with the Chamberlain campaign, why Great Britain should remain free trade when the rest of the world, contrary to the expectation and prediction of Cobden, remains protectionist? This indeed is the very question that Mr. Balfour propounds in his pamphlet with such philosophic anxiety and Mr. Balfour insists all through that he is a free-trader. He admits that internecine conditions are altogether bad, but thinks that when all others are fighting it behoves one to fight. How, under such a rule, mutual injury is ever to stop, is not clear. If it can be shown, however, that, even under such conditions, one gets on better without fighting the rest is plain.

The answer of the free-traders has been far stronger and more thorough than the one-sided reports of Mr. Chamberlain's dramatic progress and of the efforts to howl down his critics would lead the casual reader to believe. The symptom on the ground of which Mr. Chamberlain declares John Bull, in spite of his entirely healthy aspect, to be a sick man is the small increase of exports. Protectionists never cease to regard exports as a blessing and imports as a curse. Although as a rule people feel themselves richer when they get than when they give, this illusion that a country should get back less than it sends out seems inveterate even in a country like Great Britain, which has prospered enormously under the reverse conditions. The illusion is natural enough in a nation of shopkeepers, where business everywhere consists in selling all one can and taking pay in money. It is not realized that a nation has to take its pay in goods and the more it gets for what it gives the better. The record of exports is a sign of prosperity only as we assume that those exports bring good returns. It may be said that when an exporting country does not get paid in goods it gets paid in money. But this is only possible to a trifling extent, and money is really of no use to a country except to buy goods with, so that it is the goods which come back that are the real gauge of prosperity. There is no doubt that in proportion to other countries Great Britain now produces out of her own soil less exportable commodities than she once did. This was and must continue to be inevitable. Certainly no protection can avert it. But in dwelling on the failure of the export business Mr. Chamberlain uses an unfair illustration when he compares the years 1872 and 1902. The blue books show that 1872 was a most exceptional year in exporting activity, due to the circumstances of industrial dislocation in France and Germany at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. The just comparison of five year periods from 1861 discloses the fact that the exports have steadily and considerably increased.

The free-traders also appeal successfully to a comparison of the conditions of the mass of the population before free trade with those which obtain to-day, as well as to the present position of the German workman as compared to that of the British workman. The fact that the United States workman is still better off than the British is one which existed long before the United States adopted her high tariff and is due altogether to the fact that the land has always offered a comfortable alternative to every intelligent workingman. This obvious fact is set forth by one of her own economists, the late Professor Walker, who showed that 'the mode of living on the part of the agricultural population has necessarily set a minimum standard of wages for mechanical labor. With an abundance of cheap land, with a population facile to the last degree in making change of avocation and of residence, few able-bodied men are likely to be drawn into factories and shops on terms which imply a meaner subsistence than that secured in the cultivation of the soil.' In addition to the fact that land is always open as a means of comfortable employment is the other fact that in a rapidly developing country the ceaseless growth of industries demands a constantly increasing number of workers. These advantages on the part of the United States over Britain must continue, though the primary one of free land as a ready recourse must grow less and less. In spite of the fool talk that is cabled to us, the British free-traders give every indication that they are conducting their side of the present campaign with intelligence and force.

There are many, however, on whom reasoning is lost in presence of the fact that Great Britain alone has followed a policy of free trade and that the other great modern states refuse to imitate her. It is apparently not enough to reply that Great Britain has persisted because she has found it to be to her interest to do so. Mr. Cobden predicted that the other nations would follow her and they have not done so. This difficulty is not one that weighs heavily upon the historical student. It is little more than forty years since free trade was fully adopted in Great Britain. Yet it is one hundred and twenty-five years since Adam Smith enunciated the doctrine in such splendid form for English readers, and one hundred years since Pitt recognized the inevitable force of his argument and endeavored to take the first steps towards the realization of the principle. Economic error in practice may long persist side by side with a wide recognition of right principle. The fact that protection is in force in France, Germany and the United States to-day is by no means a proof that the policy is to be long continued. In each of these countries there is, and there has been for years, a large and growing body of free trade conviction. The most rapidly growing political party in Germany to-day—the Social Democrat—is wholly committed and devoted to this policy. The substance of Mr. Cobden's prediction may have a postponed fulfilment, productive of those beneficent effects upon the higher destinies of mankind that tariff wars can only retard. Meantime, imperial considerations apart, Great Britain could make no greater economic blunder than to coquette with the principle of protection. The United States, though protection can work it nothing but loss, can at least afford that loss. She has enormous exportable products for the beneficiaries of protection to fleece, and this is what they have been doing. Canada, for the same reason, can live through protectionism. Great Britain, on the other hand, has no great exportable product except coal and iron, and these, in view of the cheaper production elsewhere, are no longer in a condition to bear arbitrary burdens. Protection, in whatever degree, cannot but drive business away from Britain, and to persist in it would prove her ruin.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

The enormous losses, on paper, of the United States capitalists during the past few months may be imagined by the collapse of the Shipbuilding Trust and the 'Soo' industries, and the slump in United States Steel, Pennsylvania Railway, and many other securities. The preferred stock of United States Steel at one time sold as high as 101 7-8, and the common stock at 55, while on Tuesday the common sold down to 10, and the preferred to 49 1-4. There are said to be about seventy-five thousand shareholders in the United States Steel Corporation, and the wide diffusion of the common and preferred stock is said to have taken place when they were respectively selling in the forties and nineties. Here, then, are genuine losses to an appalling amount, besides the paper ones. Much the same thing has happened with respect to Amalgamated Copper, which was sold at 130 in 1901, and now can be bought at 30. Pennsylvania since a year ago has declined from 170 to 116, and Chicago and North-Western from 271 to 153, and the same sort of story could be continued indefinitely. Of course, those who bought stock for investment and can afford to hold on to it are only nominal sufferers so long as dividends continue to be paid. But even these have suffered concretely already as reductions of dividends have actually been made and further reductions are threatened. No one can predict where the end will be, as there seems to be no bottom to the market. Confidence has received so many rude shocks from those who were supposed to be towers of financial strength and souls of commercial honor that the best of securities have been dragged down in the general dismantling. Added to this the facts that there is undoubtedly a general reduction going on in manufacturing profits because of the higher cost of labor and materials and diminishing consumption, and that the railway companies' statements very generally show that operating expenses have increased faster than gross earnings, and there does not seem much hope for early improvement. The United States Steel Corporation itself has 1,000,000 less tons of steel on order than it had last autumn, which is a decrease of 22 percent, and it has had to reduce the price appreciably. Such facts as these upset all the false theories upon which the great trusts were built. Fluctuations in the prices of materials were to end when the big companies were in operation, but the law of supply and demand has proved greater than any artificiality, and even the huge billion dollar trust has had to cut its prices now that orders are becoming scarce. As this great trust has to earn $60,000,000 annually, a cut in prices naturally adds to the distrust as to its ability to continue to pay so heavy an interest charge, and it is used as another bear argument on top of so many others. We must, therefore, face the possibility of a somewhat prolonged period of great stress, with the usual accompaniment of labor troubles, and we shall be fortunate if we escape actual disaster. Certainly, if many more successful drives are made at stock exchange values, such as took place on Wall Street early in the week, it will be impossible for many to put off bankruptcy. The best thing to do is to hold no more stock than one can protect, whatever happens, and to hold on to that at least till better times come and a rising market.

RUSSIA'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

When Russia took possession of Port Arthur six or seven years ago, and arranged to extend her Siberian railway thither, people wondered why no further protest was made by Great Britain than the securing of the opposite port of Weihai wei. The very name of Port Arthur, however come by, seemed to imply a British prescription upon it. But men versed in diplomacy, when challenged on the subject, would smile and say that Port Arthur must necessarily prove a strategic weakness as well as a great expense to Russia. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times,' the whole scheme is privately in Russian official circles acknowledged to be a failure. This is probably an extreme view, but there is a good deal of obvious truth in it. Port Arthur was early forsaken for Nieuchwang, on the Liao river, and a magnificent seaport named Dalny has been created at the mouth of that river at immense expense, having a breakwater which cost alone thirteen million dollars. They have found, however, that this splendid work, while it makes an excellent harbor, causes the sea to freeze in winter, leaving Russia no better off there than she is at Vladivostock. There was one other harbor which offered better results, but it was on the Corean side of the Yalu. All sorts of tricks were resorted to to get an excuse for the seizure of a bit of Corean territory which would have included Yongampho, which is an insignificant place. But Japan has now, to all appearance, made successful protest against any Russian encroachment on Corean territory. The last news is that a large Chinese army is on the march into Manchuria. Of course, this is not war. When the Russians beat the Chinese occupying force back they made out that they were putting down bands of outlaws. And now the Chinese are simply replacing that force with one which cannot be treated by outlaw methods, to whichever side the outlawry may be credited.

It would, on the whole, be matter of regret that Russia should have to give up her quest for an ice-free port in Manchuria after all the blood and treasure she has spent upon it. Failure there will not turn her from her design. It can only transfer her plottings to other objective points. She will be less than ever willing to give Japan a free hand in Corea, and will take a new interest in the Persian Gulf, in Norway and at Constantinople. To reach the sea is no doubt the underlying motive of Russian expansion. The population of the empire at present is only fifteen to the square mile, and, as the country on the whole is fertile, with an abundance of water and woodland, it is clear that the expansion of the empire was not necessitated by national and natural causes. The ambition of the governing and military classes, no doubt, has been a large factor in the policy of expansion, but, as Mr. Gladstone once pointed out, it would seem a wiser course for Britain to allow Russia to get to the open sea than to keep her shut up within barriers of ice. The world-commerce, which her natural resources would develop, would give the best possible hostages for peace, while it would rapidly advance her people in civilization. But the seaward march has cost Russia so much that it is doubtful whether her people can stand the strain much longer. In the nature of things her rulers must soon pause and give their undivided attention to internal affairs, for the burden of imperialism is fast becoming unbearable.

GRAVY.

The habits of old men interest everybody probably because every one wants to know how to grow old. After forty, a certain philosopher declared, a man is either a fool or a physician. Certain it is that the body demands increasing care with age, and that those who disobey its demands are required to pay heavy penalties. But against this physician theory is the fact that old men, when questioned as to the habits which have led to lengthened years, can tell very little. A good constitution is the usual, though somewhat indefinite, explanation. Yet against this is the time-worn proverb, 'a shaky door hangs long on its hinges,' showing that in the past, as in the present, the chronic invalid might be like the eminent physician, the late Sir Andrew Clarke, destined to grow old in service. Sir Andrew, we remember, told us how he had preserved his health by temperance in all things, and he laid down certain rules of living which all would be the better for following. But Sir Andrew's code was merely the application of common sense, and is likely to be disregarded by those who are seeking 'a royal road' to longevity, a panacea, or health and long life obtained by 'get rich quick' methods. To such as these Senator Pettus, of Alabama, holds out the hand of hope. Senator Pettus is eighty-three, and this is how he accounts for it. He says: 'The congressional directory says I am eighty-three, and maybe I am, but I don't feel that old by forty years. I have never eaten much gravy. I was raised on a plain diet, and I have lived on it all my life. In this day gravy is called sauce, I know. It's a French word that means gravy, and if it had not been given a French name by the English-speaking races, I dare say not so much of it would

'be eaten. It is shortening the life 'of the race, and the sooner we banish it 'from our diet the better will be the 'health of the generation of young men 'and women coming on to take our 'places.'

'Dear, dear!' one cannot help exclaiming, 'who would have thought that gravy was so deadly!' But the Senator does not stop at destructive criticism as do so many of the critics, merely saying that so and so is so, and leaving it at that. No, Senator Pettus is more helpful in his criticisms. Says he, continuing: 'Now, mark you, I don't ob- 'ject to a little gravy on my meat, but 'just a little—just enough to aid deglu- 'tition. It does not aid digestion at all, 'you know; on the contrary, it harms it '—first, by interfering with the functions 'of the salivary glands, then by pre- 'venting the gastric juices from doing 'their perfect work, and finally by neu- 'tralizing the action of the alimentary 'juices. So I tell you to quit eating 'gravy on your meats. If you prefer 'to call it sauce, all right; but, by what- 'ever name you designate it, by all 'means stop soaking your meats in it be- 'fore eating them. A little of the na- 'tural juices of the meats, even if occa- 'sionally thickened with flour to give 'the gravy consistency, is not harmful, 'but, since the race is running to sauces, 'I am loath even to hint at the harmless- 'ness of this.' If these are not reasons enough to stop people from using gravy or sauce for evermore then has the Senator expounded himself in vain, Doing without sauce has kept Senator Pettus young for eighty-three years, and he declines to admit that anything else is responsible for it. For questioned whether it was not his habits that had preserved him in perfect health to such a ripe old age; whether his habits had not always been regular, no late hours, and all that sort of thing, he replied: 'My habits, young man,' (with a snort of rage and defiance), 'have always been 'like the verb—regular, irregular, and 'defective, egad, sir!' After that, there is no other possible conclusion than that 'the gravy did it' for the Senator, just as the pins did in the little boy's school composition. The boy had written, among the other merits of pins, that they had saved a great many people's lives. When questioned by his teacher as to how the pins had done this, he replied: 'Why, of course, by not swallerin' of 'em.' Eaters of pills and drinkers of patent medicines may now save their money and their fulness on a graviless old age. But, then, as the Senator implies, there is gravy and gravy.

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[For the 'Witness.'

THE DEAD ROSE.

Still in the garden, stately and lone,
The ghost of the dead queen sits on her throne,
Shrivelled and sere, with her mantle unfurl'd,
While her sweet bloom is blown down the winds of the world.
Now divorced from the sun, unredeem'd by the dew,
Love's outcast, yet dear to the lovers she knew,
For love that hath fed on the sweets of her breath,
Keeps the soul of the rose that it cannot know death.'
Its bloom on the winds of the world may depart,
But love shrines the soul of the rose in its heart.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

THE TROUBLES OF THE FAT MAN.

That superabundance of flesh, especially of fatty tissue, is objectionable, those who are suffering from it are quite aware. Just what is the physiological reason for their troubles and how in general these may be avoided is popularly explained by Dr. L. Menard, in an article contributed to 'Cosmos' (Sept. 12). The most interesting fact noted by the author is that obesity does not necessarily put an end to physical activity, some of the most powerful and agile of athletes being very fat men. Says Dr. Menard:

'Obesity, when it reaches certain proportions, is really a disease. The organs, surcharged and often saturated with fat, work badly, and the evil effects of this trouble of the nutrition are especially felt in the heart and lungs. Disorders of the circulation and respiration show themselves particularly in the obese by the promptness with which these get "out of breath" from muscular exertion.

'There are numerous causes of this breathlessness which are not exclusively cardiac. The heart, saturated with fat, doubtless contracts less easily, but we must add to this difficulty the obstruction to the action of the lungs and to thoracic expansion in breathing, due to the overburdening of the chest and abdominal cavities with fatty matter.

'The surface circulation is also obstructed by fat, which compresses the vascular trunks in the limbs. To these causes of short breath must be added the increase of work necessary to lift the heavy body at each step.

'"The augmentation of fatty tissue," says Legrange, "notably hinders the movements and diminishes the possible work of the human machine, because to displace any part of the limbs or trunk the muscles have to contend with increased friction and to overcome the extra resistance opposed to the bony levers by the surrounding masses of fat. Hence there is much force wasted, and consequently a necessary increase of muscular effort for an equal amount of work accomplished."

'"But the conditions are still more unfavorable when we have to do with locomotion, in which the entire body is displaced. There is then, besides a waste of force, an increase of mechanical work proportioned to the increase of weight."

'To show the work done by a fat man in mounting a staircase, for instance, we may imagine a man of average weight performing the same act with a weight on his shoulder equal to the difference between his bulk and that of the other man—say 50 or 60 kilograms (100 to 130 pounds). Of course he would get out of breath. Nevertheless we see fat people acquiring by practice a perfect regularity of circulation and great resistance to breathlessness, even without a cure of their obesity.

'Lagrange observes justly that no exercise puts the heart into so rude a test as wrestling, in which, during bouts that may last more than an hour, the man is almost constantly in a state of effort—and notwithstanding this a great number of wrestlers are fat. Four or five years ago a series of wrestling matches was organized in Paris, in which the strongest men in the world took part. Now, in 1901, "the champion of the world" weighed 135 kilograms (297 pounds), and was only 1.73 meters (five feet eight inches) high. According to the generally accepted ratio of weight to height, this wrestler weighed more than 60 kilograms (132 pounds) too much, the greater part of which overweight was due to fat. His appearance was altogether that of an obese man. In spite of his weight, however, this man was not only very strong, but he excelled in exercises of speed, which are the test of energy in a person with a weak heart. Running, in fact, is an exercise much used in training wrestlers in order to help them acquire the lung power that they need in a long contest. Now amid the numerous candidates for the title of champion wrestler, who were of very different shapes and sizes, the one of greatest reputation as a runner was the fattest—the obese wrestler whose case is such an instructive one.

'The primary cause of circulatory troubles in the obese is an alteration of nutrition. The fat man is being poisoned by imperfect assimilation and disassimilation, his blood being filled with the incompletely oxidized products of the latter process. By training, by methodical physical exercise, he succeeds in modifying this fault of nutrition, or at least in correcting its injurious effects on the circulation.

'Certain diet-cures sometimes succeed in lessening the weight of fat people without diminishing their tendency to breathlessness. Such is sometimes the result of cure by a too exclusive meat diet. The fat person grows lean, but is poisoned and remains short of breath. On the other hand, the milk or milk-vegetable diet, adopted empirically or in virtue of different theoretical ideas, often succeeds better and sometimes without causing diminution of weight.

'Thus, while from the esthetic point of view the diminution of weight is sometimes to be desired, it is not indispensable from the standpoint of the general health, which is often better without reduction of flesh.

'By a slightly reduced diet, and especially by a milk-vegetable diet, together with methodical exercise, we can generally attain the double result of reduction of weight and the cure of the lung and heart troubles that accompany obesity.'—Translation made for 'The Literary Digest.'

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

THE FOUNDER'S REMAINS BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN THE CHAPEL.

An interesting discovery has been made at Queen's College, Oxford. During the long vacation important works have been in progress, including the installation of the electric light throughout the college and the overhauling of a part of the drainage. In introducing the electric light it was convenient to pass a cable through the crypt underneath the apse of the chapel, which was erected in the north-east corner of the great quadrangle in 1714. On opening the crypt it was found to contain on a stone rest a leaden casket with the remains of the founder, Robert Eglesfield, chaplain and confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III., from whom the college derives its name. Eglesfield died in 1349, aged forty-three, and was buried in the college chapel. Cut deep in the lead on the top of the casket are the words:—'Reliquiae Foundatoris,' a peculiarity being that the letter 'D' is turned backward. No date accompanies the inscription. In front were coffins of Provosts Brown, Fothergill and Collinson, and in a recess to the right on entering were the coffin of Provost Smith and the remains of Provost Haltom. The latter was buried under the old chapel in 1704, but his coffin was removed when the new chapel was built, a few years later.

There were also in the crypt some curious memorials which had formerly been placed in the old chapel, and at its demolition were, probably for safety, transferred to this spot. One was a broken stone, to which was attached a small brass representing a tun or barrel, with a musical note known as a 'long' upon it, with the capital letter 'R.' This is a rebus of the name 'Langton,' Robert Langton having been a doctor of laws, and nephew of Bishop Langton, who at one time was Provost of the college; Robert built the large ante-chapel to the old chapel in the year 1518. The stone had also upon it a depression in which the head of the figure of Langton had rested. In the muniment room of the college was a brass which in the last century was believed to be that of Robert Eglesfield, the founder of the college, but archaeologists described it as of later date, and no doubt correctly so. The head of this brass fits into the depression in the stone on which is the rebus, and it is certainly that of Robert Langton.

Another interesting discovery was a brass representing the figure of a man with an inscription below. The features and the details of the inscription are all rubbed quite flat. This has been identified as the memorial of Nicholas Hyenson, Fellow of the college in 1477. In addition there was found a stone with an inscription of 'Radulphus Hamisterley, Master of University College.' Above the inscription in the depression of the stone there was evidently originally a figure, but this has disappeared. In the crypt where the three gravestones, which formerly rested on the floor of the old chapel, of Provost Airay, (Provost, 1599-1616), Provost Christopher Potter, and Provost Langhaine, Airay's stone has a brass plate with an inscription upon it, and the other stones are engraved with the arms of the Provosts. In the identification of these memorials an engraving by Burghers representing the ground plan of the old chapel was found useful. This plan also facilitated the determination of the position of the west front of the ante-chapel, which was disclosed in the excavations made for drainage purposes in the line of the path leading from the great gate of the college to the chapel passage.

The drainage works also disclosed some feet below the surface two passages, one in the front quadrangle and the other in the back, the object of which at first seemed doubtful. It was conjectured they might have belonged to an older building occupying the site of the present college. Mr. James Parker, (president of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society), who was consulted, satisfied himself that the tooling on some of the stones corresponded with the tooling on some of the stones which were laid when the college was rebuilt. It is now looked upon as certain that the passages were conduits leading to large blind wells intended to receive the surface water from the college roofs and quadrangles, and that the conduits were made so large as to hold the flood water in case of an exceptional rainfall.

The crypt has been closed, the leaden casket and coffins being left as they were found. The remains of Provost Haltom, from which the coffin had fallen, have been deposited in an oak casket and the grave-stones have been placed in the ante-chapel. The brasses found in the crypt, with the stones to which they are attached, are fixed in the wall of the apse, together with two other brasses that have long been preserved in the muniment room. They will form an additional feature of interest in the chapel, the foundation stone of which was laid on Feb. 6, 1714, the dedication taking place on All Saints' Day five years later. The illuminated windows in the chapel by Van Ling (1635) are in good preservation and were removed from the first chapel. They depict scenes in the life of Christ. The westernmost windows are earlier, and two of them bear the date (1518) of Robert Langton's ante-chapel. Some tiles of an ornamental character were discovered in situ near the western entrance of the old chapel, some of them adorned with the same rebus as is the brass which formed part of Langton's memorial.—London 'Times,' Oct. 9.

It is expected that after the completion of the new boats, 300 feet long and 30 to 50 feet wide, which are to take sleeping cars from Dover to Calais, passengers will be able to leave London and wake up in Paris without realizing that the train ever left the land.

In England the consumption of sugar is 100 pounds a year for every person. In 1648 it was twenty-five pounds. In France it is only 36.75 pounds to-day, and this would have to be increased to sixty-six pounds in order to use up all the sugar made in that country.

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Auction Sales.

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EASTERN RUGS and CARPETS

SPECIAL SALE BY AUCTION OF
High Grade Persian and Turkish Rugs,
being a consignment sent to us direct from Constantinople by the well known collector,
Mr. Karnik Adjarian,
To be disposed of to best advantage.
In order to display the great variety and exceptionally fine quality of this collection, we have secured for a few days
THE FRASER HALL,
(Cor. Dorchester and University),
where the Rugs will be on view TUESDAY, and up to hour of sale, and sold by auction on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Next,
Nov. 18th, 19th and 20th,
at 8 o'clock each evening.
CATALOGUES READY.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Shoreham, Washington, D.C.—American and European plans. Best location, best service and best cuisine, making it the leading hotel of the Capitol city. John T. Devine.

Time Table Changes.—The following time-table changes on the New York Central & Hudson River R.R. will become effective Sunday, November 15:—The night train that now leaves Windsor station, daily, at 7.30 p.m. will, commencing Sunday, Nov. 15, leave at 7.00 p.m. daily. The day train leaving Windsor station at present at 8.00 a.m. daily, except Sunday, will, commencing Monday, Nov. 16, leave at 8.20 a.m. daily, except Sunday. There will be no change in the leaving times of the local Valleyfield trains.

Advertisements.

SMOKED HALIFAX MACKEREL.
Choice large fat fish by Intercolonial Express to-day.

SMOKED GASPE SALMON.
Fresh Sugar Cured Salmon received regularly twice a week.
The Kippered Mackerel we are receiving to-day has been specially selected and specially cured for our trade, while the Kippered Salmon is fresh cured every week, and is also selected fish.

Kent Cobnuts! Kent Cobnuts!
—CROP 1903—

THE "YACHT CLUB" SALAD DRESSING
Large and Small Bottles. 50 dozen fresh stock just received.
"Yacht Club" Salad Dressing, small bottles .. .. .. 30 cents each, $3.25 per dozen.
"Yacht Club" Salad Dressing, large bottles .. .. .. 50 cents each, $5.50 per dozen.

100 PRIME ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE
(The Original Melton Mowbrays)
Now in store ex-Allan Line SS. "Ionian."

Oranges! Oranges! Oranges!
The Finest California Late Valencia Oranges,
The Finest Florida (Golden Eagle) Oranges,
The Finest Jamaica Oranges.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
Italian Warehouse,
Established 1856.
The Nordheimer Building,
207,209 & 211 St. James st.
MONTREAL.

CHICAGO'S CHOICEST BEEF
From SWIFT & COMPANY,
At LAMB'S MARKET.
The difficulty sometimes of getting quality to suit my trade, forces me to import from Chicago.
My Motto is HAVE THE BEST. Customers who wish for some of this superior Beef, kindly order early as the supply is limited.
LAMB'S MARKET, 24 University St.

WM. DANGERFIELD,
(ESTABLISHED 1859)
Practical Fine Fashionable Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Hand-made Boots and Shoes. Fine Hand-made Custom Work a specialty.
Bell Tel. Main 1760
1671 NOTRE DAME.

DRY-CLEANING, REPAIRING and PRESSING of BLOUSES, SKIRTS, and SUITS are done by our
VALET DEPT.
In a very satisfactory manner, both as regards quality of work and prices.
THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Limited.
290 Guy Street. Phones, Up 2601.2602.

SOMETHING NEW
under the son, when you buy his Boots at . . . . .
MOONEY'S Cor. Alexander and St. Catherine Sts.

"I say! Those articles in 'World Wide' on Mr. Chamberlain's campaign are awfully good!"

"And I am glad to see that on political questions 'World Wide quotes' fairly from the leading organs on both sides of the fence."

'World Wide' is for sale by dealers and newsboys at three cents a copy. It will be sent to any postal address anywhere till Jan. 1, 1905, on receipt of one dollar.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers Montreal.



EYE TESTING

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 6 P.M.
APPOINTMENT TEL. UP 1332.

PROF. GRANT, Optometrist,
Prof. "Physiological and Applied Optics," Optical Institute of Canada.
Positively No Extra Charge.
SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES Fitted in the Handsomest and Up-to-date Style.
2172 ST. CATHERINE ST., OPP. BIBLE HOUSE.

'CANADA GAZETTE.'

MESSRS. A. H. SIMS & CO., MONTREAL, NOW A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The shirt and collar manufacturing business of A. H. Sims & Co., Montreal, has been placed on the basis of a joint stock company, with a capital of a quarter of a million dollars.

Lawrence F. Brain, of Newark; David H. Friedman, of Albany; David Muhfelder, of Albany; William W. Wear and Charles L. Dunbar, of Guelph, have been granted incorporation as The Continuous Rail Joint Company of Canada, with a capital of forty-nine thousand dollars, and headquarters in Montreal.

Frederick C. Jamieson, Robert H. Jamieson, Walter L. Jamieson, of Montreal; Robert M. Jaffray, of Chicago, and William H. Lash, of Westmount, are incorporated as the Canada Tag and Label Printing Company, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, and headquarters in Montreal.

RIFLE CARRIER

THE PATTERSON DEVICE TO BE INTRODUCED TO CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—The Patterson rifle carrier device, making it unnecessary to shorten the rifle barrel, will be drawn to the attention of the Canadian Government at the end of November.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

THE COMPANY READY TO DEPOSIT THE $5,000,000 CALLED FOR.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The Grand Trunk Railway has announced its readiness to make next week the deposit of $5,000,000 called for under its contract with the government to construct the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and it is expected that the government commission to construct the scetion from Winnipeg to Moncton will be appointed next week.

LORD ROBERTS

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PASSED A GOOD NIGHT.

London, Nov. 14.—Lord Roberts, the British Commander-in-Chief, who is suffering from pneumonia, passed a good night and is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

CAUGHNAWA AROUSED

INTERESTING LITIGATION CONCERNING RIGHTS ON THE RESERVE.

There was quite a stir in the Lachine Town Hall on Thursday last, when twelve stalwart residents of the Caughnawaga reserve appeared before Mr. Garneau, the magistrate, to answer a charge of having damaged the fence of Moyse Lefort, to the extent of $25.

Big John was the most prominent figure among those present, and awaiting the arirval of the magistrate, he entertained the audience by relating incidents of his voyage to Europe.

When the court opened, Mr. Brossard, who appeared for the defence, examined Mr. Poirier, the man who served the writs upon the Indians, and upon the witness's admission that he had no official capacity to act in the matter, but simply did so to oblige the magistrate, Mr. Brossard moved to have the accused discharged, the summons having been served in an irregular and illegal manner.

Mr. Martineau resisted the motion on behalf of the plaintiff, but the magistrate found that the point was well taken and the charge was set aside.

The difficulty in this case seems to arise from the fact that Moyse Lefort claims the ownership of a piece of land which he says was given him by an Indian benefactress, while the members of the tribe claim that the fact of his having been adopted by an Indian woman does not entitle him to hold property on the reserve.

New proceedings are to be taken, and as interesting and important legal points are raised, the case will no doubt ultimately come before the higher courts.

TO EDUCATE CLERKS

AN INNOVATION OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

With a view to having the supply ready for the demand when the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is opened for traffic, the Grand Trunk Railway authorities have caused notices to be placed in their 'Point' shops requesting all employees to have their sons, seventeen years and over, learn stenography and telegraphy from teachers which the company will provide.

IDENTIFIED

THE MAN KILLED ON COMMON STREET WAS CHARLES EDMISTON.

Th man who was killed on the Grand Trunk Railway track on Common street on Thursday night was Charles Edmiston, of Pontney Hill, London, England. The body was identified yesterday by Alfred Brown, of 79 Dorchester street, who said that he knew Edmiston in Australia.

Parish & Hickson, solicitors, of Pontney Hill, have been advertising for information as to the whereabouts of Edmiston, and it was the published description that led Mr. Brown to go to the morgue to identify the body, as he has been in communication with friends of the deceased. An inquest will be held on Monday.

CHALMERS CHURCH CONCERT.

The concert of sacred church music given by the choir of Chalmers Church and their friends on Tuesday evening, in the church auditorium, was very successful. The church was crowded to the doors, with seats in the aisles. The soloists acquitted themselves well, while the accompanists, Mrs. Belasco Burland and Miss Turner performed their difficult work admirably, the whole programme being carried out without a hitch. Marston's 'Crossing the Bar' was sung in excellent taste by Miss Loughton. Mrs. Perriton's rendering of Warrington's 'Guard While I Sleep,' was very much enjoyed. Mrs. Langstaff Cameron sang with much feeling Gounod's 'Hark, my Soul, it is the Lord,' while Mr. C. M. Cameron was heard with much pleasure in 'The Palms,' by Faure. Mr. Moat gave Gray's 'Dream of Paradise' in fine voice. The flute solo, by Mr. Hubert Baker, 'Remembrance,' by Terschak, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Septimus Fraser, was one of the choice parts of the programme. The choir sang four well-prepared anthems, 'O Sing Unto the Lord,' by Rickman; 'In Heavenly Love Abiding,' by Schencker; 'I will say of the Lord,' by Jeffers, and 'Praise ye the Father,' by Gounod. They showed evidence of careful study, and were well received. Altogether it was a capital concert and thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience present, while the collection in aid of the organ fund of $101 gave genuine pleasure to the choir and the congregation.

ST. LAWRENCE LIBERALS.

The St. Lawrence Ward Liberals are requested to meet on Monday evening, Nov. 16, at 8.30, at the Reform Club rooms, 30 University street. Business of importance.

CITY ITEMS

The big monkey in the Solmer Park menagerie, known as 'Jack,' died the other day.

The Rev. J. R. Webb will preach in Calvin Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening, and the Rev. J. L. George will occupy the pulpit of the Point St. Charles Baptist Church.

Dr. W. D. Lambly, of Inverness, Que., is in the city, with his little son, Comrie Stewart, who has been successfully operated on for cataract, at the Western Hospital, by Dr. G. W. Mathewson.

The members of Branch 26, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Canada, held their twentieth annual social at Karn Hall. A large number was present and a delightful evening spent.

The next meeting of the Montreal branch of the Diocesan Sunday School Association will be held in St. George's school house, on Monday next, at 9 p.m. The subject will be, Temperance; its place in the Sunday-school, by the Rev. Frank Charters, and Miss S. Ashton Phillips.

Special missionary services will pe held in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church to-morrow. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., B.D., pastor of St. James Church, will preach at 11 a.m. and addresses on the missionary work of the church will be delivered by the Rev. T. W. Halpenny and the pastor, the Rev. C. E. Bland, at 7 o'clock.

The Rev. D. M. Mihell, M.A., the new pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, 1006 St. Catherine street, will preach his inaugural sermons to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. He will also give an address at the Sunday-school anniversary at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On Tuesday evening Detective Huckle, president of the men's Bible class, will give the first of a series of Tuesday evening lectures under the auspices of the class.

A week's special services in Calvin Church closed last evening. They were largely attended and very successful. Much interest was evinced by all who had the opportunity to attend and good results are looked for. The Rev. J. L. George, pastor, presided and the Rev. Messrs. Dobson, Dewey, Scrimger, Fleck and Reid spoke on the different evenings during the week. At the close of the meeting last night a hearty vote of thanks to those who had assisted in the services, was passed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The members of the North End St. James Liberal Club held their elections on Thursday evening, with the following result:—Ald. J. D. Couture, president, re-elected; Arthur Delisle, first vice-president; Chs. Beland, second vice-president; J. A. Brault, treasurer, re-elected; M. Melancon, secretary, re-elected. Committee, Messrs. J. E. Patenaude, J. Welsh, J. B. Gratton, G. Bertrand, J. B. Lapointe, P. Brunet, A. Lefebvre.

OBITUARY.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Dr. David Sewell Oliphant, died at 2 p.m., yesterday, at his residence, 74 Shuter street, in his 88th year. Deceased continued actively in his profession until two years ago, being the oldest practitioner in the province. His death was a peaceful one, old age being the cause. He was born in Keene, N.H., and, after graduating from Louisville University, he settled at New Orleans, where he remained until the close of the civil war in 1866, when he removed with his family to Toronto, residing in this city up to the time of his death.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The moving picture entertainment, 'Living Canada,' will be given in the Windsor Hall every night next week, with matinees on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock. The pictures include scenes on Montreal skating rinks, skating races and snowshoe ramps, the opening of parliament, at Ottawa, Niagara Falls, a lacrosse game, salmon catching on the Fraser river, scenes in the Rocky Mountains, and many others; also British scenes, such as an English stag hunt, the Derby race, the Gordon Bennett automobile race in Ireland, and army and navy scenes. The microscope has also been called into requisition, and moving pictures, magnified 2,200,000 to 76,000,000 times will be thrown o nthe screen, of such things as bees at work, cheese mites at lunch, and the circulation of the blood in a frog's foot. The entertainment concludes with 'The wonders of the deep,' a tableau in thirty scenes. The Victoria Rifles Band will furnish music.

ONCE DECLARED INSANE

JOSEPH RYAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Joseph Ryan, who for the last two years has been confined in the Insane Asylum at Longue Pointe, was before Judge Lafontaine yesterday, charged with highway robbery, attempted murder, and carrying firearms. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial. On the night of June 20, 1901, Ryan, it is alleged, held up and robbed Edward E. Egg, at St. Denis and Lagauchetiere streets, and attempted to shoot special constable George F. Pratte. Between the time of his arrest and trial he developed symptoms of insanity and was committed to Longue Pointe. Recently he was dischagre as cured.

FREE LITERATURE.

An important phase of the work of the Ready Circle of the King's Daughters connected with the American Presbyterian Church, now being increasingly appreciated, is the sending, post paid, to families and individuals scattered over the Dominion of weekly and monthly periodicals as these may be contributed by friends for the purpose, and the funds of the Circle warrant. The many letters from grateful recipients of the Circle's thoughtful beneficence residing in distant camp, isolated ranch, bookless farmhouse, or lonely parsonage attest the value of the work being done. A special feature of this work is the endeavor to give it greater value by mailing the periodical in a complete and regular series corresponding to the time of issue, even if not of exact concurrent date; hence the avoidance of shipments of miscellaneous parcels, the aim being to as far as possible choose from the available material the periodical suitable for each particular need and mail it direct to a name on the selected list. Naturally, the scope of the work is bounded by the limits of money and material available; and while the Circle is always grateful for financial aid, its need at the moment is rather in the direction of printed matter. This is the season when the question of renewals of subscriptions to magazines is before the individual, the family, and the club, and in most cases the fate of last year's accumulation is that common to 'back numbers' generally. If, instead of leaving these to accumulate dust on a top shelf, or be disposed of as 'junk' to the itinerant dealer, the indifferent owners would collect the past year's series and have them disposed of in the manner here outlined, it would assuredly be a good deed well done. Any one doing so may count on the warm thanks of the Ready Circle acting as agents and the deep gratitude of some eager recipient, of their thoughful benevolence. Good use can be found for almost any standard weekly or monthly, provided it be in a complete series of a year or more, and not over two years out of date. Parcels may be sent to the care of the sexton at the church, or will be called for on receipt of intimation addressed to Mrs. S. M. Baylis, 262 University street. Phone, uptown, 2403.

MATCHES

LECTURE BEFORE EMMANUEL LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Literary Society of Emmanuel Church, for this season, was held last evening, Mr. J. B. Learmont presiding. The Rev Hugh Pedley gave a lecture on the subject of 'Matches.' Beginning with the indispensable little article of everyday use, which we call a match, and which came into general use early in the last century, Mr. Pedley went on to speak of matches, in the sense of mating or companionship, finally speaking of that 'match' which is made in marriage. Such 'matches' are good, bad, and indifferent. The speaker noted some of the characteristics of different kinds of matches, with observations on the essentials of what is called a 'good' match. Mr. Pedley's lecture contained serious thought and was also brightened with touches of humor.

Mrs. Madeleine Homer-Currie, a dramatic soprano, and Miss Amy Mathewson, contributed music to the enjoyment of the evening, and refreshments were served by ladies of the congregation.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH BAZAAR.

The lecture room of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church was prettily decorated with palms and plants for the bazaar which was held yesterday afternoon and evening by the ladies of the church. There were two booths, with cushions, bags, stocks and neckwear, and all sorts of fancy work, in charge of Mrs. J. C. Ogilvie, Mrs. Jas. Ross, and Mrs. Boyd. Miss Cooke, assisted by the Misses Ross, the Misses King, the Misses Martin, and Miss Kee, had a table of delicious home-made candy.

The tea tables were looked after by Mrs. G. B. Fraser, Mrs. Duncan Gordon, Miss Muirhead and Miss Mena Allan. During the evening a programme of instrumental music was rendered, those contributing being Mrs. Dewey and Miss Allan, a duet; Mrs. Victor Johnson and Miss Carnigan, a duet; Miss Freda Kruse, a piano solo, while Miss Ilda Smith gave a recitation.

GRAND TRUNK INSTITUTE.

The Grand Trunk Literary and Scientific Institution, Point St. Charles, has issued the following programme for the winter:

Friday, Nov. 27—Wm. McNab, C.E. Subject, 'World's Fairs,' and 'The Prospective St. Louis Exhibition,' illustrated by lantern projections.

Friday, Dec. 18—Subject, 'The Mystery of the Unseen Light,' by Robert Wilson, M.E., M.D., professor of therapeutics, University of Bishop's College.

Friday, Jan. 22—Subject, 'Cupola Practice,' E. B. Tilt, B.Sc.

Friday, Feb. 26—Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D. Subject: 'A trip through the Highlands of Scotland on a bicycle.'

Friday, March 25—Rev. Dr. Ker. Subject: 'China and the Chinese.'

The mechanical drawing class has already begun, and is free to members. On Mondays and Thursdays the compound locomotive, steam indicator reading, piston valve, slide valve, link-motion and inspirator instruction will be studied; on Wednesdays air-brake sections, engineer's valve and triple valve and accessories.

HOLLY SNOWSHOE CLUB

Following are the fixtures for the season, 1903-1904 of the Holly Snowshoe Club: — Nov. 23, theatre night, Academy of Music; Dec. 15, opening social, Victoria Hall; Dec. 19, tramp around two mountains; Jan. 9, tramp to Lachine; Jan 15, drive to Lachine, ladies; Jan. 18, ladies' tramp; Jan. 23, a tramp to Back River; Jan. 29, social; Feb. 1, veterans' tramp; Feb. 6, tramp to Lachine; Feb. 13; open and club cross-country steeplechase, championship; Feb. 15, ladies' tramp; Feb. 19, annual at home; Jan. 27, tramp to Cartierville; March 5, tramp around two mountains; March 18, closing social.

The regular weekly tramps of the club are held every Monday evening.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS

The improvement in Dominion Iron stocks continues, though the bonds are no higher to-day; the common sold up to 8¾ soon after the opening, and the preferred was bid up to 26¼. Power was rather weak. New York stocks opened rather heavy.

Sales up to 10.50 were:
C.P.R.—50 at 118.
Twins—50 at 87⅝.
Power—50 at 75, 25 at 75¼.
Richelieu—25 at 78½.
Detroit—50 at 64, 25 at 64½.
Toronto—10 at 96.
Iron common—100 at 8½, 25 at 8⅝, 25 at 8¾, 50 at 8⅞, 25 at 8⅞, 50 at 9.
Iron preferred—25 at 24½, 25 at 25.
Iron bonds—$5,000 at 55.
Bank of Commerce—Cash, 50 at 143.

NEW MAN FOR COAL CO

MR. AUSTIN KING, NEW SUPERINTENDENT AT SYDNEY.

Mr. Austin King, of Pittsburg, and one of the foremost coal experts in the United States, has been appointed superintendent of the Dominion Coal Company's mines.

Mr. James Ross, who arrived from Halifax last night, gave much thought to the matter before choosing the superintendent, and believes that Mr King is the best man for the place. Mr. King, who is 49 years old, is an Englishman by birth, but has been with the Frick Coal and Coke Company for twelve years.

Mr. Ross is most optimistic about the future of the company. 'There is,' he says, 'no decrease in the demand for coal, and the company is constantly perfecting plans to increase its output. Surveys are now being made for further development of the mines.

With regard to a rumor that the company's capital would be increased, he said that it would be merely rearranged, as was announced some time ago.

DOMINION STEEL COMPANY WAITING FOR LEGISLATION.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company is waiting for the expected legislation separating it from the Coal Company, in order to get the release money to complete its finishing mills. It is hoped that this will be obtained soon, and the rod mill will then be pushed to completion. Nail rods will be the first line manufactured, and others will follow according to circumstances. For the present, Mr. Plummer, the managing director, says thing will go on as they have been for the last three months; there are two blast furnaces in operation, turning out some 13,000 tons of pig iron a month, and six open hearth furnaces. A number of men have been laid off, but there are still 2,000 on the pay-roll.

COMMERCIAL

CHEESE BOARDS

LISTOWEL, OTTAWA AND KEMPTVILLE CLOSE FOR WINTER.

Woodstock, Nov. 13.—The cheese market here during the present week has been unusually dull. Several buyers have visited the cheese board during the past two days but few sales have been transacted. About 8,000 boxes of cheese are now being offered by the factories of Oxford. The highest bid of the week has been 10¼c, which has been steadily refused. The sellers show no inclination to sell, asking 10¾c and 11c.

Perth, Nov. 13.—Offerings, about 1,600 boxes of white cheese, October make. A few lots were sold at 10¼c, while the balance was shipped in cold storage. The buyers present were Bissell, Webster and Ferguson.

Listowel, Nov. 13. — Twelve factories boarded 4,955 boxes—4,645 white and 310 colored, Sept. 16 to Nov. 14 make. There was no business. All the cheese was sold afterwards on the street at 10 7-16c and 10½c. Moved by Mr. Ballantyne, seconded by Mr. Muir that the board adjourn for the season. Carried.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—Offerings on the Ottawa cheese board were few to-day, and the attendance small. Sales were made to Hunter & Co., at 10c, and to Lovell & Christmas at 10¼c. One lot of 324 boxes remained unsold at the close. This was the final meeting of the board this fall.

Kemptville, Ont., Nov. 13.—The concluding meeting of the Kemptville cheese board for this season was held here to-night and local dairymen resolved to make no fodder cheese. Five hundred and twenty-one boxes of colored cheese were boarded to-night. Prices soared to 10½c. At this figure there were sales to Bissel and Ferguson. Cheese men present expressed themselves delighted at the season's output. A big dairy convention will be held at Kemptville shortly.

AMERICAN TRADE.

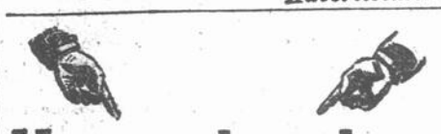
Special telegrams regarding the state of trade from correspondents of the International Mercantile Agency throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada, are summarized as follows:—The week has been marked by a somewhat unsettled feeling and renewed conservatism in commercial circles. Distribution of staples is smaller than a week ago at Chicago and materially so at Pittsburg, where industrial activity has improved except for millinery. Cooler weather has improved trade in New England, except for jobbers, whose season is ended. Collections are rather slow in territory tributary to St. Paul, but in the cotton regions they are growing easier. Plough makers report a good business, but moderate collections. Kentucky has a medium tobacco crop, but prices are better than last year. Philadelphia merchants say trade in staples is smaller. October lumber shipments from Minneapolis were the largest of any month this year.

Encouragement is felt at the new policy of the Steel trust. Consumers will no longer have to go abroad for steel. Ten thousand tons of rails have been sold to go to China. More mills are opening and some are closing temporarily. Colorado's Coal strike off-sets the settlement of Montana's copper war. Fall River's wage cut was not altogether unexpected. Makers of prints have been losing money at late prices for material and rate wages. But high cotton is making foreign exchange fast, now that Europe is demanding all it can get regardless of price—the most significant financial feature of the week with cotton, not steel as king.

Tight money has checked the rising demand for bonds, but shrewd people are making large investments at bottom prices.

Trade bonditions at Montreal are about the average and demand for seasonable goods is fair. Mild weather at Toronto has checked the distribution, but dealers report the beginning of holiday trade in fancy goods and jewellery. Canadian lumber cut will be less this year than last owing to the scarcity of labor.

Advertisements.



Unproductive

Of any Satisfactory Tea Pot result is the inevitable lament of those who have allowed themselves to be talked into the acceptance of substitute brands intead of demanding the original and genuine

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea "that never disappoints."

BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN. } SEALED PACKETS ONLY.



FIRST PRINCE OF WALES FUSILIERS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Prince of Wales Fusiliers will meet at the Armory TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 o'clock, for the purpose of completing arrangements of a Military Funeral to the late Major Porteous.

All Officers, Non-Com. Officers and men are requested to attend. The parade will be called for 1.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 16th. Uniform, Review Order.

By order,
G. H. FERGUSSON.
Captain and Adjutant.

NOTICE — No. 16647. CIRCUIT COURT, Montreal: Otto F. Lilly, Plaintiff, vs. Henry S. Muus, Defendant. The Defendant is hereby required to appear in this cause within one month from the last publication of this notice, to wit: from the 14th day of November instant. J. N. CARDINAL, Dep. C.C.C. Montreal, November 12th, 1903.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

The Dominion line steamer Ottoman, Captain T. Howell, with a general cargo, from Bristol, arrived at Montreal yesterday evening and docked at Alexandra pier.

The Manchester line steamer Manchester City, Captain M. Forrest, with a general cargo, from Manchester, arrived at Montreal yesterday and docked at Jacques Cartier pier.

The Manchester line steamer Manchester Engineer, Captain G. Acraman, with a general cargo from Antwerp, arrived at Montreal yesterday evening, and docked below the C.P.R. elevator.

The Head line steamer Malin Head, Captain W. McKee, in ballast, from Belfast, arrived at Montreal yesterday and docked at Hochelaga.

The Allan line steamer Sardinian, Capt. T. Moar, with passengers and general cargo from Glasgow, arrived at Montreal last evenng and docked at the Allan wharf. The steamer encountered much heavy sea and head winds on her passage.

The Dominion line steamer Mayflower, with passengers and general cargo from Boston for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at noon yesterday.

The Dominion line SS. Mayflower, from Boston, passed Brow Head at 12 o'clock, yesterday.

ON THE WAY IN.

The Black Diamond line steamer Cape Breton, Captain J. Reid, with a cargo of coal from Sydney, passed Matane at 9.30 a.m. yesterday inwards for Montreal.

The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Campana, Captain L. Demers, with a general cargo from Pictou and the way ports, passed Father Point inwards for Montreal at 7.30 a.m. yesterday.

The Allan line steamer Brazilian, with a general cargo from London, passed Father Point inwards for Montreal at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and is expected to arrive at Montreal to-morrow morning.

SAILINGS.

The Allan line steamer Corinthian, Captain J. W. Nunan, sailed from Montreal early this morning with 10 first, 9 second, and a number of steerage passengers for Glasgow.

The Dominion line steamer Roman, Captain J. Parry, sailed from Montreal early this morning, with a general cargo and cattle, for Liverpool.

The Thomson line steamer Hurona, Captain J. Dorward, sailed from Montreal early this morning with a general cargo and cattle, for London.

The Dobell line steamer St. Helen's, Captain W. Mason, sailed from Montreal early this morning with a general cargo, for St. John's, Nfld.

The Black Diamond line steamer Tancred, Captain C. Andersen, sailed from Montreal this morning in ballast, for Sydney.

The Black Diamond line steamer Tergenhus, Captain T. Svendsen, sailed from Montreal this morning in ballast for Sydney.

HOCKEY MEETING

The annual meeting of the St. Lambert Skating and Hockey Club will be held in the boat house on Monday evening, Nov. 16 next. Members are urgently requested to be present, as important business for the coming season is to be discussed.

MARRIED.

MOORE—McDONALD — At North Sydney, C.B., on Nov. 11, 1903, by the Rev. T. Chalmers Jack, John Moore, of Brookfield, Col. Co., N.S., and Hannah McKay McDonald, of Lake Ainslie.

DIED.

AYLSWORTH — On Nov. 12, 1903, at the home of her son, Dr. George M. Aylsworth, Collingwood, Ont., Julia Ann Aylsworth, relict of the late Rev. Dr. I. B. Aylsworth, in her 89th year.

St. Andrew's Society.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the members will be held in the HOME, 403 Aqueduct street, on TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 8.15 p.m., to fill vacancies in the list of office-bearers.

A meeting of the Ball Committee will be held immediately afterwards.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Don't Fail to Visit
"THE WIGWAM."
138 Peel Street, opposite Dominion Square!
GRAND DISPLAY OF INDIAN NOVELTIES, CURIOS, ETC.
BIRCH BARK CALENDARS, LEATHER CALENDARS!
LEATHER PANELS, with quaint Indian Designs!
Rare Novelties in BURNT-WOOD!
INDIAN MOCCASIN SLIPPERS from the Sioux Tribe of Indians—25 varieties!
HAND PAINTED WOODEN CANOES, Made by the Cherokee Indians!
Finest Wedgewood China!
Japanese China! etc., etc.
Curios and Novelties not to be had in any other store in CANADA!
INDIAN DOLLS, gorgeously dressed.
HAND-PAINTED SHOVELS, TOBOGGANS, etc.
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138 Peel street. (Open Evenings.)
W. J. CLARKE.

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EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON
Insurance Brokers & Agents
498 St. Francois Xavier St. Tel. M. 2205

FOR SALE—Artistic Residence

In the West End of the City, overlooking a public square, a charming, artistic residence, built by an architect for his own occupation, beautifully finished inside, and in first-class order; three stories and basement, containing 10 rooms and offices. Would be sold with or without furniture. A rare opportunity.

For permits to view and particulars apply to

MR. TAYLOR, Architect,
80 St. Francois Xavier street,
Montreal.

WANTED, ENERGETIC PARTNER, with capital of 100 to 150 thousand dollars, to engage actively in the enlargement and management of first class established concern, manufacturing narrow Textile Specialties for Dry Goods, Millinery and kindred trades. This business has but little competition in Canada; it is located in the best distributing centre, and commands exceptional advantages through close connection with the most prominent concern in the United States manufacturing the same class of goods, and with others abroad. The raw materials used are mainly duty free, while the finished products enjoy a tariff protection of not less than 35 percent. Imports in the same line exceed several million dollars annually. Address TEXTILE, care Pettingill & Co., 22 School street, Boston, Mass., giving bank references.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,' may be left with

WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2275 St. Catherine Street.

Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 631 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms to Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. — 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. — 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT for a small family; good wages; no washing; easy hours. Apply 158 St. Luke street.

WANTED, A BOY FOR OFFICE WORK in a plumber's shop. Apply, stating age and where last employed, to PLUMBER, 4, 'Witness' Office.

GIRLS WANTED, FOR PAPER BOX Making; good wages and steady employment at clean work. Apply to THE MILLER BROS. CO., LIMITED.

WANTED, BOY FOR OFFICE, about fourteen or fifteen years old; must be good penman and apt at figures. Address in own handwriting, X. 14, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, FOR THE OFFICE of a Wholesale Dry Goods House, smart boy about 15 years of age. Address, in own handwriting, with references, WHOLESALE 10, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY. APPLY in own handwriting, to X., Witness' Office.

WANTED, JEWELLER FOR REPAIR work; permanent position; good wages for reliable man. Address, with references, to G. SEIFERT & SONS, Quebec.

JANITOR, ONE WHO CAN DRIVE. Apply at 672 Craig street.

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

WANTED, A FARMER TO TAKE charge of a farm of about 75 acres, on the Island of Montreal, 60 acres of which is under cultivation. Some one with a good knowledge of the rearing of pigs is very desirable. Applications, stating age, whether married or single, with copies of recent testimonials, and stating salary expected, to be addressed to FARMER, 440, 'Witness' Office.

STENOGRAPHER, LADY, WANTED for an Insurance Office; must be well educated. Address in own handwriting; state age, experience, and salary expected, to P.O. Box 2407, city.

LADY CLERK WANTED for the Policy Department of an Insurance office. Must be a good writer. Address, in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, to P.O. Box 2407, city.

LAD WANTED about 17 years of age, for an Insurance office. Must write a good hand. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, to P.O. Box 2407, city.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, A POSITION BY AN EDUCATED Englishman, of 38 years of age. No objection to hard work. Write F. B., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, with good experience and references, a position as Office Clerk. Will be found capable and obliging. Address V.M., 86, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH good experience and best of references, situation with a good establishment; qualified in bookkeeping, typewriting and shorthand; speaks and writes both languages. Address R.B., 3,000, 'Witness' Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Fur Coats, Capes, old gold and silver, travellers' woollen samples. Best cash prices for good goods. Mail orders promptly attended by MAX FRANK, 493 Craig street, Post-Office Box 423.

Pupils Wanted.

CONOLLY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence sts. Day and Evening. Specialists in Business Training, Shorthand, both languages; Speed Classes, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English, French Conversation, German, Spanish, Latin, Civil Service, Dentistry, Pharmacy, etc., Exams.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — 4 USED ORGANS. EACH instrument thoroughly repaired. Estey, was $140, now $48. Mason & Hamlin, was $140, now $65. Cornwall, was $125, now $65. Doherty, was $125, now $70. Easy payments. Call or write for complete list of used instruments. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

FOR SALE, 2 COUNTER NICKLED Round Front Glass Cases, 6 ft. and 4 ft.; 2 Trestle Tables, 6 ft. and 9 ft.; 3 Awnings, 14.8 ft., 8.8 ft. and 6.6 ft.; also, Small Counter, and 5 Sign Boards. Apply, 360 St. James street, Room 16.

FOR SALE — 15 NEW MORRIS UPRIGHT Pianos; prices moderate, payable cash or $7 monthly. Old pianos received in part payment. Apply LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine, between Stanley and Drummond. Open evenings.

FOR SALE — $169 CASH, ALMOST NEW Upright Piano, also used Upright Pianos, Williams, $120; Heintzman, $135; Evans, $148. Apply LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine street. Open evenings.

FOR SALE, "RADIANT HOME" HALL Stove. Apply between 6 and 8 p.m., at 231 Hibernia Road, Point St. Charles.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75, cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 3 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William street. Bell Telephone Main 452.

FOR SALE, ON VERY EASY TERMS, Kitchen Stoves, Hall Stoves, and everything for the house, at cheapest prices. THE PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS—I AM BREAKing up a collection of 10,000 varieties and can sell any stamps at half of Scott's latest catalogue prices except unused current stamps. Orders promptly filled. 150 Peel street.

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS TO LET—ROOM ON BATH-ROOM flat, suitable for either one or two gentlemen, elegantly furnished, hot and cold water, Auer lights, with use of telephone; central location; private family. Apply 24 St. Famille street.

Furnished Flats Wanted.

WANTED, SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE or Flat, until May 1, for a family of 4 adults; Westmount preferred. Address, W., 220, 'Witness' Office.

Property.

FOR SALE, FARM OF 100 ACRES, NEAR Sherbrooke; beautifully situated, well watered and wooded; good buildings, garden and orchard. For particulars apply Box 27, Sherbrooke, Que.

FOR SALE, FOUR CHOICE BUILDING Lots on Lansdowne avenue, situated between Sherbrooke street and Cote St. Antoine Road. Reasonable and easy terms. Apply to 4121 St. Catherine street, or Tel. Mount 22.

FOR SALE, A SOLID BRICK HOUSE, 7 bedrooms, large kitchen, etc., 345 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount. Will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE, A SOLID BRICK COTTAGE, stone foundations; contains six rooms and pantries, gas, bath, w.c., and lavatory, all in the best condition. Is occupied by the owner. House is situated on St. Hypolite street, near Sherbrooke, is very comfortable, and has fine trees front and rear. For permit to view apply to U. H. DANDURAND, Rooms 7 to 10, 'La Presse' Building.

Miscellaneous.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. THAYER, Oculist and Aurist, 2757 St. Catherine street. Artificial Eyes placed; Squint or Cross-Eye cured in one minute.

To Let.

TO LET, FLAT, 73 MARIE ANNE Street, 7 apartments; also bath, w.c., gas, hot water furnace, excellent order. Apply, No. 260 St. James street, Room 16. Price, $15.00.

TO LET, OFFICES WITH FIREPROOF safes. A suite of five connected offices, Separate entrance to each. Two fireproof safes. Chesterfield Chambers. Possession immediately. G. W. STEPHENS, jr., 18 St. Alexis street.

OFFICES TO LET, ST. PETER STREET, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, STORE, 67 BEAVER HALL HILL, near the corner of Dorchester street; well finished, with cement basement, maple floor, furnace, all in good order; good stand for any business. Apply to L. D. PERHAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Customs House, Montreal.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Avis de Culte Public.

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

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

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee le prieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h. Rev. Ed. de Gruchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

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

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et class biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 237 rue St. Charles Borromee.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

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

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

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's Bible class, 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer meeting. Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

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

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. The Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will occupy the pulpit at both services. Monday evening Young People's meeting at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer service at 8 p.m. A welcome awaits you.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue. Pastor, the Rev. James Lawson. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class, 3 p.m. E.L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. A cordial welcome to all the services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church, cor. St. Charles Borromee street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D., pastor. The Sunday School and Professor Elliott's Bible-class, Monday. E. L. of C. E. at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. On Thursday, pastor's class at 3. Friday, Junior League at 4.15.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. The Rev. George S. Reynolds, pastor. Class-meeting and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. Preaching services Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Jacob, the fraud; or religious shams in business." Evening subject: "Jacob, the Prince; or face to face with God." S.S. at 3 p.m. Monday, E.L. of C. E., at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m. Rev. W. Goold Henderson, pastor.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, centre. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., and the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning service, Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D. Theme, "David, his life and lessons." Evening service, Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A. Theme, "The eyes of the Lord." Sunday school meets at three p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League on Monday evening. Society classes at 10 a.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., Ph.D., pastor. The Rev. George D. Armstrong will preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and the pastor in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes, and Congregational Bible Class at 3 p.m. Douglas Brotherhood at 3 p.m. Subject: "William Wilberforce." Howard Clogg, E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening. Public service on Wednesday evening. Class meeting at 10 a.m. G. F. Johnston, leader.

Congregational Churches.

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AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Amherst Park and Belanger streets. Rev. J. R. Lewis, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: "The Need of a Gospel." "The Need in Man's Sin." Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine. The pastor will preach. Morning theme, 'Man's Conception of God." Evening theme, "Common Honesty." Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Wm. Munroe, pastor, will conduct both services. Morning subject, "What is Man." Evening subject, "How shall we reach Perfection?" (Third of a series on the teachings of Jesus.) Strangers cordially welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young People's Society of King's Daughters and Sons on Friday at 8 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening theme, "Lessons from the Autumn Leaves." Seats free. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Church of England), Outremont. Preacher at both services, the rector.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, No. 286 St. Antoine street. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Bible-class at 3.15. Service at 7 p.m. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, lay reader, in charge.

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

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street—The Rev. H. E. Benoit, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free and unappropriated. Strangers are welcome.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Voltigeur streets. 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m. Evening service; preacher, the rector. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.

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

ANGLICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m., Student lay reader, Mr. J. C. Seaman.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE MISSION, 236 St. Antoine street. Mr. Cocker, Lay Reader. Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. The Rev. Canon Ellegood will preach evensong at 7 p.m. Seats free. All are welcome.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Sunday, Nov. 15, 1903. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Dixon.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. Chas. G. Rollit, rector, 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Morning prayer 11 o'clock; sermon by the Rev. F. Lewis Whitly, B.A. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Gustave S. Nicolls, M.A., Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A, D.C.L., rector. Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Choral Communion at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evensong at 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the rector. Evening preacher, the Rev. H. A. Brooke. Strangers welcome to seats at all services.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Subject: "Hope that maketh not ashamed." Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A., rector, St. Luke's Church. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 10 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Very Rev. Dean Evans. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.— The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject, "The Cathedral as a Parish Church." 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m. Vicar's Bible class for men in the Cathedral at 2.45 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

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

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion after morning service.

11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, the Rev. L. N. Tucker, D.D., secretary of the General Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.

3.00 o'clock—Sunday school and Bible-classes for men and young men.

7.05—Evening prayer. Preacher the Rev. L. N. Tucker.

Tuesday, Confirmation class (open to all) 8 p.m.

Wednesday, divine service at 8 o'clock.

Thursday, Y.M.C.A., at 2 p.m.

Friday—Teachers' meeting at 2.30 p.m.

THE LONDON SOCIETY for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews. Mr. D. J. Neugewirtz, missionary in charge. Public service for Jews and Christians every Sunday at the Mission House, 374 Lagauchetiere street, from 3 to 9.15 p.m. Meeting for Jews every Saturday at 4 p.m. Bible class for Jews every evening at 8 o'clock. The reading room is open for Jews every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. A prayer meeting on behalf of Israel will be held every Tuesday from 4 to 5 p.m. All are heartily invited.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Sunday service will be held at 11 a.m., by the Rev. Jestinsky. Sunday-school at 10 a.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational Churches.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion.—Meeting at 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres st. school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

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

THE EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2424 St. Catherine street. — Christians meet on Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread, and 7 p.m., for Bible study.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, D.D. Nov. 15, at 3 p.m., divine service will be

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible classes, Sunday at 9.45 a.m., 3 p.m., and 5.15 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday, 4 p.m.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOIATION, No. 896 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. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. A public holiness meeting is held on Friday nights. Adjutant Kendall and wife in command. At Point St. Charles, corner Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday at 8 o'clock. Ensign White and wife in command. Gospel services in French at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign Cabrit in charge.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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

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

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

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

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Nov. 15, 1903. Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m., the pastor preaching. Strangers cordially welcomed.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. The twelfth anniversary services will be on Sunday. Morning preacher, the pastor. Evening preacher, the Rev. W. Henry Warmer, D.D. Theme: "The Infinite Love of God." Special music at both services. In the evening, solos will be rendered by Mrs. J. H. Clarke and Mr. Connors.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. at 4.15 p.m. Senior E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcomed to the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street. — Sunday-school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

Baptist Churches.

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

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION —Sunday, 3 p.m., Sunday school. At 7 p.m., Mr. A. E. Tuddenham will preach. Thursday, at 8 p.m., prayer and praise service. Friends and strangers welcome.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 798 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. —Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., will preach at both services. Special seats reserved for students. Friends and strangers welcome.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Oliver avenues. — Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston, will preach at both services. B.Y.P.U. service, Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome. Seats free.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Oliver Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Afternoon Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services held in school room of new building. Entrance, Guy street. Sunday, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Preacher, morning and evening, the pastor, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., pastor.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

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

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

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park. The Rev. T. W. Winfield will conduct the services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

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

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

MONTREAL ANNEX (Pres. Church) — corner Mance street and Bernard ave. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., minister in charge. Morning subject: "The Criticism of Foreign Missions." Evening: "A Young Man's Doubts." Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Public worship and sermon at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m. Devotional meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Sittings allocated at end of each service. Strangers invited and made welcome. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Amaron will preach in the evening. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. C.E. Society on Monday evening. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian)—St. Catherine street—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Gave Himself for Me," Gal. ii., 20. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3.15 p.m. Bible-Reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hotel. Seats free. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'Abram—God's Call to Service.' Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. 8.15 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, at 8 p.m., C.E.S. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Strangers cordially invited. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL (Presbyterian) — Services on Sunday, Nov. 15, 1903, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At 11 a.m. the pastor will preach the twenty-eighth sermon in the series on the parables, 'The Prodigal's Father.' At 7 p.m., a special sermon to young men. Subject: "True Manliness." Sunday school and pastor's class for young men at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Thomas Stewart, of Dartmouth, N.S., in the evening at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week: 743,443, rotary engine, E. W. Bull; 743,527, window-opener, J. A. N. L. Leonius; 743,528, apparatus for flushing and ventilating urinals, Dit L'Heureux, J. Le Reau; 743,557, revolving case, J. Poole; 743,691, holder for bags, etc., F. Cords; 743,735, can-opener, H. B. Dandis; 743,767, car coupling, J. W. Smith; 743,781, piano-players, C. Warren; 743,812, stereotype matrix frame, J. C. Bonneau; 743,822, lock-nut and washer, G. Bryar; 743,823, spike-puller, G. Bryar; 743,902, sled runer, J. Mann; 743,972, machine for making pasted leather stock, P. Bell; 744,002, knife grinding apparatus, P. Belle; 744,014, motor vehicle construction, A. G. Roman.

SALVATION ARMY.

The annual 'soul-saving siege' conducted throughout the Army corps in Canada will commence next Sunday and be continued for forty days. The campaign will be opened at the St. Alexander street barracks in this city with special meetings all day Sunday conducted by Lieut.-Col. Gaskin, of Toronto, general secretary for Canada, and Mrs. Gaskin, who are on their way to Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces on an official visit. Brigadier Turner and the local provincial headquarters staff will also assist. The colonel will speak on Sunday at 11 a.m. on 'The one thing,' at 3 p.m., on 'Glimpses of royalty,' and at 7.30 o'clock his theme will be 'Alone.' The corps will aim at adding twenty-five recruits to the membership within the period of the siege.

Property.

DETACHED CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE.

On Upper University St

A two and a half story Stone House of thirteen rooms, lighted by electricity, heated by hot water, open plumbing, and all modern conveniences. Very comfortably laid out. Fine verandahs, side lights, etc. Adjoining lot could be purchased.

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FOR SALE.

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The house is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms, or rented.

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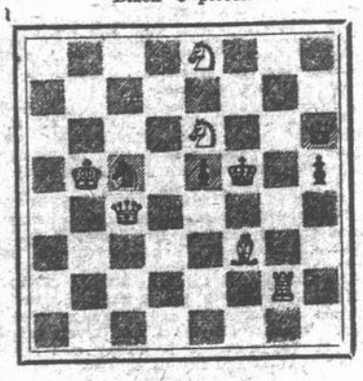
Saturday, Nov. 18, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 783.

(By F. W. Wynne, Holly Hall.)

First prize in 'Birmingham News' Tourney.

Black—5 pieces.



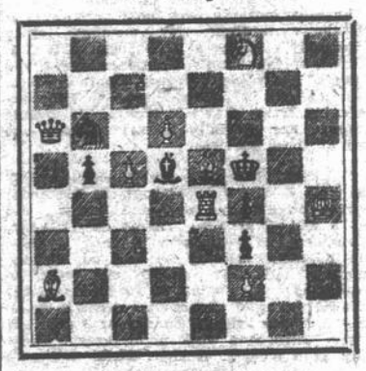
White—6 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 784.

(By J. Dobrusky.)

White—6 pieces.



White—9 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions published on Dec. 5, must reach editor by Nov. 28.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 778. Galitzky. Three moves. Key: Q—R 5.

Correct from George Patterson, Pawn (also 776, 777), Tyro. A neat little contraption.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tyro.—In 775 if, 1, Kt—B 8, K—Q 4; 2, Q—R 3, and mates next move. As pretty a miniature as you could wish.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Amongst those who have accepted for the Cambridge Springs Tourney so far are:—Pillsbury, Lasker, Tschigorin, Janowski, Schlechter, Teichmann, Marshall, Barry, Lipschutz, Napier, Showalter and Hodges. Tarrasch is giving the matter most serious consideration, and Max Judd has definitely declined.

The championship tourney of the St. Denis Chess Club began last Saturday night with the following competitors: Beauchemin, Pelletier, Stuwe, Labret, Collins, Bertrand, Clement, St. Pierre, Trempe and Crepeau. The tourney will be a one-round affair, and one game a week must be played, the night for play being left to individual choice.

Dr. Lasker, in a letter to the 'British Chess Magazine,' dwells almost painfully on the terrible ordeal of a championship match. 'A match for the championship, draws not counting, approximately equal opponents being supposed, will last,' says Dr. Lasker, 'between two and four or five months, as only three games per week are played; many draws may occur, also journeys during the match are necessary, and each player has the right to claim three off days. As it would be incautious to enter upon such a task as a championship match except in perfect health, it would be necessary to train for the match. And also after the match, some time must elapse before one is enabled to undertake ordinary labors or studies.' Too true, and very sad! And so we suppose it will be, unless, perchance, a couple of incouiderate chess enthusiasts should some day battle for the championship, with whom the mere playing of chess will be the first, second ,and last consideration—say, for example, some future Amos Burn and H. E. Bird. It would be possible to imagine two inconsiderate players of that kind starting in hammer and tongs for a championship match, without as much as a thought of training, dispose of the entire nineteen or twenty games, or so, in as many consecutive days; and then, instead of wanting any time to elapse, sigh for more.—Hereford 'Times.'

We have heard no word of Dr. Lasker's views in the matter, but there can be no evasion of a bona-fide challenge from Dr. Tarrasch if such has been issued. Mathematics cannot bid medicine go, get a reputation, or seek a match with M. Janowski. The genius of the one is not less pronounced than that of the other; both men are pre-eminent in their respective schools. The ducats of the champion are in grave jeopardy. Chief honors in international tournaments have frequently fallen to the lot of Dr. Tarrasch. The champion, too, has been glorified with the laurel.

These masters really stand side by side, and if in virtue of his title Dr. Lasker takes precedence, it is much after the fashion of that quaint malapropism, 'Lead the way, and I will precede you.'—Pittsburg 'Despatch.'

GAME NO. 750.

A 'Dadian' Brilliant.

('Evans Gambit.')

White Prince Dadian	Black M. Kogan
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B x P
5 P—Q B 3	5 B—R 4
6 P—Q 4	6 P x P
7 Castles	7 P x P
8 Q—Kt 3	8 Q—B 3
9 P—K 5	9 Q—Kt 3
10 Kt x P	10 B x Kt
11 Q x B	11 K—Kt K 2
12 R—K 1	12 P—Q Kt 3
13 B—Q 3	13 Q—R 4
14 P—K 6	14 Castles
15 B—Kt 2	15 P—B 3
16 B—K 4	16 Q—K 1
17 Kt—Kt 5	17 P—K Kt 3
18 Q—K R 3	18 P x Kt
19 Q—R 6	19 R—B 2
20 P x R ch	20 Q x P
21 B—Q 5	21 Kt x B
22 R—K 8 ch	22 Q x R
23 Q—Kt 7 mate	

GAME NO. 751.

(Russian Tournament.)

French Defence.

White, Suosko-Borowski.	Black Lebedew.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Q Kt—B 3	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 B—Q 2
5 K Kt—B 3	5 B—B 3 (a)
6 B—Q 3	6 K Kt—B 3
7 B—K Kt 5	7 B—K 2
8 B x Kt	8 B x B
9 P—B 3	9 Castles
10 P—K R 4 (b)	10 R—K 1
11 Q—B 2	11 Kt—Q 2
12 Castles Q R	12 Kt—B 1
13 K—Kt 1	13 B—K 2
14 Kt (K 4)—Kt 5	14 P—K Kt 3
15 Kt x P(c)	15 K x Kt
16 P—R 5	16 B x Kt
17 P x B	17 P x P (d)
18 B x P	18 B—Q 3
19 R x P	19 Q—B 3
20 P—Q 5	20 K—K 2
21 P x P	21 K—Q 1
22 P—Q B 4	22 K—B 1
23 P—B 5	23 B—K 2
24 Q—Q 3	24 R—Q 1
25 R—Q 5	25 R x R
26 Q x R	26 P—B 3
27 Q—K 4	27 K—B 2
28 B—B 5	28 P—Kt 4 (e)
29 P x P (e p.)	29 P x P
30 R—Q B 1	30 B—B 4
31 B—Kt 4 (f)	31 Q—Q 5
32 Q—B 5	32 B—K 2
33 P—B 4	33 B—B 3
34 R—B 2	34 R—R 4
35 P—K 7	35 R—R 1
36 P x Kt	36 R x P (h)

(a) It seems as if P—Q Kt 3 and B—Kt 2 would be a better way of bringing the Q B on that diagonal if it is thought desirable to do so; but the continuation of B—K 2 and Kt—K B 3 seems to be preferable to the two moves of the bishop.

(b) It has always been a favorite move of attacking players in the French defence by taking off the K Kt to bring the Black bishop on to K B 3; it does not seem happy there. The move of P—K R 4 is to some extent justified in this position, especially as White is prepared to castle on the Queen's wing.

(c) One needs be young to undertake a sacrifice of this nature, but the course of play amply testifies to the fact that White's judgment in giving up the piece was not too sanguine, as Black could only escape from his difficulties by the hard and laborious process of transferring his king to the Queen's wing.

(d) The simple move of B—B 3 seems preferable here. White's answer would probably have been Q R—K 1.

(e) There seems to be no objection to the move of R—Q 1. Q—B 4 ch could do no harm.

(f) If 31, P—Kt 4, Black replies with R—R 5. White's object was to get his bishop behind his Queen.

(g) Very cleverly hitting the mark. If B x P White mates in two moves, by Q—B 8 ch. Black, therefore, did best in retiring his rook.

(h) The game extended for a number of more moves, but owing to the fact of there being bishops of opposite colors, Black managed to force a drawn position after the exchange of Queen and rook. —'Daily News.'

GAME NO. 752.

Played recently in America.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

White. S. P. Johnstone.	Black. Max Judd.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K B 4
2 P—K 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt— K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	4 P—B 3
5 P—B 3 (1)	5 P x P
6 Kt x P	6 P—Q 3 (2)
7 B—Q 3	7 B—Kt 5
8 Castles	8 Q Kt—Q 2
9 Q—K 1	9 Q—R 4
10 P—Q Kt 4 (3)	10 Q x Kt P (4)
11 R—Q Kt 1	11 Q—R 4
12 R x P	12 B x Kt
13 B x Kt	13 Kt x B
14 R x B	14 Castles (5)
15 Q—Kt 1	15 P—K 3
16 Kt—K 4	16 R—Kt 1
17 R x Kt	17 P x R
18 R—Kt 8 ch	18 K—Q 2
19 Q—Kt 7 ch	19 Resigns.

Notes by Chess Editor of 'Morning Post.'

(1) Lasker's move, giving a better game than B x Kt, followed by Kt x P.

(2) Avoiding P—K 3, which was tried by Pillsbury against Lasker (Paris, 1900), with B—K 2 and Castles to follow, and proved unsatisfactory. P—Q 3, however, hinders Black's development on the King's side.

(3) An effective and well-timed move, which frustrates Black's intention of Castling, and gives White a good attack.

(4) Rather a desperate course, but otherwise with his undeveloped position he must have had a very bad game.

(5) Making matters worse, but there was nothing to be done. If, for instance, Kt—Q 4, 15, Q—K 6, Kt—B 3, 16, Kt—Kt 5, etc.

GAME NO. 753.

A sparkling game from Vienna.

Evans Gambit.

White. Kaldbegg.	Black. Zeissl.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B x P
5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4
6 P—Q 4	6 P x P
7 Q—Kt 3 (a)	7 Q—B 3
8 P—K 5	8 Kt x P (b)
9 Kt x Kt	9 Q x Kt ch
10 K—Q	10 Q—R 4 ch
11 B—K 2	11 Q—Kt 3 (c)
12 R—K	12 K—Q (d)
13 B—R 3	13 P—Q 3 (e)
14 Q—Kt 5	14 Q—B 4 (f)

Notes from Wiener Schachzeitung.

(a) This move used to be played by Morphy. Herr Kaldbegg prefers it to 7 Castles, which is usual at this stage.

(b) The natural move was 8.. Q—K Kt 3. As, however, white had not castled, Dr. Zeissl thought that he had no reason to be afraid of the open King's side.

(c) 11.. Q—B 4 was worth examination.

(d) Forced. If 12.. Kt—Kt 2, then 13, B—R 3, and White speedily gains a winning advantage. Black can not play 13.. P—Q 3, because of 14, Q—R 4 ch.

(e) Evidently 13.. Kt—B 3 would be bad because of 14, B—K 7 ch, K—K; 15, B—B 4. Also, 13, Kt—R 3 would be ruinous, because of 14, B—K 7 ch, K—K; 15, Q—K 5 threatening Q x B and B—R 5. Hence, Black selects the plausible 13.. P—Q 3, with the intention of meeting 14, Q—Kt 5, with 14.. Q—B 4. Subsequent examination showed that 13.. B—Kt 3 was Black's best.

(f) To Black's amazement White now announced mate in three.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

GREAT MATCH ARRANGED BETWEEN EMMANUEL LASKER AND SIEGBERT TARRASCH—FULL CONDITIONS.

Lasker and Tarrasch evidently came to terms at Nuremberg, as the following conditions are being published in the German papers as those agreed upon for the championship match:

1. The match is to be for the championship of the world and a stake of $2,000 a side.

2. Eight games up, draws not to count. The winner is to take the whole stakes, $4,000, and the title.

3. The match is to begin in September or October, 1904. Lasker is to determine the exact date, but must advise Tarrasch at least six weeks before.

4. Place of play not yet decided (Presumably Lasker is looking for the best bid, like Jeffries or Corbett.—Chess Ed., 'Witness).

5. The place will be determined by the invitations of chess associations, and Lasker is empowered to conduct the negotiations on behalf of both contestants. (First blood for Tarrasch.)

6. Time limit: Fourteen moves per hour, and not more than six and a-half hours' play in any one day.

7. Not more than one completed game to be played in two successive days.

8. Adjourned games must not be analyzed by moving the pieces, nor shall players accept advice from outsiders.

9. A book of the match, with independent notes by both players shall be published, and sold only to subscribers at $5, the proceeds of the sale to be divided equally between winner and loser.

10. All future rights in this book shall belong to the winner of the match, and no fresh edition shall be published within two years of the close of the match.

11. In case of any disputes, an umpire, not yet chosen, shall decide.

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A Month on Trial.

I will absolutely stand all the cost if it fails. If you say, 'It did not help me,' that ends it as far as cost to you is concerned. Do you understand me? I am telling it as plainly, as clearly, as I can. I want you to know absolutely and without doubt this offer is made on honor. I have the prescription that cures. My only problem is to convince you that Dr. Shoop's Restorative will cure—is an uncommon remedy. A common remedy could not stand a test like this. It would bankrupt the physician making the offer. And I am succeeding everywhere.

Thousands are accepting my offer and only one in each forty writes me that my remedy failed. Just think of it. 39 out of 40 get well, and these are difficult cases, too. And the fortieth has nothing to pay. That is a record I am proud of. It is wrong to stay sick when a chance like this is open. If well, you should tell others who are sick, of my offer. Don't let a sick friend stay sick, because he knows not of my offer. Tell him. Get my book for him. Do your duty. You may be sick yourself some time. Sick people need help. They appreciate sympathy and aid: Tell me of some sick friend. Let me cure him. Then he will show to both of us his gratitude. Your reward will be his gratitude. Send for the book now.

Do not delay.

Simply state what book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggist.

THE PLAGUE AT MHOW

THE WORST EVER EXPERIENCED.

An article in the Calcutta 'Pioneer' of Oct. 15, says:—Up to the night of Sept. 12 the official figures for the epidemic were 4,135 attacks, 3,070 deaths, while 652 patients remained under treatment. In the week ended Sept. 19 there were 666 deaths. The latest corrected official figures are, up to Sept. 26 inclusive, 9,096 attacks, 4,313 deaths, and 894 recoveries. The deaths in this last week were 581. The plague has latterly spread considerably in the European lines amongst the servants. Two soldiers have been attacked and some half-a-dozen sepoys, not counting the Transport Corps, which had several cases. Dr. Menzies, of the Canadian Mission, after bringing through safely twenty-two out of thirty of the mission boys attacked, succumbed himself, leaving a wife of less than a year, for whom much sympathy is felt. A railway guard named Fenwick and a nurse, Mrs. Alley, mother-in-law of a railway driver, died on Sunday, and another European, Mrs. McIntosh, is dangerously ill. Two European cases at Indore have recovered. An officer in the York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant Macpherson, has been appointed to assist the overworked Cantonment magistrate, Major Wake, in his plague work. A great deal of house-to-house visitation and disinfection has been done, and obnoxious buildings in some of the worst parts are being dismantled, and the bazaar opened out. Compensation of about Rs. 5,000 from the Cantonment fund has been paid out for some hundred and fifty condemned houses. A big scheme, which would cost R's 50,000 is in contemplation, but funds are not available. The plague hospital has been excellently managed. Out of 821 cases treated there, 130 have recovered and more than fifty are convalescent. Many cases are being treated in their own houses. Hundreds of tons of rags have been burnt. The R. M. Railway authorities have separate and elaborate arrangements for dealing with plague cases amongst their staff, who are mostly housed in railway waggons. The 22nd Bombay Infantry have been sent out to camp at Killod, five miles away, as well as the Transport Corps. The 8th Bombay Infantry are under canvas in Mhow. Whole lines of huts have been vacated and untiled, and numbers of native followers and others are under canvas. The difficulty in obtaining and keeping servants is becoming very serious. The telegraph and postal offices are hard pushed to keep deliveries open. Four postmen are among the victims, and parcels are not delivered without annoying but unavoidable delays. The population of Mhow was about thirty-five thousand, but very soon after the epidemic declared itself, it was reduced to a half by the thousands of frightened refugees rushing away to other parts of the country carrying infection wherever they went. It is probably the worst epidemic that has yet been experienced in this country.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to OCT. 27, 1903.

N. Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.00 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.30 p.m. daily

For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday, 1.35 p.m. Saturday only, 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.00 a.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.30 a.m. daily except Sunday. 4.25 p.m. Saturday only, 3.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to NOV. 2nd, 1903.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Boston, etc., †9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.

For St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

For Newport, etc., †8.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.

For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.10 p.m. daily.

For Ottawa, †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily. †4.00 p.m., 10.10 p.m. daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. daily

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.35 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †7.05 p.m., †9.15 p.m.

From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and †9.15 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m. and †7.05 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.35 a.m. daily except Monday.

From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.

From Vancouver 6.30 p.m. daily.

From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m., 6.30 p.m. daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.

For Joliette and St. Gabriel, †8.30 a.m., †5.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.40 p.m.

For St. Eustache, †4.15 p.m.

For St. Jerome, †8 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only) †5.25 p.m. 6.25 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays

For St. Agathe, m 9 a.m., †5.25 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, †8.20 a.m., †9a.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.25 p.m., †6.40 p.m. (6.25 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday) 1.45 p.m. Sat.

m Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.10 p.m. and †6.35 p.m., Ottawa †12.40 p.m., †10.30 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., St. Lin †8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.25 a.m., †6.55 p.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m. and †6.35 p.m.

† Week days. (4) Saturday.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.

Telephone, Main. 3739.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to OCT. 27th, 1903.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.

8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D&H.

9.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.

9.05 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.

9.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry.

9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.

9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

10.00 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.

11.10 a.m.—New York via D. & H.

1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.

4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.

4.15 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.

4.20 p.m.—Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemmingford.

4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.

5.01 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.

5.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.

5.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sou. Ry. points.

6.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville and St. Cesaire.

6.20 p.m.—St. Albans.

7.40 p.m.—New York via D. & H.

9.00 p.m.—Toronto.

8.01 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.

8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York, via C. V. R.

10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.

7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston and C.V.R

7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.

7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.

7.40 a.m.—St Cesaire and Marieville.

8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and Q. Sout. Ry. points.

8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Hemmingford.

8.50 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points.

9.05 a.m.—Rouse's Point.

9.30 a.m.—Brockville.

11.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.

1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

1.55 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct.

3.15 p.m.—New York via D. & H.

4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.

6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.

6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham, Chambly.

6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland.

7.15 p.m.—Toronto.

7.25 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.

7.35 p.m.—New York via D. and H.

8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.

10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—8.40, 9.30 (Sun. only), 10.00 a.m., 12.10 (ex. Sat. and Sun.), 1.30 (Sat. only), 3.55, 5.15, 6.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 8.20 a.m., 6.35, 8.01 a.m., 12.10 noon, 5.00, 6.21 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—8.40 a.m., 9.30 (Sun. only), 10.00 a.m., 12.10 p.m. ex. Sat. and Sun., 1.30 p.m. Sat. only, 4.10, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.30 (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. daily.

For Dorval—8.40, 9.30 a.m. (Sun. only), 10.00 ex. Sun.), 12.10 noon, 1.30 Sat. only, 3.55, 4.10, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. daily.

For St. Paul—5.40, 6.20, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.22 p.m.

For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.05, 7.40, 8.00, 8.05, 8.45, 9.01, 11.10, 12.00, 12.10, 1.35, 4.15, 4.20, 4.40, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 6.20, 6.30, 7.40, 8.09, 8.40, 10.30 p.m. Fri. only.

City Ticket Offices 137 St. James St., (W. H. Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure station

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis (Quebec), Mootmagny, Riviere du Loup and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton and intermediate stations, 11.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.40 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Monday at 8.30 p.m.

From Campbellton, Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10.00 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Beloeil, St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 10.30 a.m. daily except Sunday.

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THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt, by Georg Ebers.

CHAPTER XLVII.

The king had left the camp, and had settled in the neighboring city of Rameses' Tanis, with the greater part of his army. The Hebrews, who were settled in immense numbers in the Province of Goshen, and whom Ani had attached to his cause by remitting their task-work, were now driven to labor at the palaces and fortifications which Rameses had begun to build.

At Tanis, too, the treaty of peace was signed and was presented to Rameses inscribed on a silver tablet by Tarthisebu, the representative of the Cheta king, in the name of his lord and master.

Pentaur followed the king as soon as he had closed his mother's eyes, and accompanied her body to Heliopolis, there to have it embalmed; from thence the mummy was to be sent to Thebes, and solemnly placed in the grave of her ancestors.

On the 21st day of the month Tybi, of the 21st year of the reign of Rameses, the day on which the peace was signed, the poet returned to Tanis, sad at heart, for the old gardener whom he had regarded and loved as his father had died before his return home; the good old man had not long survived the false intelligence of the death of the poet, whom he had not only loved but reverenced as a superior being bestowed upon his house as a special grace from the gods.

It was not till seven months after the fire at Pelusium that Pentaur's marriage with Bent-Anat was solemnized in the palace of the Pharaohs at Thebes; but time and the sorrows they had suffered had only united their hearts more closely. She felt that though he was the stronger she was the giver and the helper, and realized with delight that like the sun, which when it rises invites a thousand flowers to open and unfold, the glow of her presence raised the poet's oppressed soul to fresh life and beauty.

Pentaur finding himself endowed by the king with superabundant wealth, gave up the inheritance of his fathers to his brother Horus, who was raised to the rank of chief pioneer as a reward for his interposition at the batle of Kadesh.

The hapless Huni, under whose name Pentaur had been transferred to the mines of Sinai, was released from the quarries of Chennu, and restored to his children enriched by gifts from the poet.

The Pharaoh fully recognized the splendid talents of his daughter's husband; she to his latest days remained his favorite child, even after he had consolidated the peace by marrying the daughter of the Cheta king, and Pentaur became his most trusted adviser, and responsible for the weightiest affairs in the state.

Rameses learned from the papers found in Ani's tent, and from other evidence which was only too abundant, that the Superior of the House of Seti, and with him the greater part of the priesthood, had for a long time been making common cause with the traitor; in the first instance he determined on the severest, nay bloodiest punishment, but he was persuaded by Pentaur and by his son Chamus to assert and support the principles of his government by milder and yet thorough measures. Rameses desired to be a defender of religion—of the religion which could carry consolation into the life of the lowly and over-burdened, and give their existence a higher and fuller meaning—the religion which to him as king, appeared the indispensable means of keeping the grand significance of human life ever present to his mind—sacred as the inheritance of his fathers, and useful as the school where the people, who needed leading, might learn to follow and obey.

But nevertheless no one, not even the priests, the guardians of souls, could be permitted to resist the laws of which he was the bulwark, to which he himself was subject, and which enjoined obedience to his authority; and before he left Tanis he had given Ameni and his followers to understand that he alone was master in Egypt.

By his order Pentaur rewrote the song he had sung at Pelusium; it is preserved in three temples, and, in fragments, on several papyrus-rolls which can be made to complete each other. It was destined to become the national epic—the Iliad—of Egypt.

It became Pentaur's duty to constitute the new votive temple, which was called the House of Rameses, on the model of the House of Seti, for the Pharaoh felt that it was requisite to form a new order of priests, and to accustom the ministers of the gods to subordinate their own designs to the laws of the country, and to the decrees of their guardian and ruler the king.

Ameni did not remain in Thebes. Rameses had been informed of the way in which he had turned the death of the ram to account, and the use he had made of the heart, as he had supposed it, of the sacred animal, and he translated him without depriving him of his dignity or revenues to Mendes, the city of the holy rams in the Delta, where, as he observed, not without satirical meaning, he would be particularly intimate with these sacred beasts; in Mendes Ameni exerted great influence, and in spite of many differences of opinion which threatened to sever them, he and Pentaur remained fast friends to the day of his death.

In the first court of the House of Rameses there stands—now broken across the middle—the wonder of the traveller, the grandest colossus in Egypt, made of the hardest granite, and exceeding even the well-known statue of Memnon in the extent of its base. It represents Rameses the Great. Little Scherau, whom Pentaur had educated to be a sculptor, executed it, as well as many other statues of the great sovereign of Egypt.

A year after the burning of the pavilion at Pelusium Rameri sailed to the land of the Danaids, was married to Uarda, and then remained in his wife's native country, where, after the death of her grandfather, he ruled over many islands of the Mediterranean and became the founder of a great and famous race.

(The End.)

BIBLE WORDS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

THIRSTING SATISFIED.

Have you ever known the suffering of of intense thirst, and the refreshing by a drink of water? The first suggests a spiritual experience which every one should know. An intense yearning after God Himself. The saints of old knew about this longing. My soul thirsteth for God. As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God. My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth, my heart crieth out after the living God. (Ps. xlii., 63, 84.) Jesus says. 'If any man thirst let him come unto Me and drink.' (Jno. vii., 37.) All that come shall be led to fountains of waters of life. (Rev. vii., 17.) Second. They shall be satisfied. My soul shall be satisfied with goodness. (Ps. lxiii., 5: lxv., 4.) God never makes a want which He will not meet. He satisfieth the longing soul. (Ps. cvii., 9.) They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing. (Ps. xxxiv., 10.) His loving kindness and faithfulness ensure an abundance which shall more than meet every need. (Ps. xxxvi., 5-9.) The satisfied soul says, 'Whom have I in heaven but Thee, and there is none upon earth that I desire, beside Thee. (Ps. lxxiii., 23-26.) Jesus speaks of the happiness of those that hunger and thirst after righteousness for they shall be filled. (Matt. v., 6.). Seek Him and all things are yours. (Matt. vi., 33.)

Of course, if men are to talk about their religion they must know what it is and what it is not. They must study their Bibles. It would be a good thing if some Sunday evening churhc services or week-of-prayer meetings should be turned into Bible classes or informal conferences on the Bible and its teachings. A good deal of preparatory work would doubtless have to be done. It is far easier for a minister to prepare a sermon or prayer-meeting address and do all the talking himself, than it is to get others ready to take part and to work up a good religious conference or Bible discussion. But by hard work men must be got to study the Bible and, if intelligent laymen were to take charge of Sunday evening services, two or three laymen uniting to conduct one service, with a view to direct Bible teaching or discussion, there would be good results. At any rate, the laymen concerned would be compelled to work over the Bible a little more.—Robert E. Speer.

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THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 95.

NOTICE is herby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT for the current half-year 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 TUESDAY, the First Day of December.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth Day of November, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on WEDNESDAY, the Thirteenth Day of January next. The Chair to be taken at NOON.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 28th of October, 1903.

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The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. 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. Only 25c a bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or at

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JOB DEPARTMENT.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

BOY'S ESSAY ON THE HOG.

The hog is called a hog b'cuz he makes a hog of himself. It runs in the family. All hogs are hogs.

The hog has two sides to his character; one of which is good to eat, and the other we can't so cordjully admire. As an article of diet the hog is one of the warmest friends to the human race that I know of. Most of him is good for food, and the rest is useful in making sausages, bristle brushes, and other utensils. Nearly everything about him is palatable but his voice. The latter always seems to me to sound as if it had kind o' soured. It is said that you can't make a silk purse out of a—er—h'm—lady-hog's ear. I have never heard of any fool big enough to try to.

As a citizen the hog is not so warm. His manners and instincts are gross in the extreme, and his sole ambition 'pears to be to eat from early morn till far into the night. When a man is dead he becomes the late Mr. So-and-so, and we say nice things about him. When a hog is dead he is pork, and pa often says, 'Confound this pork!' When I eat too much pa calls me a pig. A pig is a hog's little boy. That is all I know about the hog.—'Tit Bits.'

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans, with Lever's Dry Soap, a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

TO SAVE GAS BILLS.

A Westmount man, who reads the New York papers, tells this on himself: The other day he answered an advertisement in one of the New York papers, stating that for a small sum of currency a method of saving gas bills would be sent. In two days he received a printed slip by mail, which read: 'Paste them in a scrap-book.'

The Husband—'What! You don't mean to say those furs were three hundred dollars?'

'Yes, but I'm going to be very careful of them. In fact, I ordered another set for only a hundred, so as to keep those for best.'

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

IN GOOD OULD IRISH.

At a concert held at a certain town a soldier of the Black Watch occupied a seat in front of a private of an Irish regiment, and his sweetheart. The latter was very much interested in the Highlander's uniform, and scanned the regimental badge on his cap and collar particularly. This badge is the figure and cross of St. Andrew, with the motto, 'Nemo me impune lacessit.' (No one annoys me with impunity.)

'Phwat does that writin' mane, Patsy?' asked the girl.

'Phwy,' replied Pat, 'it's Latin, but I've forgotten the English av it. But in good ould Oirish it manes, "Thread on the tail av me coat if ye dare!" '—'Tit Bits.'

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

'Do you think you are giving your city a good government?' asked the earnest man.

'Well,' answered Mr. De Graft, after some deliberation, 'it's as good as money can buy.'—Washington 'Star.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Advertisements.

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Then try a box of HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS. A Sure Cure.

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—Then use—

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The Best Thing Out. Price 25c.

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Latest Designs- New Shapes.
Popular Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c.

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For Saturday only, about 10 dozen Unlined Mocha Gloves, Fownes's make, suitable for walking or driving, regular $1.50 value, for **98c** a pair.

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HATTERS & FURNISHERS,
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Make Your Kidneys Well and Strong with
DR. PETTINGILL'S
Kidney-Wort Tablets

No Alcohol, Handy to Carry, Pleasant to Take.

If you have backaches and headaches, if your water deposits a sediment that resembles brick dust, frequent calls to urinate and dizzy spells during the day, be assured your kidneys are not filtering your blood, and you are being slowly but surely poisoned to death. Make your kidneys well with Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets. Guaranteed by all Druggists. 50 cents a bottle, or six bottles for $2.50.

SALE OF EXCURSION TICKETS.

The interesting case of R. Guilbault vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company came up for hearing before Judge Purcell, in the Circuit Court Thursday. The plaintiff, a Montreal advocate, claims from the company defendant the sum of $10.65, under the following circumstances. At the beginning of April last the Grand Trunk Railway Company advertised an Easter excursion trip to New York, at reduced rates. Mr. Guilbault having taken passage on board a train without previously securing his excursion ticket, was charged full fare by the conductor, and he now seeks to recover the difference, one of his allegations being that he was informed by some of the officials that he could buy his ticket on board the cars.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions:—Executors late W. A. Hastings, $225; Union Thanksgiving services, Lachute, Que., per Henry J. Giles, $27.86; Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, $25; Union Thanksgiving services, St. Andrew's East, Que., per the Rev. P. L. Ballantyne, $12; James Currie, $10; Union Thanksgiving service, Leeds Village, Que., per John Whyte, $2.25.

Advertisements.

To Cure a Corn in One Night
apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It is sure, safe and painless. Never fails, always cures. Insist on having the genuine 'Putnam's.'

"Your hair is getting rather gray, Sir!"

"Yes, it is, and if you don't get a gait on, it'll be snow white!"

No fear of such a thing happening here our men are quick workers—careful too.

PALMER'S
1745 Notre Dame Street.

Phone Main 391 | Cars pass the Door.

TICKET FORGERS

TWO IMPORTANT ARRESTS MADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—H. L. Kaines, alias C. H. Miller, and H. L. Scott, said by the police to be two of the cleverest railway ticket forgers in the country, were arrested last night. Stamps, chemicals for altering tickets, and blank order slips were found in their room by the police. As a result of the arrests a number of ticket scalpers offices will be searched to-day.

The men, it is alleged, secured thousands of dollars worth of transportation from railways by presenting a forged letter purporting to be issued by the superintendent of the Mexican Central Railway. The letter stated that Kaines was a railway employee on a furlough. It was addressed to the passenger agents of the railways, requesting them to furnish the bearer with transportation. According to the police the prisoners have operated all oven the country. The Western Passengers' Association will prosecute the cases against the prisoners. It is alleged also that they were making a business of furnishing clearance cards and letters of recommendation for employees of the various lines throughout the country, as a means of defrauding the railways of transportation.

MISS BALFOUR'S BUTTER STORY.

Miss Alice Balfour, the British prime minister's unmarried hister, who so loyally plays the hostess for him, as well as being his guide, philosopher and friend, has an advantage, says 'T. A. T.,' which her illustrious brother does not share. She has seen the Britains over-seas in a way that the premier has not. A year or so ago she made a great trek northward from Cape Colony, covering a journey of 1,200 miles, all by ox-waggon. She tells a very diverting story of an incident on the voyage out. One of the passengers accompanied a member of the ship's crew into the hold, volunteering to assist in getting up potatoes for stores. His companion asked him to hold open the mouth of a sack while potatoes were poured into it. To do so necessitated the passenger's elevating himself somewhat, for he was not over-blessed with inches. Therefore, he lightly hopped up on to a cask. As he heaved the sack with a mighty jerk, the top of the barrel upon which he was poised gave way. It contained butter, and the weather had reduced it pretty much to the consistency of oil. In went the passenger bodily, and out spurted the liquefied butter in a fountain all around. Into the eye of the sailor some of it splashed, and when he had cleared his face he saw the poor volunteer standing in the cask literally enveloped in butter, and so firmly stuck that assistance had to be procured before he could be dragged out.

SPORTING NEWS.

Britannia and Westmount Clubs Discuss Amalgamation.

GRAND TRUNK BOAT CLUB HELD SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING LAST EVENING.

The yachting season of 1904 will be full of enthusiasm. The Emperor's offer to present a permanent trophy for an annual ocean race has stimulated the interest of American yachtsmen in this sport. The outlook is also very propitious for another contest for the 'America's' cup. Friends of Sir Thomas Lipton believe that he will challenge again next year; or, in case he does not build another challenger himself, he will assist any other British yachtsman to win the coveted trophy. It will be remembered that just before he sailed for home Sir Thomas, in an interview, expressed himself as desirous of making one more effort to lift the cup, and while he intimated that he was willing to assist any other yachtsman to contest for the trophy, he emphasized the statement that he wanted the honor and glory of winning it himself. The fact that Sir Thomas refused to sell the 'Shamrock III.,' but has had her put in winter quarters, suggests that he still has designs on the 'America's' cup. There will be another important international yachting event next year, the race for the Seawanhaka cup, which will be sailed on Lake St. Louis, between the White Bear Yacht Club as challenger and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club as defender. Should these three important events be sailed, to say nothing of the regattas abroad, in which the American boats that finish in the ocean race will compete, the summer will be a busy one indeed.

CLUBS MAY AMALGAMATE

BRITANNIA AND WESTMOUNT FOOTBALL OFFICIALS DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

There seems to be a possibility that the Britannia and Westmount Football Clubs may join forces before the return of the next Rugby season. Recently, the representatives of both clubs have met and discussed the question of amalgamation from every point of view.

It is admitted that such a union would unquestionably prove beneficial to the clubs interested, but then, again, there are many difficulties—or at least there seem to be—to be overcome before such an arrangement could be finally carried out.

The Westmount club is desirous to have the Britannias join the W.A.A.A., as regular members and play under Westmount colors, while, on the other hand, the Britannia people demand that the old name 'Britannia,' be preserved, to which the Westmounters naturally object. These, it would seem, are only minor details, but it would not be surprising if an agreement were reached in the near future whereby both clubs would make their future on the Canadian gridiron one common goal, which would prove beneficial to the game, especially in the Westmount district.

HOCKEY

MAY FORM NEW LEAGUE.

The Fairmount Avenue Sunday-school members have organized a hockey club and would like to hear from any other church clubs wishing to play or to form an interchurch league. Address all correspondence to T. M. Bryson, 66 Waverley street, Montreal Annex.

MR. HEWITT FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. W. A. Hewitt, of Toronto, has been nominated for the secretaryship of the Ontario Hockey Association, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. W. A. Buchanan. The election will take place at the annual meeting of the association to be held at Toronto on Dec. 5. Mr. Hewitt is well versed in hockey matters and would no doubt prove a worthy successor to Mr. Buchanan. His candidature has the support of a large number of the clubs throughout the province.

THE ST. LAMBERT CLUB.

The St. Lambert Skating and Hockey Club will hold their annual meeting in the boat house on Monday evening. Members are urgently requested to be present, as important business for the coming season is to be discussed.

NATIONAL HOCKEY CLUB

The National Hockey Club is ambitious. It is desirous to re-join the intermediate Hockey League, and with this object in view the members are leaving no stone unturned that will acheve this. In order to promote hockey among French-Canadians the National Club feels that it is imperative that the National A. A. A. should be represented in the intermediate league by a team, and the club is determined to make a telling bid for admission. At a special meeting of the National Hockey Club, held last evening at which the president of the N.A.A.A., Mr. Meunier, presided, the whole situation and form of applicatioln were discussed and from present indications it is evident that the request of the National Club for membership in the intermediate hockey league will be received favorably by the majority of the clubs now forming the league.

It was unanimously decided at the meeting last evening to put forth every effort to achieve the end aimed at and if successful the National hockey team will be heard from during the coming winter. Messrs. A. Meunier and Fred. Quinn were appointed delegates to the intermediate hockey league meeting next month to present the application of the National Club.

MONTAGNARD RINK

The management of the Montagnard Skating rink is wide-awake as to the necessities of its patrons and members during the winter season, and already the energetic manager of the Montagnard auditorium is arranging an attractive and unusually bright programme of amusements which is to carried out in keeping with the reputation of the Montagnard, as a place of winter recreation and enjoyment for young people. Everything possible is being done to make the rink a home for skaters and before the opening of the season all details will have been arranged for a profitable winter at this popular auditorium. At a recent meeting of the Montagnard management the feasibility of making the auditorium into a hockey arena was discussed, but it was deemed advisable to leave matters as they now stand for the present at least, but should future development warrant, the management is ready to act when sufficient guarantee from the city hockey clubs is assured.

ANOTHER PLAYER HERE

The management and friends of the National Lacrosse Club are much pleased over the arrival in this city yesterday of Mr. J. Clemont, the well-known lacrosse player of Cornwall. Mr. Clemont has obtained a lucrative position in Montreal, and it is his intention to play lacrosse with the National team next season. During the past summer Clemont was one of the bright stars on the Oshawa team, and his removal from that town to reside in this city has caused regret among the sporting fraternity of the Ontario town. He will prove a valuable addition to the East End Club, as his work on the defence field is well-known to all senior lacrosse players and clubs forming the eastern and western leagues.

GOLF

MISS RHONA ADAIR AT DIXIE ON TUESDAY NEXT.

On Tuesday next, Nov. 17, arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway system to run a special train from Montreal to Dixie and return for those wishing to attend the exhibition of golf that is to be given by Miss Rhona Adair. The special train will leave Montreal at 1.30 p.m.; returning will leave Dixie at 4.20 p.m. This will be a capital opportunity to seen the famous English lady champion exhibit her skill on the golf links.

FOOTBALL

McGILL VS. QUEEN'S ON McGILL CAMPUS.

The match between McGill and Queen's, which takes place this afternoon on the College campus, promises plenty of excitement, and ought to prove good Rugby. All three teams in the senior series of the Intercollegiate Union have been well matched this season, and there yet remains a big element of doubt as to where the honors will rest at the end of the season. McGill surprised a number of people last week in the game with Argonauts, and the snappy combination work of the red and white is well worth watching. Queen's has a strong outfit, and one that will take a lot of beating.

Queen's team arrived last night, and had the benefit of a good rest before to-day's game with the local collegians.

WILL PLAY AT TORONTO.

The members of the Montreal Football Club left last night by the G.T.R. for Toronto. They will play the Argonauts this afternoon, giving an exhibition of the beauties of the Quebec Rugby Union rules, which the Argonauts played here against McGill last Saturday, and took very kindly to.

The party was composed as follows: — Percy Molson, Bert Molson, James P. Craig, Blair Russell, Dr. A. Clifford Jack, P. Keith, Mackedie, Percy Roberts, B. Lesser, Alex. Hannaford, Harry Duggan, Stuart Raiside, E. O'Brien, Norman C. Ogilvie, Ralph Johnson, Harry Nixen, F. Roberts, Hedley M. Suckling and Messrs. Fred. G. Reid, manager, and V. C. Buchanan, and T. Y. Foster.

They will be guests at the King Edward Hotel, and will leave Toronto for home on Sunday night.

THE INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final game for the intermediate championship will be played to-day at Westmount Park between Quebec and Westmount. The latter team has a substantial lead, and looks a winner.

INTERMEDIATE GAME AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 14.—The Ottawa College second and Rough Riders intermediates play this afternoon at 'Varsity ovel for the Carling Bryson trophy.

CRICKET

A LEAGUE MEETING.

A meeting of the Montreal and District League was held at the Carslake Hotel, Mr. G. Ferrabee, the president, presiding.

A letter was read from Mr. R. L. Vickery declining the position of hon. secretary, and Mr. G. H. Bamforth was unanimously elected to the office.

Mr. Calverley reported that with Mr. Baber be had made all arrangements for the smoker, and it would be held at the Strand Cafe, Notre Dame street, on Wednesday next, at 8.30 o'clock. An interesting programme has been prepared, and all cricketers and their freinds are invited.

An application for admission to the league was read from the Point St. Charles Club, and it was laid over until next spring.

BOWLING

WESTMOUNT CLUB'S DINNER..

The first annual dinner of the Westmount Bowling Club was held last night at the Place Viger Hotel, and was presided over by Mr. A. W. D. Howell. An interesting programme of speeches and toasts was rendered, and the prizes won during the season were presented.

GRAND TRUNK PADDLERS

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING HELD LAST EVENING—PRIZES AWARDED.

Last evening the members of the Grand Trunk Boating Club held their semi-annual meeting in May's Hall, Wellington street. The chair was occupied by the president of the club, Mr. William Cuthbert, who delivered a most encouraging speech, dealing chiefly with the past records in the aquatic world of the now famous Grand Trunk canoe crews.

The meeting discussed for some time business relative to the welfare of the club and the treasurer's semi-annual report, which was presented, showed the club to be in a flourishing condition financially.

During the course of the evening the prizes won last summer at Sugar Island during the week of the American canoe championship races, were presented to the successful paddlers by Mayor May, of Verdun, who heartily congratulated the boys on their great achievements with the paddles.

FOUNDER OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Edward the Confessor's name is peculiarly associated with Westminster Abbey, which was founded by him. A window, commemorative of him, was dedicated on Oct. 13, the anniversary of his reburial. The pious curiosity of King Henry I. caused the first opening of the coffin, which afforded a bystanding bishop opportunity to pluck a hair from the famous white beard. Thanks to the next Henry, the Confessor was canonized, followed by the translation, when reverence for the royal robe of the corpse caused its abstraction for the purpose of making three handsome copes. Its pilgrim ring was also taken and deposited among the abbey relics. This 'Edwardian passion' yet further animated the third Henry, who rebuilt the abbey that it might the more fitly contain the magnificent new shrine in which he had the Confessor laid with pomp.

Miss Mary Child is to-day a happy and proud young woman, for she has been appointed chief dairymaid at the royal home farm, Windsor Park. Miss Child is a farmer's daughter, hailing from the west, where she completed her training in dairy work at the Migratory Butter school established by the Somerset County Council. Among her various important duties in her new post will be the providing of two pounds of butter every morning for the King's table, and cream and cream cheese as required. A great responsibility thus rests upon the lady of the dairy.

Advertisements.

MONDAY FOR HEALTH

A sure road to health is a good appetite, to attain this it is necessary to have proper dining-room surroundings. Therefore, in order that all may enjoy good health, we will offer

ON MONDAY ONLY

SPECIAL LINES OF DINING-CHAIRS, DINING TABLES, SIDEBOARDS, CHINA CABINETS, BUFFETS AND SIDE-TABLES

at prices that will surprise buyers.

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or Poisonous Vegetable Matter from the drowned lands of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers in

LAURENTIAN WATER.

It is **Absolutely Pure,** and contains less than 2 grains of lime to the imperial gallon..

40 cents for 10 half gallon bottles delivered.

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We will make you a Suit or Overcoat for from $12.00 to $20.00 that cannot be duplicated anywhere, and are equal to any costing 40 percent more at any other tailoring house. Silk lined Tuxedo or Dress Suit, $25.00.

We can make up your own goods. $1.00 a month keeps gentlemen's clothes in order. We do dyeing, French Cleaning, Repairing and Pressing.

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IMPORTED OVERCOATS AND SUITINGS.
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Ladies and Girls, You Can Earn This

Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid **6 large beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20** inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at **25c.** each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in **12 colors,** and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bookers, Rossenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for $3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is $3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any $10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf **will not cost you one cent.** Address **THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 1794. Toronto.**

Advertisements.

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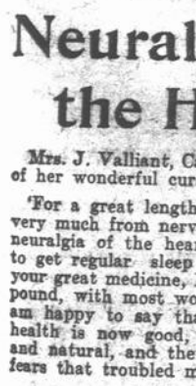
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Mrs. J. VALLIANT Had Nervous Prostration and Neuralgia of the Heart.

Mrs. J. Valliant, Cache Bay, Ont., tells of her wonderful cure as follows:

'For a great length of time I suffered very much from nervous prostration and neuralgia of the heart, and was unable to get regular sleep and rest. I used your great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, with most wonderful results. I am happy to say that my condition of health is now good, my sleep is sweet and natural, and the pains and nervous fears that troubled me are banished.'

PAINE'S Celery Compound Cured Her.



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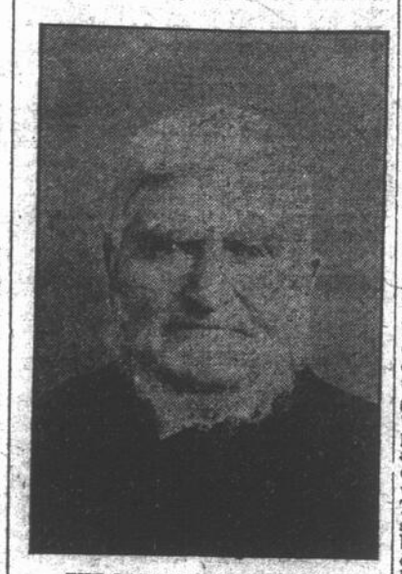
Apply at 'Witness' Office.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. NEIL MACKAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Oct. 26, at the Red Mountain, Lingwick, Que., there passed away to his eternal rest and reward a man that will be much missed in that locality and surroundings, in the person of Mr. Neil Mackay. He was the last of the old pioneers of that place. He emigrated with his father and other members of the family, in the year 1841, from the Island of Lewis, Scotland. His father, the late Mr. John Mackay, was eminently distinguished for his piety, and was sent as a catechist with the immigrants by the Highland Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. He and the immigrants settled in the Township of Lingwick, near what is now called the village of Gould; where the name of



THE LATE MR. NEIL McKAY.

John Mackay is still revered. Neil in many respects was a remarkable man, though not a public leader like his father. The father's piety and godly training made serious impressions on his mind in early life, which continued with him to the end. Being naturally blessed with a generous disposition of mind he became a favorite with young and old. He would entertain young children by telling simple stories, and singing hymns, for God blessed him with a sweet and melodious voice above the common. Unconscious of any gracious result by such actions he won the respect of young and old, and caused many to think of their spiritual wants, which may result in a happy harvest home in the world to come.

Though his early education was limited, he made good use of his spare time by reading good books in Gaelic and English, and by communicating the knowledge thus acquired to his neighbors who could not read. He was a regular subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' for the past thirty-five or forty years, and greatly admired the 'Witness' as the best paper in Canada, for its advocacy of pure religion and temperance. The strongest and best feature of his character was his consistent Christian life, always in his place in church and at the prayer meeting, showing his deep regard for the worship of God and the public ordinances of his word, thus leaving a Godly example to his family and the community. Though now dead yet he speaketh. With all his faculties unimpaired, and in his 85th year, the call came and he was ready. The text which his pastor used, the Rev. E. MacQueen, at his funeral was touching and appropriate: Heb. xi., 21, in describing the life and sentiments of the aged patriarch. Much more could be said about the life of this worthy man, but let it be expressed by a single sentence in Scripture language: 'The memory of the just is blessed.'—Pro. x., 7.

TRAVELLERS' OFFICERS

MR. ROBINSON RETIRES IN FAVOR OF MR. FRED. CAINS.

Mr. James Robinson, who had been presented by a requistion signed by nearly all the past presidents and a large number of the members of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, asking him to accept the nomination for the position of treasurer, has decided, owing to a question in the by-laws as regards the past president being eligible, to decline the nomination for treasurer in favor of Mr. Fred L. Cains, of Brophy, Cains & Company. Mr. Cains has agreed to accept the nomination for treasurer.

Mr. James S. N. Dougall, of McCaskill, Dougall & Company, varnish manufacturers, Montreal, has accepted the nomination for the position of president.

Mr. D. M. Lefebvre, with Finley, Smith & Company, wholesale woollen merchants, will be nominated as vice-president.

The meeting for the nomination of officers will be held at eight o'clock this evening, at the rooms of the Association, Board of Trade building.

GAINED WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.

Winnipeg Man's Experience with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets — They Digest the Food, and the Different Parts of the Body Get the Nourishment They Require.

Mr. H. Bailey, of 256 Patrick street, Winnipeg, Man., has been using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and his experience should be of interest and benefit to all those suffering from stomach troubles. Mr. Bailey says:

'It is with pleasure I speak of the great benefit I have received from the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have been taking them for the last few months, during which time I have gained in weight eight pounds.

'Before I began to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets no matter what I ate I never seemed to gain much strength or put on much flesh. But with using the Tablets I think my food was properly digested and gave me flesh and strength.'

Mr. Bailey figured the matter out exactly right. If the food is not properly digested the different parts of the body do not get the nourishment they require. They become starved and weak. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food and make the body strong and hearty,

A MILLION A WEEK

THIS IS NOW THE EARNING POWER OF THE C. P. R.

The C. P. R. now earns, in round figures, a milion dollars a week. That is to say, it takes that amount of money in. This fact places the company about fifth among the few first-class railway systems on this continent. But even this position hardly represents the facts. There are two or three greater earners in the United States, but these do not pay dividends. Why? Because of operating expenses; because of constant expenditures which seem necessary for survival, owing to the fierceness of the competition.

A C. P. R. official was, to-day, looking over a series of figures which place the C. P. R. in a favorable light. The company has latterly been spending vast sums upon general improvements, yet it has paid its regular dividends; and it has been able to keep its operating expenses down to sixty-six percent. Generally the operating expenses bulk as high as sixty-eight and even seventy percent. By great care the company, while in no way starving the system, while, in fact, providing for the most up-to-date track and rolling stock, has been able to keep down the operating expenses to a figure which enables dividends to be assured. The company has actually been earning something like ten percent, but it has been deemed good policy not to declare dividends, for the present at least, higher than six percent upon common stock. Lord Strathcona, some years ago predicted ten percent dividends on the C. P. R.; but the object of the company is to create a surplus which can be depended on, and to which recourse may be had should such be necessary.

The official in question, in discussing the prospects, mentioned the fact that of the recent expenditures, there had been something like twenty million dollars expended on boats and tracks, locomotives, cars, and the like; and now there were to be ten more millions expended on terminals, double tracking, and the filling of orders for rolling stock which had not been completed with the completion of the fiscal year. In the published record of results the C. P. R. stood highest, having regard at once to earning power, to the creation of a surplus, and the certainty of the system earning its dividends.

NEW AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

IT WILL OCCUPY ITS OWN BUILDING ON ST. CATHERINE STREET.

A company is now being incorporated for the purpose of carrying on a general automobile business. The new concern will occupy its own building on St. Catherine street in a central location. The officers of the new company are Mr. U. H. Dandurand, president; Mr. C. F. Stanley, vice-president; Mr. T. A. Reeb and Mr. R. N. Ahern, directors; and Mr. L. D. Robertson, late manager of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company's Quebec branch, managing director.

THE ITALIAN MISSION

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO BUILD A NEW CHURCH.

The Italian mission, the meeting place of which is St. John's Presbyterian Church, corner of Cadieux and St. Catherine streets, is now in charge of an Italian minister, the Rev. Mr. Castellini, and his wife, who arrived here from Cincinnati in September. Since his arrival he has endeavored to put the mission work on a firm footing, and a movement is now on foot to build a small church. Already some of the Italian families have subscribed about three hundred dollars towards this purpose. A concert in aid of the fund is to be held on Dec. 29, at which Signor Surdo, professor in one of the public schools in Cincinnati, has agreed to appear on the programme as violinist.

W. C. T. U. COUNTY RALLY.

The quarterly rally of the County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, advertised for next Thursday, Nov. 19, afternoon and evening, in the Fairmount Methodist Church, promises special interest. In the afternoon from 2 p.m. reports of the Dominion Convention at Ottawa will be given, and work will be planned for the coming winter. All members and friends are expected to remain to tea, as the guests of the ladies of the church. In the evening a medal contest will be held under the auspices of the Fairmount Union. Take the St. Louis car up Park ave.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

At the conclusion of the evening service to-morrow, the following organ solos will be played by Mr. John B. Norton, F.A.G.O., A.R.C.O.:—1, 'Grand Choeur in D,' Henri Deshayes; 2, 'The Carillon,' Wolstenholme; 3, March and Chorus (Tannhauser), Wagner.

AN ANSWER TO CRITICISMS.

That Professor Wallace should be allowed to reply to the storm of criticism which his article on 'Man's Place in the Universe' raised goes without saying, and all who read that much talked of article will enjoy reading his answer, which is published in this week's 'World Wide.' Three cents from all news-dealers, or $1.00 a year from the publishers, John Dougall & Son, Montreal.—Advt.

THE ARMY OF SALESWOMEN

WHAT BECOMES OF THOSE WHO GROW OLD IN SERVICE?

'What becomes of the saleswomen who grow old in the service?' asked a Washington 'Star' reporter of the manager of one of Washington's best known department stores.

'Girls stay with a great many of the stores a long time,' was the response. They can stay as long as they wish to, and the longer they stay the better the store likes it. Every year adds to a sales-girl's value—that is, if she is conscientious and really wishes to be of service. There is no objection to middle-aged saleswomen. It is all nonsense to imagine for a moment that after a girl's first youth is past she is of no more value to a store. Many girls work hard and become heads of departments; but even if they should not be able to do so, they are kept and are welcome to their positions as long as they wish to have them. The average length of time that a girl stays with a firm is five years. Of course, some stay four times and five times as long as that, but I am talking of the average girl. At least 25 percent of the girls get married. Are they ambitious? Yes, a good many of them are; but we really know very little about that, as they do not tell us about their studies. Those who wish to go at something else generally go to business colleges at night, and then, when they have completed the course, leave the firm to go into something else. No, we do not discourage them when they wish to go to something better; in fact, we are very glad to see them make the most of themselves.'

'Girls, as a general rule,' declared another manager, 'are content with their positions, and are not very anxious to go into anything else. The work in a store where the firm treats its employees well is not very hard, and the salary is usually good. So, they just stay on until some man comes along and they get a lifetime position. The average length of time a girl stays? Well, three or four years, I should say. Sometimes it is ever and ever so much longer than that.

'A girl is sure of one thing if she is a saleswoman—that as long as she is conscientious and does her best she will keep her position and get better wages each year. Every merchant prefers to have his employees stay with him as long as possible. The girl that drifts from store to store does so with very little benefit to herself. But girls are really very contented, and most of them are seen behind the counters of the same store for a long time. They have the same sort of idea that school teachers have—the salary is good and they like the work. Do merchants employ young and good-looking girls in preference to older women? Most emphatically they do not. It may be so in some of the stores, but most merchants judge a girl by her ability to sell goods, and not by her good looks. Of course, she must dress neatly and look pleasant, but the older woman is sometimes preferred. A woman of thirty or thirty-five who applied for a position would get it as quickly, all things being equal, or more quickly, than a very young woman. It is simply the ability to dispose of goods that counts. No, a saleswoman need not worry that she will be turned down after she grows older, as long as she tries to be a benefit to the store. She is always assured of a good position and grows each year more in the confidence of her employer.'

'The trouble with most girls,' said a well-known merchant, 'is that they look upon marriage as a certainty, and therefore do not try to improve themselves. I have some very bright girls in my store, who, if they would, might make themselves of value to us, but they are just common saleswomen, so far as we are concerned, because their interest is not in the store. Their minds are centred on parties, dances, beaux and so forth, and their work is but a minor consideration. These girls are dead sure they will be married. Most probably they will. But there is a chance they will not, and it is a pity they do not look on their work as men do theirs, as something that will have to be done through life. Men look on their work as a career, but rarely does a woman feel that way. If she does she gets her reward and becomes head of her department, and there is no position she may not aspire to.'

MARRYING BRITAIN

NATIONS COMPARED IN SOME NEW VITAL STATISTICS.

A blue book dealing with the population of the nations was issued by the Board of Trade, says the London 'Express.'

One of the first tables shows the area, population and density of population. Among the most interesting are the following:

	Area.	Population.	No. to Sq. M.
Russian empire ..	8,379,044	128,154,837	15.3
German empire ..	208,727	56,367,178	270.0
Holland	12,559	5,104,137	406.4
Belgium	11,370	6,693,548	588.7
France	204,321	38,961,945	190.7
Egypt proper . .	12,970	9,734,405	750.5
United States . .	3,567,371	76,303,387	21.4

The statistics deal with foreign countries only, and of these for some reason the country with the greatest population is left out. This is China, with 426,047,325. Among empires the greatest is the British, with over 11,000,000 square miles of area, and a population of over 396,000,000, second only to China.

Elaborate statistics show the position of the birth, death and marriage rates in the various countries. In 1901 and 1897 very different conditions are shown. This table gives an interesting comparison in the birth rates of some countries:

	Per 1,000. 1901.	1897.
Roumania	39.5	43.1
Servia	38.0	42.6
Austria	36.6	37.2
German Empire	35.7	36.0
United Kingdom	28.0	28.9
France	22.0	22.3

In every case it will be seen that the rate is lower for 1901 than for 1897. One very high birth rate is that of the Russian empire, which for 1897, the latest year for which statistics are available, was 49.5 per 1,000.

Norway is the European country with the lowest death rate, 14.9 per 1,000, and is followed by Sweden. The United Kingdom is in a healthy position on the list with 17.1, while in France the birth rate and the death rate are about equal, the death rate being 20.1 per 1,000.

There are more marriages in the United Kingdom, according to population, than anywhere else. The rate is 15.1 per 1,000. Strangely enough, Roumania, with the highest birth rate, has almost the lowest marriage rate, this being 7.2. The actual lowest are Sweden and Norway, with 6 and 6.7 respectively.

CATCHING RED FOXES

INGENIOUS METHOD PURSUED BY AN OLD MAINE TRAPPER.

There is no animal in the Maine woods possessed with more cunning than the red fox. The slyness of these animals has passed into a proverb, 'Sly as a fox' being a term often heard. The trapping season is now just beginning, and many hunters throughtout the state are using all the wits they possess in endeavors to be slyer than the fox himself.

There are many different ways to catch Reynard, but there is one old trapper in the forests of this state who perhaps stands at the head of the list in catching foxes. He has a manner of catching these animals which he calls his 'secret,' a plan which he learned when a boy in Vermont and has successfully used for the last twenty years.

Fox skins or pelts bring a good price, and from the beginning of the cool weather in October throughout the winter the hides are in fine condition. Steel traps, bait, and many different things are used by different trappers in catching foxes, but this old trapper's 'secret' stands at the top.

His manner of procedure when after the little red dogs is somewhat as follows: In a part of the woods which is known to be inhabited by foxes, and they can be found in nearly all sections of Maine, this trapper with a steel trap, some cat meat if it can be procured, and some skunk musk, proceeds to set his snares. Cat meat makes the best bait, but other meat, a piece of beef, wil do.

Going up a brook, wading with rubber boots so that no scent will be left, he makes a small drain or canal from the brook into which the water will flow. This little canal is always dug out with a stick so that the hands do not come into contact with the earth and no smell of a human being is left.

A small stick is then set upright in the middle of the stream or little canal, the point being an inch or so under water and the bait is put on so that it looks as if resting on the water. As this necessarily must be handled a small amount of skunk musk is put on it so that no scent is left.

The steel trap is then sunk under water where the canal, or if it is in the brook proper, is but a few inches deep. On the plate of the trap, where an animal has to step to be caught, is put a small sod which lies half in and half out of the water, as if it were a small island. This is but a few inches from the bait on the stick.

The result is plainly seen. No animal will wet its feet if there is dry land to step on, and Sir Reynard, coming after the meat, resting so temptingly on the water, steps on the little island or mound to get it and is lost.

A trap of this kind is never fastened down, as an animal will tear itself loose oftentimes if securely held. A fair-sized stick is attached by a rope or chain to the trap, and the fox cannot drag it far, as it catches on all the trees, bushes, or whatever is in the way.—Bangor (Me.), 'Commercial.'

Advertisements.

PRIZE CUP AWARDED FOR



Whole Wheat Bread. Home Made Bread. Boston Bran Bread. Fine White Bread. Many Fancy Breads. Rolls and Breakfast Food, etc.,

—o—

Low Prices. Prompt Delivery.

Confectionery, Cakes and Candies. Fresh daily, made of the Choicest Materials.

Low Prices.

—o—

R. S. AULD, 507 St. Antoine St., cor. Atwater Ave. Tel. Mount. 12

AULD'S BREAD!

Advertisements.

(Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquified Ozone.)

Liquozone Cost $100,000

Yet We Will Buy a 50c. Bottle and Give it to You.

This company, composed of business professional and medical men of ability, paid $100,000 for the right to make Liquozone. That is the highest price ever paid for the rights in one country on any scientific discovery. It was paid by us, after years of experiment with it, because Liquozone alone can kill inside germs without killing the tissues, too. Nothing else can destroy the cause of any germ disease.

Liquid Oxygen.

Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple form into the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue.

Liquozone does that. We spend 14 days in making each bottle of it, but the result is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

Kills All Germs.

Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine never destroys inside germs. Liquozone kills them with oxygen—a tonic to you—the very source of vitality. It kills them because germs are vegetables, and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Liquozone is employed in the largest hospitals, and prescribed by the best physicians, the world over. It is essential in any germ disease, for the cause must be destroyed, and nothing else can do it. Liquozone then acts as a tonic to bring back a condition of perfect health; for oxygen is Nature's greatest tonic. Its effects are exhilarating, purifying, vitalizing. It does something that all the skill in the world cannot do without it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma
Abscess—Anæmia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhœa
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhœa
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Skin Diseases
Scrofula—Syphilis
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhœa—Gleet
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 221-229 Kinzie st., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone or Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

$11 .....

Give full address—write plainly.

Liquozone—our trade mark name—now appears on every bottle of genuine liquified ozone

MR. BALFOUR AT BRISTOL.

The Premier is Accorded an Ovation—Admirers Unhorse His Carriage and Drag it Two Miles Up Hill.

HE SPEAKS OF RETALIATION AND FISCAL REFORM AND PAYS A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

'I am not Bound by Old Formulas of Sixty Years ago, Which Have Been Altered by the Changing of Circumstances.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 13.—The city of Bristol was charged with political excitement to-day when Mr. Balfour found himself amidst vast crowds of enthusiasts. His carriage was unhorsed and a long line of men pulled it two miles up hil to Clifton, escorted by a bodyguard of medical students and a mile long procession. The streets were lavishly decorated with flags, through the generosity of a Bristol millionnaire. At the hall the galleries and balcony were filled with five hundred ladies in evening dress, while every one waved a Union Jack.

The Premier received a great ovation on his arrival. On a crowded platform Sir Charles Cave, president of the West Bristol Conservative Association, read an address to the Premier, assuring him of the loyal support of the party for his statesmanlike attitude on fiscal reform.

Mr. Balfour in reply said he was not bound by any worn out formulas, which had meaning and reality sixty years ago, but had been altered by the changing circumstances. The Premier made it clear that his sympathies lie in the direction of retaliation and fiscal reform. The country, he said, had arrived at the opinion that certain changes were needed in their fiscal system to enable them to deal with the situation.

Their opponents, Mr. Balfour added, spend a great deal of time in abusing Mr. Chamberlain, to whom they attributed sinister motives, far-reaching scheming and unavowed ambitions. They failed to see that this man, who occupied such a great space in the eyes of his countrymen, gave up al for what he believed would be for the good of England and the Empire.

It had been said, declared the Premier, that they would offend the great powers if they adopted a change, but did the nation exist on sufferance? Tariffs might be misused and used provocatively, but because that was so were they to be debarred from trying to use them wisely. He objected to the claim that the only person to be thought of was the consumer, and it seemed to him little short of lunacy not to prepare for foreshadowed dangers.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who was received with tremendous enthusiasm, said:—'Free trader as I am, free trader as I have been, I am prepared to support the policy Mr. Balfour laid down at Sheffield and also in his speech to-night. That position I understand to be, that foreign countries, through their protective tariffs, have seriously injured our home industries, both in export and home trade. The matter has been made more serious by the unholy modern institutions of trusts and combinations.'

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he thought the government should be armed with weapons by which they could say to protectionist countries: 'Unless you treat us in a fair way we will penalize you in a way that will be disagreeable to yourselves. The Prime Minister knew that on this or any other subject, if he cared to seek his opinion, that opinion was always at his command. (Loud applause.)

TIMES'S' COMMENT.

London, Nov. 14.—The 'Times' says the reception given to Mr. Balfour should encourage him to go on and seek approval for the policy he actually announced. The government has convictions, and they were clearly enough indicated by Mr. Balfour, who showed a recognition of the real situation, declaring that as far as was in his power, the unity of the great party he leads should not be broken up. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made it clear to the country that he will not throw any difficulties in the way of the Premier.

SUGGESTION REFUTED.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, rebutting the suggestion that protection causes political corruption, writes: 'I have heard nothing of the kind concerning Germany, where, I believe, the government is as pure as it is here. In America there is a good deal of political corruption, chiefly caused by Irish political organizations; but so far as that government is concerned, nothing of the kind has ever been suggested to me, and the general purity of the administration has increased under the protective system.'

MR. LOWTHER AT CARLISLE.

Mr. Claude Lowther, M.P., speaking at Carlisle to-night, declared that if the fiscal issue were obscured and colonial sentiment outraged, the blame did not rest with the fiscal reformers, but with those who deliberately befouled the great ideal. Not a single Liberal leader had taken the trouble to give the colonies credit for their generous desire to cooperate commercially with the Mother Land. These men were the political descendants of those who had described the British Empire as bloodstained, Who had shrieked: Perish India, canonized Napoleon and eulogized Kruger, and they now urged the colonies to reject Mr. Chamberlain's offer. Did the word protection frighten trade union bodies? Surely trade unionism was the very essence of protection.

TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

Arrangements were completed to-day for the formation of a colonial branch of the Tariff Reform League to work in cooperation and consolidation of all colonial interests both over the seas and at home, in support of tariff reform and imperial reciprocity and union. The annual subscription is one guinea. On the committee are: Sir Charles Tupper, the Hon. George E. Foster, Messrs. Barlow Cumberland and Donald Baynes.

A LARGER CIRCLE.

The Duke of Marlborough, addressing the Conservatives at Carlisle to-night, said they must draw a larger circle around themselves, which would include not only Great Britain, but all the colonies and dependences.

SIR HENRY FOWLER.

Sir Henry Fowler, in a speech at a luncheon tendered here to-day at the Anchor Liberal Club, of Bristol, said the winter of the Liberal party was now past, and they could look to a vigorous, united, advancing party.

Speaking here to-night, Sir Henry Fowler said the purified cabinet was for protection up to the hilt. A vote for Mr. Balfour meant a vote for Mr. Chamberlain, and a vote for Mr. Chamberlain meant a vote for Mr. Balfour.

MR. FELLOWE SPEAKS.

The Hon. A. Fellowe, junior lord of the treasury, advises the electors of North Huntingdonshire to abstain from voting for or against Mr. Chamberlain's policy until its effects on agriculture are better known. He would like to know how the farmers would get more than a temporary rise in price for their products in view of the fact that the supply from the colonies would be largely stimulated.

DR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—Dr. Goldwin Smith, in an interview to-day, replied to the observation of the 'Morning Post,' appearing in to-day's despatches, that he was 'always on the losing side.' The observation was made by the 'Post' in a criticism of Dr. Smith's article in the October 'Monthly Review,' entitled 'Canada, the Empire and Chamberlain,' which the 'Post' said was worth studying, because 'a more amazing tissue of misapprehension was never put together by an inhabitant of a British dependency. 'It was pitiful to think that a life-long student of the world's history was bringing himself to regard the empire as a fortuitous concourse of atoms. Canadians of all parties regarded Mr. Chamberlain as the statesman of the age, but Dr. Smith would have thought that Canada would not have favorged commercial reciprocity with the United States. As to the main criticism of his article, Dr. Smith was not prepared to speak, as he preferred to wait until the receipt by him of the text of the contents. His reply to the statement that he was always on the losing side is contained in the words following:

'It is coincident with this resolution of the trustees of Cornell University, which designates a new hall by my name in recognition of my services in the defence of the cause of American union, and liberty in Great Britain during the period of the Civil War. The 'Post' was on the other side, and supported the South, as did most of the English press. It was remarkable with what persistency the 'Times' stood by its position. Even when General Grant was before Petersburg, and it was evident that the war was about over, it said the South was winning.

'There has been great progress in the liberal direction in the course of my lifetime. Name a single instance in which I have not been on the side which has ultimately won. In common with other decided Liberals, I opposed the pro-Turkish policy and the Crimean war as a proof of it. We were covered with obloquy at the time, but now the other party admits it laid its money on the wrong horfse. Lord Salisbury's words were: "And the Crimean has not a single apologist."

'I was strongly opose dto Gladstone's measure of home rule, and what has become of that measure? I am opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy, both economically and politically. It remains to be seen whether to be opposed to that policy is to be on the losing side.'

OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE.

Ottawa business men are for Mr. Chamberlain's policy. That was demonstrated at the meeting of the Board of Trade held this evening to consider the subject, when the following resolution, moved by Mr. P. D. Ross, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Woods, was adopted unanimously by a standing vote, and ordered to be cabled immediately to Mr. Chamberlain:

'That the Ottawa Board of Trade expresses hereby its belief that the establishment of mutual preferential trade arrangements between the various parts of the British empire, upon any basis which may reasonably safeguard such industries and business interests as have been developed under existing tariff conditions, would be of great business value to the empire, and to each part;

'In particular this Board belives that the business interests of the Dominion of Canada would be enormously stimulated and benefited by such trade preferences from the Mother Country, the world's best market, as are outlined in the speches of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain;

'This Board expresses its hearty sympathy with and admiration for Mr. Chamberlain in the campaign he has entered on to place this question forcibly before the British people. This Board hopes for his early and complete success, and believes that the people of Canada are willing and anxious to co-operate with their British kin across seas in all parts of the empire to establish closer reciprocal trade rlations and mutual trade preference.'

The mover explained that it was his object in proposing his resolution to disprove the contention of Mr. Chamberlain's opponents in England that his policy will arouse resentment in Canada, and will not be favored in Canada. Speeches were made by Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., Mr. W. H. Gay, Mr. John Coates, Mr. Andrew Holland, who confessed himself a convert; Sir Sandofrd Fleming, and Mr. James Ballantyne. A letter from Senator Edwards was read, expressing regret that he could not be present, and asking that action be deferred.

PRESS COMMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—Speaking of the preferential tariff, the 'Saturday Review' says it was unfortunate that the Colonial Office, in the memorandum issued last year, took the line they did in regard to thre concessions that Canada had already made us. It betrayed a lamentable ignorance of the commercial relations existing between Canada and her two rival suitors—the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Canadian Government issued a dignified reply to this memorandum, and Mr. Chamberlain at least admits the reasonableness of their defence.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN NON-COMMITTAL.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a correspondent regarding the scope of the proposed duty of ten percent on manufactured and partly manufactured goods imported into Britain, intimates that in sketching broadly the policy he advocates he cannot commit himself to further details without consulting the representatives of all the trades interested.

CANADIAN STEEL BOUNTIES.

The Manchester 'Guardian,' in an article on Canadian steel bounties, says it is evident that what the Canadian manufacturers interested in iron and steel are now concerning themselves with is to obtain more, not less, protection, a point well worth the attention of the Midland ironmasters, who are supporters of Mr. Chamberlain.

THE KING'S PRINTER.

('The Canadian Printer and Publisher.')

Few government officers to-day retain the old titles which served once on a time to throw a glamor of mediaevalism over their office and person. The old orders have changed. Only in one or two instances are the relations of the office to the monarch conserved in the official title: One of these is to be found in the case of the gentleman who superintends the printing of government papers and blue books. King's Printer is a title which has been handed down and passed on from generation to generation.

The present incumbent of the office of King's Printer at Ottawa, Mr. Samuel Edward Dawson, is a person of no little distinction in the literary world and a gentleman of parts, who worthily fills the office, to which he was appointed nearly a dozen years ago. He is a Nova Scotian by birth, having been born in the city of Halifax, on June 1, 1833. His education was acquired at McCulloch's school in that place, where he laid the foundation for that scholarship, which has been but feebly acknowledged by the gift of several distinguished degrees.

In 1847 young Dawson came to Montreal with his father, and presently the pair embarked on the mercantile arena in the book and stationery business as B. Dawson & Son. Later, on the withdrawal of his father to become a clergyman, the firm designation was altered to Dawson Bros., Samuel becoming the senior partner.

Of the Dawson bookstore in Montreal, those who were wont to frequent it, speak in high terms of praise. The stock was a superior one, and the proprietors of the store were well-read men and intensely fond of their business. In fact it is claimed by some that no bookstore of modern days can quite equal the Dawson store.

Mr. Dawson's efforts were from time to time directed into other channels. For instance, in 1879, he, in company with some others, undertook the establishment of the Dominion Bank Note Co., and the following year he assisted in the foundation of the Montreal News Co.

His appointment to the office of Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery for Canada, was made on Nov. 7, 1891, and ever since then Mr. Dawson has resided in Ottawa. He has discharged the somewhat onerous duties of his office with energy, resourcefulness and ability.

Mr. Dawson has distinguished himself as an author. He has written on literary and historical subjects for several Canadian publications, including 'The Canadian Monthly,' 'The Montreal Gazette,' 'The Montreal Star' and 'The Toronto Week.' His study of Tennyson's 'Princess' has been pronounced the most admirable criticism of that great poem that has, as yet, been written. Mr. Dawson has also written monographs on the voyages of the Cabots and the Land Fall of 1497, and has successfully edited the volume on Canada in Stanford's Compendium of Georgraphies.

In 1893, Mr. Dawson was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, while in 1890 Laval University conferred the degree of Litt. D. on him.

Personally Mr. Dawson is a tall, good-looking man, with affable manners. He is somewhat retiring in disposition, but withal on intimate terms with all the literary men of the Dominion. In his business relations he shows firmness of will and a thorough understanding of his work.

The printing bureau at Ottawa, in which Mr. Dawson's office is situated, is a large brick building erected on Nepean Point. Though unimposing in character it yet possesses all the advantages of a modern printery, with the latest labor and time-saving devices. On the ground floor near the main entrance, Mr. Dawson has his office. It is a large room, lined with shelves, laden with books, pamphlets and documents of all sorts. Here Mr. Dawson superintends the work of the great government institution. The proceedings of parliament, of the law courts and the committees, the blue books, and other government reports are all turned out under his direction. This work has grown to immense proportions of late years, and yet Mr. Dawson has successfully contrived to keep pace with all the demands of the time.

Le Blant has found on forty-two mummies exact indications of the age at which the individual died. So far as this allows any inference, this indicates that two-thirds of the ancient Egyptians died before they reached the age of forty.

DETAILS OF OPERATION

BERLIN PAPER TELLS OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TROUBLE.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—The 'Frankfurter Zeitung' prints the following details of the Emperor's operation, obtained apparently from Dr. Schmidt, who belongs to Frankfort: The polypus had no stem, as usually is the case; but spread itself on the edge of the left vocal chord. For this reason the operation was more complicated than with the ordinary vocal chord polypus, inasmuch as it required cutting around in order to make a stem.

Cocaine took effect on the patient excellently, so that Dr. Schmidt could use a laryngeal knife with precision, and separate the polypus from the adjacent tissue, with the exception of a slight ligament. Such an affection is no sign of a serious disease.'

Dr. Schmidt remains at the New Palace (Potsdam) to make a daily examination of the wound with a laryngoscope, and sprinkle some powder on the wound. The Emperor is forbidden to ride, speak or take highly seasoned foods or drinks. The feeling at the palace is, nevertheless, quite cheerful.

DR. ROSS HONORED

A HANDSOME PRESENTATION FROM THE LADIES OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

An event of great interest took place last evening in the lecture hall of the American Presbyterian Church. The occasion was the presentation by the ladies of the congregation of a testimonial to the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ross, as a mark of the esteem and regard which the reverend gentleman had earned from the congregation during his term as acting pastor of the church.

The handsome hall of the church was tastefully decorated and a large company assembled to do honor to their



THE REV. JAMES ROSS, D.D.

acting pastor. Mr. John Murphy, the senior elder of the church, took the chair, and after the singing of the Doxology, the chairman proceeded to explain the object of the meeting, in a speech most eulogistic of the manner in which Dr. Ross had won the hearts of the congregation during the twelve months he had been acting as pastor. Mr. Murphy was followed in his speech by Mr. George S. Brush, who expressed his deep regret at having to say goodbye to Dr. Ross, but he dared hope that Dr. Ross's influence for good might be even better felt in his position of professor at the Presbyterian College.

Ald. Ames was the next speaker, and he paid a very high tribute to the pastor, saying that in the year he had been working with them he had wrought very great changes for good in the affairs of the church. At the commencement of Dr. Ross's ministry, he said, the church was going through a most critical period; but by his indefatigable labors and Christian earnestness he had placed the church on a sound basis and endeared himself to every member of the congregation.

Mr. George Hannah was the next speaker, and he said that from the first Dr. Ross had found the way direct to his heart in a manner which recalled to his memory his younger days in Scotland, in which country both he and the pastor were born.

The speeches were alternated with musical selections, to which Miss Rankin and Mr. Woodley ably contributed.

Mr. John Murphy then in a few well-chosen words made the presentation on behalf of the ladies of the congregation. The gift is a strikingly handsome one, consisting of a case of cutlery and silver, a cut glass flower bowl and vase, and an Indian table cover of exquisite workmanship, together with a cheque. The case bears the following inscription:—'Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ross, from the ladies of American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, 1903.'

Dr. Ross, in acknowledging the kindness of the ladies, made a speech which was full of humor in its opening passages. He owned, he said, that the double work which he had been doing during the past year—as he had not neglected the smallest part of his duties at the Presbyterian College—had been a considerable strain, but he felt that he was more than amply rewarded by the expressions of appreciation and goodwill he had heard. He could not, he said, have carried out his work had it not been for the unfailing sympathy and untiring assistance he had received on every hand. He paid the highest tribute to the members of session, who, he said, were gentlemen of a unique type in church work, and formed, in his mind, the most perfect session with which he had ever been connected. The professor closed his remarks by thanking the organist, the choir and the sexton for their assistance during his ministry.

The chairman then announced that the formal part of the evening's business was terminated, and the company proceeded to enjoy a pleasant social hour.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The twelfth anniversary services of the Point St. Charles Congregational Church will be held to-morrow. The pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey, will preach in the morning, and the evening sermon will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D. Special music has been prepared and at the evening service solos will be rendered by Mrs. J. H. Clarke and Mr. J. Connors. The subject of the evening's sermon is 'The infinite love of God.' It is expected that a number of the old friends of the church will be present on this occasion.

THE ANTIQUATED MORGUE.

The 'Presse' suggests that until Montreal is provided with a suitable morgue the authorities should at least secure one of the Rechter formyl apparatus, such as used in the large European cities, and by means of which decomposition is prevented. Much of the reluctance felt by citizens to serve on the coroner's jury would thus be removed and the ends of justice and of science would be better served.

THE DELORIMIER CLUB.

The official inauguration of the Delorimier Liberal Club will take place on Tuesday next, in the Delorimier Town Hall, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Chausse street. Among other orators present will be the Hon. Messrs. Prefontaine and Gouin, and Mr. D. Monet, M.P. for Laprairie.

SPIRITS OF THE DROWNED

PECULIAR SUPERSTITIONS BY NIGHT ON THE RIVERS OF CHINA.

Shanghai residents seeking cool breezes on the river on Sunday night could not fail to notice the number of Chinese boats flying gaily colored lanterns and scattering burning paper on the water. Not only paper, but wonderfully constructed oiled paper lamps of various colors, which were dropped from the boats to float on the water, sometimes trails of twelve or thirteen red, blue, and green lamps bobbing up and down on the muddy waters of the Whangpoo.

Inquiry of even the meanest natives elicited the reply that joss pidgin was being done to keep the drowned men quiet. This is in reality a very ancient custom developed under the Taoist religion, which teaches that the spirits of the drowned flit miserably over and under the water until such time as cash is paid to the gods to release them from their purgatory. Failing this release, the drowned spirit lies in wait to catch boatmen sitting by the water's edge at dark and pull them into the water to take their places, when they themselves escape.

Hence, clinging to the old superstition, everywhere for the first fifteen days of the seventh moon the Chinese assemble in bands and go down the rivers in their boats, beating gongs and burning paper money. Products of modern life are curiously blended with the old ideas, as we see everywhere in China, and in this festival steam launches are often to be seen towing a string of boats with colored lanterns waving to and fro. One night a procession of boats carrying over 100 lanterns and scattering others in their wake was preceded by the music of a cornet, a strange anomaly indeed.—Shanghai 'Mercury.'

FINGERS IN CRIME

FRENCH METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION BY IMPRESSION MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR OLD OFFENDERS TO PASS THEMSELVES OFF AS NOVICES.

'No characteristics of the human body are so distinctive as the tips or bulbs of the fingers,' said a detective connected with a private agency in this city, who for some years served with the Paris police, 'Impressions of the finger tips are taken with the help of a sheet of white paper spread over with common printers' ink, and so extraordinarily do they differ in different individuals that the chances of two finger prints being precisely alike are somewhat less than one in sixty-four thousands of millions. The fingers as a means of proving identity are used by the police throughout France.

'When I was on the Paris police force I was working on a murder case. The proprietor of a popular café in the outskirts of Paris had been found dead in bed in a room above his place of business. His throat had been cut and his safe rifled. Among the persons suspected were the cook and an ex-waiter named Berruggi, but neither of whom was incriminated by the evidence given at the inquiry. Among the papers found in a box was a calendar, on the back of which were two dirty smudges. A magnifying glass showed that these were the impressions in blood of the fingers of some person's right hand. Now, in the central office of the Paris police is a classified register of finger prints of criminals, and the faint marks on the back of the calendar corresponded with the thumbmarks of the ex-waiter. The man was arrested, the print of his thumb was taken, and line for line it tallied with the thumbmark on the calendar. No one had seen the proprietor murdered, and the court would not convict upon the capital charge. Berruggi was convicted only of having stolen the dead man's property.

'In spite of the fact that we have the Bertillon system and the rogues' gallery, it is yet too easy for a criminal to pass himself off as a first offender in this country. It is next to impossible to do so in France. A man's finger tips tell the tale.'—New York 'Commercial Advertiser.'

In Holland temperance societies are trying to combat the evil of gin drinking. More than thirty-five million dollars is spent annually on drink, and that, too, with a population of little more than five million

CHICAGO STRIKE

Cars Run Yesterday Without Active Interference

WHAT THE DEMANDS OF THE STRIKERS ARE.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Twenty-five cars run on the Wentworth avenue line without damage to the cars or injury to the non-union employees operating them was what the Chicago City Railway Company was able to accomplish to-day with the assistance of the police department. While there was no active interference with the handling of the cars such as attended the attempts to run them yesterday, the crowds that lined the streets jeered and hooted the police and the non-union men almost without intermission. But two stones were hurled at the cars during the day. At nightfall the officials of the street car company were inclined to view the day's work as successful, and on the whole satisfactory. The situation was complicated for the company by a sudden strike this afternoon of the firemen in all the power houses. The Firemen's Union made an agreement two days ago with the company, which was to last for a year.

There was a clause in the contract which gave the firemen the discretion to go on a sympathetic strike if the company declined to arbitrate with the employees now on strike, and the officials of the Firemen's Union declared that they had ordered the strike because the company had declined their offer to mediate between the company and the employees now on strike.

The calling out of the firemen involves oilers, water tenders, coal passers, ash handlers and coal supply men, two hundred and fifty in all. The real danger in this last strike lies in the attitude of the teamsters. They may decline to deliver coal to the company if non-union firemen are employed, and the company has but three days supply on hand. On this point the general manager, Mr. McCulloch, was undisturbed. 'We will get all the coal we need,' he declared, 'and we will hun right along. We have shown to-day that we can operate the cars if we are given proper police protection. As long as we are given that we will be able to conduct our business as usual.'

During the afternoon the members of the state board of arbitration called on Mr. McCulloch and on the latter's suggestion went into conference with Mr. E. R. Bliss, counsel for the company, with the hope of arranging a settlement. Another meeting has been arranged for to-morrow, and one of the arbitration board said the indications were that the management of the company would agree to arbitrate all the demands of the men except recognition of the union.

WHAT STRIKERS DEMAND.

The demands of the strikers are set out as follows:—

1. That conductors and motormen be given an increase in pay from 2¼ to 23 cents an hour.

2. That a 'closed-shop' policy be pursued by the company, none but members of the union to be employed.

3. To submit demands to arbitration by either the state board of arbitration or a board of arbitration consisting of three members, one to be chosen by the company, one by the men, a third by the two thus chosen.

The company's answer to the employees says:—

1. That demands for increased pay are unreasonable, as conductors and motormen were granted an increase from 20 to 24 cents two years ago.

2. That the men are now receiving higher wages than the majority of street railway employees in other large cities.

3. Will arbitrate wage question, but not question of 'closed-shop' policy.

A FIGHT AMONG BARNACLES

THAT IS WHAT MR. FOY CHARACTERIZES THE GALLAGHER-CROSSIN-GAMEY MUDDLE.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—W. H. Callaghan, charged with the theft of $180 from E. Crossin, of Crossin Piano Company fame, was again remanded in to-day's police court. The case comes up again on Monday, and bail was fixed at $2,000.

A reporter called on Mr. J. J. Foy, M.P.P., to-day, and asked: 'What do you think of the Callaghan affidavit and the statements in denial?'

'Our party, in regard to this matter, is simply an onlooker,' said Mr. Foy. 'Callaghan was, I see, by his credentials, a worker in the Liberal ranks. This is not, you will observe a contest between Grit or Tory as to what is the truth. It is the family dispute between men of the same party, a family quarrel which they can thresh out between themselves, or, as the 'Globe' might prefer to put it, it is a fight between some of the "barnacles." The Conservatives are not in it. They are simply looking on. The public, however, cannot help coming to the conclusion that the criminal law would not have been invoked in the piano dispute if Callaghan had not exposed this political family skeleton that some reformers would fain have kept concealed.'

TRAIN ROBBERS

SOUTH AFRICAN DESPERADOES SECURE $50,000.

Pretoria, S.A., Nov. 13.—Two men today boarded a railway train as it was ascending a steep grade between Pietersburg and Nylstroom, overpowered the guard, looted the treasure car, and made their escape. The robbers, it is reported, secured $50,000, which was consigned to the Standard Bank of Pretoria.

STRUCK BY A CAR.

Joseph Lavigne, 68 years of age, residing on Gain street, was struck by an electric car at the crossing of St. Catherine and Panet streets yesterday and sustained a fracture of the right leg. He was taken in the ambulance to the Notre Dame Hospital.

HOW CABINET MINISTERS ARE PUMPED.

THE WAY PRESSMEN DISCOVER POLITICAL SECRETS.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

Perhaps there never was a time when the general public evinced more anxiety than is the case at present to discover the nature of the workings of the minds of cabinet ministers and the trend of their discussions when they meet in council in the famous room on the ground-floor of the Foreign Office, where all the meetings are held in the most strict secrecy.

The minister has to guard himself against surrendering to the wiles of two distinct sections of the general public, one being the Fleet street section, which lays scores of traps for him every day, and the other comprising a large number of private individuals who are not only exceptionally inquisitive, but extremely ingenious in their innocent-looking attempts to make the members of the government disclose their hands.

Taking the former section first, the favorite method of attempting to get information which it is known that ministers will in the ordinary course be reluctant to give is by springing a telegram upon them last thing at night, artfully suggesting that unless a denial is given to a certain rumor that is afloat it will be published everywhere on the morrow.

The minister has no time to enquire as to this rumor or any of the circumstances attending it; the reply to the telegram is invariably prepaid; he is in his best after-dinner mood; and quite frequently a brief answer is vouchsafed which is boomed as the disclosure of a cabinet secret in the morning's paper.

It is not telling tales out of school, since no secret is made of it in Fleet street, that telegrams of this sort have been exceedingly numerous of late, and that on some occasions very good 'catches' have resulted, even though the 'rumors' which have served as the excuse for the communications have had their origin in the offices of the senders and nowhere else.

Only the other day the Duke of Devonshire allowed himself to be drawn to very excellent effect in regard to a rumor of his resignation in this way by a telegram. Different ministers have reputations of their own in this connection, and, though none of them could be described as communicative, the noble Duke to whom reference has just been made is generally regarded as being the most so—of the more prominent men of cabinet rank, that is.

It is next to impossible to 'draw' the Prime Minister under any circumstances, though efforts have been made on innumerable occasions. Yet it may be remarked, his predecessor, the late Lord Salisbury, was often disposed to give valuable crumbs of ministerial information to the press when it seemed to him that the reason for asking for it was bona-fide and not for the purpose of sensation manufacture. On such occasions the request was made through his private secretary, who went straight to him from the press representative. The present writer was favored on many occasions in this way at the Foreign Office, particularly on one occasion when there were some sensational rumors afloat as to the conduct of one of our ambassadors, and the very serious consequences which might ensue.

Mr. Chamberlain always seems to be very communicative, but seldom really tells anything about his plans—certainly is never drawn into saying anything which he will regret. He never answers letters and telegrams in his own name, but always insists that his private secretary, Mr. Wilson, shall sign them, thus making them appear rather less official. He is, as may be imagined, a most inaccessible personage, and in an ordinary way is understood to be never 'at home' to the press.

But there are just one or two journalists whom he has known for many years, and whom he is sure, therefore, that he can trust, to whom he has given most important interviews concerning ministerial policy on one or two occasions, on the distinct understanding that not the slightest hint was to be given in the paper that he had been seen or that the information conveyed in the article to be written came direct from him. It was to appear only as an 'inspiration,' and particularly on one occasion, at the time of the conclusion of the late war, was such an inspiration of extreme value.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, is not to be 'nobbled' in the ordinary way, though at different times attempts have been made to do so. Once a reporter, who had broken many records for boldness, sent in his card to him with the bland request that he should be favored with a couple of minutes' conversation on a most important matter.

In answer he sent word that the caller must state his business, but the latter returned the message that it was of such a nature that it was impossible for him to do so. But nobody was more surprised than the reporter when, thereupon, Mr. Chamberlain really did come out, greeted him in a friendly manner, and suggesting at once that they should retire to a private room where there would be no risk of their conversation being overheard.

So they went along a corridor to one of the most remote and quiet apartments in the place, having entered which Mr. Chamberlain briefly looked round to see that it contained nobody save themselves, and the door of which he then locked, placing the key in his pocket. The journalist by this time was feeling very uncomfortable, and was most of all so when at last the minister turned upon him and said: 'Now, sir, what is it that I can do for you?'

'Well, sir,' came the answer, 'I should simply like to know what is being done in regard to so-and-so,' naming a matter which was occupying the public attention at the moment.

'Yes, I thought so,' the minister gravely replied, 'and I really don't know. Good morning.' And he turned on his heel, unlocked the door, and left his caller feeling very much abashed, and determined that he would never again request an interview under similar circumstances.

There is no authentic instance on record in which either Lord Lansdowne or Mr. Brodrick has ever been 'drawn,' though it is certain that attempts have been made. As for Mr. Ritchie, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, he has such a reputation for the way he deals with people whom he considers too inquisitive that he has never been 'pumped.'

Ministers have to be very careful in regard to the innocent-looking letters which come in from the public, pleading for information upon certain points of policy, for long experience has shown that they are seldom so innocent as they look, and that often enough the correspondents are simply agents acting for other people, the interestedness of whose motives would be apparent if their names were put to the paper.

It is very seldom that a reply is sent to any of these letters, but it is printed in a newspaper within forty-eight hours; indeed, so certain are ministers nowadays that this will be done that they have upon occasion sent copies of the reply in advance to the press themselves, so as to anticipate their smart correspondents and rob them of their satisfaction.

Yet, despite all care, secrets of the government are occasionally given away, and even Mr. Gladstone on one occasion allowed himself unwittingly to be 'pumped' on a most important matter. His views on the home rule question had undergone a change, but he had not so far told the public of it, and did not mean to. He was, however, written to by a private correspondent, who made a suggestion as to a course of procedure that might be adopted in regard to the Irish obstruction in the House. Mr. Gladstone replied, and the terms of his letter were so unguarded that there was no other conclusion to come to than that he had changed his mind, and a day or two later the whole country knew of it.

Of course, cabinet meetings themselves are carrried out in the most secret manner. The notices to attend are as brief and uninformative as possible, being marked 'Most secret,' and all documents which are sent with them are printed at the secret printing office of the government. It is impossible for any outsider to gain admission to the meetings whilst they are being held, no minute or report of any kind of any of them is kept, and it is a strict rule that no minister must make any note whatever of anything that transpires, even for his own private use and remembrance. Subsequently a very brief communication, which usually tells nothing at all, is made to the press, and all the rest is speculation, more or less inspired and well founded, usually less.

In times of political anxiety cabinet ministers do not, as a rule, do very much dining out, and they are as careful as to who sits down at the same table as themselves as any member of the royal family could be. The fact is, they have learned from experience that the private or semi-private dinner-table is one of the most dangerous places they could be seated at so far as their secrets are concerned. There are several historic cases of ministers who have said too much over the walnuts and wine to warn them against involuntary indiscretions, specially when there are ladies in the case.

The most famous was that in which young Mr. Herbert was concerned. He was a member of the cabinet to whom Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of bringing in a bill to repeal the Corn Laws, and on the evening of the day on which he did so Mr. Herbert dined alone with a fascinating and clever lady of society, who got the secret out of him before the meal was finished, and then without any delay drove straight off to a newspaper office, where she was paid five hundred pounds for it.

Lord Beaconsfield's conduct on such occasions as these is the generally accepted model for ministers nowadays when attempts are made to pump them. One day a question of peace or war had been virtually settled at a meeting of the cabinet, but it was desired for certain very good reasons to keep the decision secret for the time being. In the evening Lord Beaconsfield sat next to a very inquisitive lady at a dinner-table, and in due course she put on her sweetest smile and, looking up into his face, asked, referring, of course, to the all-important subject of discussion, 'And which is it to be?'

In reply His Lordship picked up the menu card from the table, and after looking hard at it for a moment answered, 'Mutton, I believe, ma'am!'

FLOATING GARDENS IN MEXICO.

(From 'Arboriculture.')

While the city of Mexico is eight thousand feet higher than sea level, there are in the vicinity several lakes and marshy tracts which require extensive drainage operations. The Viga Canal is one of these great drainage systems, and upon it are numerous barges which transport farm and garden produce from the market gardens to the city. Flat bottomed boats, propelled by a pole, convey passengers to the floating gardens.

The gardens are situated upon marsh land quite similar to the tule lands of California. The soil is composed of decayed reed and grass roots, being entirely of vegetable mould and quite fertile. Ditches at frequent intervals drain the gardens and furnish means of communication by canoes and small boats to the larger canal, and thus to the city. Here are the great market gardens, where vegetables are grown for Mexico's consumption. Here, too, are grown the magnificent flowers which form one of the principal attractions of Mexico City, the flower market being a wonder in the quantity and exquisite beauty both of the individual tropic flowers and the magnificent floral forms which are made with great taste and skill. Street cars also connect the city with the villages upon the Viga Canal, and they are well patronized.

MR. J. REDMOND'S ESTATE

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY LEADER SELLS INHERITANCE TO TENANTS.

Perhaps the most important agreement for a sale under the new Land Act is that arranged at Wexford, by which Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, has sold to his Wexford tenants the estate which he inherited from his uncle, the late Lieut.-Gen. Redmond, C.B. The terms arranged give the tenants who hold under second term rents or first term rents fixed since 1896 the ownership of their farms on their paying an annuity involving a reduction of 20 percent on their present rents. Those who hold under first term rents fixed before 1896 get a reduction of 25 percent. These terms give Mr. Redmond twenty-four and a half years' purchase of his second term rents, and twenty-three years' purchase of his first term rents. About half the estate consists of second term rents, and of the other portion a great number are non-judicial tenants, who have already received a voluntary abatement of 3s. in the pound, so that the total reduction of the latter class is 40 percent.

Will these prices be regarded as fair by the tenants throughout Ireland, who look to Mr. Redmond as their leader? The best answer to this question is supplied by a reference to the editorial columns of the 'Freeman's Journal,' the official organ of the League, which attacked as ill-considered and ludicrously extravagant the suggestion of Mr. T. W. Russell that tenants should not reject an offer to sell involving a reduction of 20 percent on second-term rents. This illustration is precisely the figure at which Mr. Redmond has sold. The 'Freeman' says:

'Test it and turn it how you will—whether by past averages, by the measure of net income, whether for the individual or the class—you arrive at eighteen years' purchase as the average fair price for the land. We do not say that there are not farms and estates worth more. The word average implies that there are, but it also implies that there are farms and estates worth less.'

It will be interesting to see what the 'Freeman' has to say to Mr. Redmond's bargain. Meanwhile it is only fair to Mr. Redmond to notice that he has forgiven his tenants all arrears, amounting to £4,000, on condition that they pay him a half year's rent, the amount of this is not being mentioned.—Dublin correspondent of the London 'Chronicle.'

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Most people take as read the ancient history of the Tower; possibly few are aware that in comparison with it the palaces and prisons throughout Europe are modern creations. Hepworth Dixon establishes this fact clearly in his admirable history. The oldest bit of palace in Europe, that of the west front of the Burg in Vienna, is of the time of Henry VIII. The Kremlin in Moscow, the Doge's Palace in Venice, are of the fourteenth century. The seraglio in Stamboul was built by Mohammed the Second. The oldest part of the Vatican was commenced by Borgia, whose name it bears. The old Louvre was begun in the reign of Henry VIII.; the Tuileries in that of Elizabeth. In the time of our civil war, Versailles was yet a swamp. The sixteenth century claims the Escurial; the eighteenth Sans Souci. Jerusalem's Serail is a Turkish edifice; the palaces of Athens, Cairo, Teheran, are all of modern date. So it is, too, with the prisons. With the sole exception of St. Angelo in Rome, all are of modern date as compared with that one from which Ralph Flambard escaped in the year 1100, the date of the first Crusade.

The crown jewels in the Tower are worth, it may be supposed, some three million pounds. Everything of state regalia is there with one notable exception. The Koh-i-Noor is represented by a crystal. Queen Alexandra wears the original, on great occasions, as part of her personal jewels. The tower has been the sovereign's strong room for the storing of treasure ever since tower-dwelling monarchs were. The old jewel house itself was built simultaneously with the Royal Mint, when that establishment was within the tower walls. The only attempt to steal the treasure is historic. It was the feat of that picturesque villain, Col. Blood. He had ingratiated himself with the deputy keeper of the jewels, had gone so far as to propose a match between his ward and the daughter of the official. All went smoothly. The bogus swain turned up to be inspected; with him three others and the colonel. They beat and gagged the old man, secured the crown, orb, and sceptre, and were just making off, when, by the strangest coincidence, the son of the jewel keeper arrived from Flanders.

The scene which followed would do credit to the dramatist. The colonel, disguised as a clergyman, had the crown concealed beneath his cassock, and added his voice to the hue and cry. 'Stop the villain,' he roared. He had reached his horse before the imposture was discovered. When they made for him he turned and fired in the face of the men nearest him. The pistol missed fire, and the crown was saved, but not uninjured. Trampled in the mud, its jewels were all knocked out, and many of them lost. An apprentice found the great pearl, a scavenger the biggest diamond. 'Well, it was a gallant deed; it was to gain a crown,' was all Blood had to say as they carried him a prisoner to the dungeons. But no ill befell him for this and other treason. He had played for high stakes before, had attempted to surprise Dublin Castle and capture the Duke of Ormonde, and, that failing, had coolly laid his plans to seize and hang him when he returned to London. The outcome of all was that, confessing to having plotted to take his sovereign's life, he was granted a pension, and lived and died in the odor of sanctity at court.

All this took place in the Martin Tower, which is haunted to this day, you are desired to believe. The ghost is that of Harry Percy, ninth earl of Northumberland, who spent fourteen years of his life a prisoner there. The Wizard Earl, they called him. For his companions he had Raleigh, working on his mystic preparations which he hoped would produce an elixir of life; and Heriot, Allen, Torperley, his Magi, as they were known. This little coterie discovered sunspots before the alert eye of Galileo had detected their existence, and was the first to detect the satellites of Jupiter. When, at the end of his long imprisonment the Earl returned to his home, he founded a library from which half the learning of following years had its inspiration. Only a sun-dial, fixed by Heriot's own hands, remains to commemorate that remarkable fellowship which did so much for the glory of English science.—'St. James's Gazette.'

HARD TO EXTERMINATE.

The captain of a well-known Australian clipper, the 'Caduceus,' wishing to clear his ship of rats, offered his crew a glass of grog for every rodent killed or captured. The result was speedily apparent in the diminished number of rats, yet, somehow or other, there were always a few, the crew, anxious for supplies of grog, having devised a means of manufacturing them out of oakum. The captain's curiosity was aroused one day by noticing a supposed rodent floating very 'light' on the port quarter. He waited his chance, and when the next man appeared with a rat the captain remarked 'Throw it to windward.' The result was dead against the sailor, for the oakum rodent was blown back on to the poop. Thenceforth there were no more rats and no more extra grog.—'Shipping World.'

PROVISIONS FROM TREES.

There is a tree which grows in Sumatra, Algeria and China which is known as the vegetable tallow tree. From its fruit large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted, and the fruit is gathered in November or December, when all the leaves have fallen. Excellent candles are made from the berries of a tree which grows in some parts of South Africa and the Azores.

At Sierra Leone is found the cream fruit tree, the fruit of which is very agreeable in taste. In Ceylon there is the bread fruit tree, from which a food is made in the same way that we make bread. In South America we find the milk tree.—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

The industrial schools in Denmark pay especial attention to basket weaving, brushmaking, bookbinding, wood carving, straw weaving, and cabinet-making.

London has no less than 313 parks and open spaces, while in 1884 the number was only 103. They are reckoned to have cost $10,995,000.

Advertisements.

THOUSANDS OF WOMAN ARE SLOWLY DYING FROM CATARRH.

Now is the Time to Guard Against Catarrhal Diseases

SPECIAL NOVEMBER ADVICE.

This Time of the Year is Especially Productive of Catarrhal Diseases. Pe-ru-na is a Necessary Safeguard.

Miss E. Harris, 185 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

'I wish all suffering women could know the value of Peruna to restore their health. When you are sick with a complication of troubles the average physician is not able to diagnose and prescribe correctly, but if you will take Peruna you can be sure that you have the right medicine for a run down condition which we women are so apt to get into. It certainly braced me up and improved my health to a great degree, and I can certainly recommend it as a very reliable medicine for women and their troubles.'

Peruna cures catarrh in all phases and stages. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. There is no remedy that can be substituted.

During the first cold days of November the mucous membranes are not hardened to the change of temperature. The warm weather has necessarily softened the mucous membranes and they do not afford the protection to the internal organs that they should. Hence it is that catarrh finds easy access to the throat, lungs, stomach and especially the pelvic organs.





One of the Many Beautiful Women Restored to Health and Usefulness by Pe-ru-na.

Miss Louise Bertsel, 19½ Second street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"My health was excellent until about six months ago, when I seemed to have a collapse from overdoing socially, and the doctor ordered an entire change of scene and climate. As this was an absolute impossibility at the time, I had to try and regain my health in another way and was induced by a friend, who gave Peruna such a good recommend, to try Peruna. I cannot tell you the condition of my nerves when I began to use it. The least noise irritated me, and I felt that life was not worth living, but Peruna soon changed me into a well woman, and now I do not know I have nerves."
—Louise Bertsel.

During the month of November people should especially guard against exposing themselves to cold. There is no better prevention in the world than the daily use of Peruna. At least one or two doses should be taken daily to insure the internal organs against falling a prey to the ravages of catarrh.

November is the month of first colds. Thousands of people during this month catch cold from which they scarcely recover at all during the winter.

Peruna is an infallible safeguard against colds. Anyone who has proper regard for health and happiness should not neglect the precaution which is within such easy reach of all.

Mrs. E. Maher, 14 A St. Christopher St., Montreal, Can., writes:

'I caught a severe cold last summer sleeping in a draught, which went from my head to my lungs, and caused a serious catarrhal condition.



"Among the many remedies prescribed and tried, none seemed to take hold of my case as the first dose of Peruna did. A three weeks' use of the medicine three times a day entirely rid my system of catarrh.

'This winter I caught another cold, and before it got such a hold on my system I took a few doses of Peruna and the cold disappeared as if by magic. I feel that I owe your medicine a great debt, and sending my thanks to you is but a slight return for the benefits received.'—Mrs. E. Maher.

A Case of Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Miss Emelie A. Haberkorn, 2251 Gravois Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:—For over two years I was troubled with catarrh of the pelvic organs. I heard of Dr. Hartman's book "The Ills of Life." I read it and wrote to the doctor, who answered my letter promptly. I began taking treatment as soon as possible. Tongue cannot express how I suffered with my stomach, and I also was troubled with catarrh of the head. I didn't feel like myself for a long time. So I began taking Peruna. I have taken four bottles, and now I cannot praise it enough.

'Any one who has chronic catarrh should write Dr. Hartman. He will help any one.

'I feel grateful for what the doctor has done for me, and would not do without Peruna. I now enjoy as good health as ever. I find it has improved my health so much that I will recommend it to anyone cheerfully.'—Emelie A. Haberkorn.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

THE NAME A STAMP OF QUALITY.
Drop in to HECKLINGER & KELLY'S To-morrow
and feast your eyes on the most attractive as well as complete showing of
IMPORTED SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS and TROUSERINGS
possible to bring together at reasonable prices.
HECKLINGER & KELLY, 1st Floor Birks' Bldg., 14 Phillips Square.

Malt Breakfast Food

Little and Big People Love It and Call for More.

TRY A PACKAGE. ALL GROCERS.

Advertisements.



Dainty shirtwaists and all the nicer and more delicate articles of feminine wearing apparel are made delightfully clean and fresh with Sunlight Soap when used according to the directions on the package. In that way the best results are obtained, although used in the ordinary way Sunlight Soap demonstrates its superiority to common soaps in a marked manner. Sunlight Soap is made of pure oils and fats and is absolutely free from any injurious ingredients.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't hurt the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 19a

BABY IS HUNGRY



And Ringing the Bell for his meal of LACTATED FOOD on which he is thriving wonderfully fast.

LACTATED FOOD makes baby strong and healthy. Ask your Druggist for it.

THE MORMON MENACE

Bitter Campaign on in Utah.

THE MORMON CHURCH ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL POLITICAL MACHINES IN THE WORLD.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 31.—Mormons and Gentiles in Utah are engaged in the bitterest campaign they have fought since Liberal days. It is preliminary to a demand for an investigation of the situation in Utah, which will be presented to Congress at its next regular session.

The right of United States Senator-elect Reed Smoot, a Mormon Apostle, to sit in the Senate is one issue involved. The proposal to admit Arizona, New Merico and Oklahoma to statehood also figure in the fight.

When Utah was admitted as a state it was under the condition, implied at least, that the Mormon Church was not to take part in politics. The Church was especially desirous of statehood, it is alleged, because the Edmunds-Tucker law would thereby be nullified and all prosecutions for polygamy would be in the state courts. Now that statehood has been secured it is charged that the Church has become all-powerful in politics. It is also charged that high officers of the Church are living in polygamy.

The Gentiles declare that the Mormon Church has built up one of the most powerful political machines in the world. It already controls all Utah elections, electing Democratic or Republican tickets at will; and it is now asserted that the Church has laid its plans to hold the balance of power in the United States Senate by electing Senators from Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho and Oregon.

The purpose of the Gentiles in the present campaign is to defeat these Mormon plans. In the Republican primaries after Senator Reed Smoot and the Church leaders had made a bitter fight to nominate Mormon candidates the Gentiles succeeded in naming a non-Mormon ticket. Although Salt Lake City has been overwhelmingly Republican for years, the Mormon Church is now trying to elect the Democratic ticket.

There is a local issue to the campaign also. The Church owns the three great public utilities, the electric light and gas systems and the street car system, and has just put a new telephone system in the field. It is making an especially hard fight to elect Mormon city officials who are friendly to these monopolies.

Senator Reed Smoot, an Apostle of the Quorum of Twelve, is the master mind behind this Mormon fight. He directs to the smallest detail the Church's political campaign.

In their campaign the Gentiles are making use of the testimony taken before Judge Anderson, of the United States Court in Utah in the case of five Mormon foreigners who made application to become citizens of the United States. This testimony, it is asserted, exposes the secret doctrines of the Mormon Church. As a result of the hearing, Judge Anderson held that persons who had taken the endowment oath of the Church were not fit to become citizens. The hearing occurred in 1889 and it is explained that the testimony has not been heretofore obtainable.

John Bond described the ceremony of the oath in the Endowment House as follows:—

In its administration, the one going through takes the right hand of the party that officiates there, presses the knuckle of the index finger; that was a token of the lesser priesthood, as I remember, that was binding upon me.

As far as I remember, I took the obligation, pressed their thumb with the index finger; that is the Aaronic or lesser priesthood; this confined me to believe every doctrine that was taught by the Mormon Church, especially against the Government of the United States, as I understood it.

The penalty of divulging that, I was to have my throat cut from ear to ear, and my tongue torn out. I was required to hold my hands to high heaven in the presence of those there, that they might see that I granted this act to be done. This is the first as far as I remember.

The second one I was put under, was to avenge the blood of the prophets against the Government of the United States, teach that to my children and my children's children from generation to generation, and everlastingly keep after them. The penalty, I believe, was that the heart, or the bowels, would be torn out—something to that effect, so far as my memory will carry me.

I was under obligation to sustain and uphold the subject of polygamy. The question was put to my wife, with other women: 'Are you willing to allow your husbands to have more wives than one? All those that are in favor of that say 'aye,' contrary, 'no.' They were all ayes.

Martin D. Wardell testified that he had seen the penalty for breaking the Endowment oath inflicted. He testified:

It was in the latter part of 1862, about twenty miles this side of Green River, upon a man by the name of Green. They were coming to Salt Lake City, returning from the States; they had been here once. It was the last of the church train. W. H. Dame was captain of the train.

Well, when we got about twenty miles this side of Green River, Captain Dame came and took me by the shoulder and he says:

'We didn't do much last night; the brethren hasn't got cleaned up; we will take an early sit to-night, and let them have time to finish up.'

He took me by the shoulder and led me outside of the train and pointed over, and I seed eleven men, dressed in buckskin clothes, in a circle, and the horses outside.

'Now,' he says, 'these are mountaineers.'

And finally about nine o'clock three men comes up and they call on this man Green; he was in his waggon, and didn't come out. He was a little afeard. They called him once or twice.

I got up. I was in the waggon with my family, and just as I got out they took the man, and there was two or three around, these men that I mention now—and they pulled the man out of the waggon by the coat and he stood on his feet, and he hadn't stood more than about three minutes—maybe three minutes—until a man took him by the hair of the head, and the other cut his throat, and when he laid down they opened his clothes and took a belt off from him with $5,000.

When we commenced to make trouble about it, John W. Young told us if we didn't shut our mouths they would serve us the same and leave us for the wolves to eat.

Capt. Dame said that he had apostatized from the church once, and he had apostatized again and gone to hell now.

Andrew Cahoon, who came to Utah in 1848, and was eighteen years a Mormon bishop, was sworn and testified that he had taken the Endowment House oath. He gave this testimony:

Q. Was there any portion of the obligation relating to obedience to the priesthood? A. Yes, sir, the idea was that they were to yield implicit obedience at all times, in every respect to obey the priesthood. It was considered no crime to take from those who opposed the church, because they were the enemies of the kingdom of God.

Q. Did you ever hear that doctrine taught? A. Oh, yes; oh, yes. All of those that pretended to lead and guide and govern the church taught that it was lawful to take anything from our foes, from those that were enemies to the kingdom. The teaching of the leaders of the people was that the kingdom of God was set up on earth and that they were bound and pledged to sustain and build it up in conflict with all other powers and governments. The king of that kingdom that was set up on the earth was the head of the church. Brigham Young proclaimed himself king here in Salt Lake Valley before there was a house built, in 1847.

Mr. Dickson—Have you ever heard the leaders of the Mormon Church pray for the overthrow of the government? A. I have, many times.

Joseph Silver, who was baptized into the Mormon Church in 1848, who afterward held the office of the Melchizedek priesthood and was ordained a 'seventy,' gave substantially the same testimony with reference to the Endowment House oath. He also explained that there was a slit in the endowment garment over the heart, signifying that if the oath was broken by the recipient, his heart would be taken out. Under cross-examination he testified:

Q. How was the blood of the prophets to be avenged? Was anything said about that, or was it just merely stated that they should avenge the blood of the prophets? A. Why, as I understood it then, by the destruction as far as possible of the entire government of the United States; and let me here state, if I may be allowed, that that has been the whole gist of the thing.

James McGuffie, who went through the Endowment House in 1856, testified:

After we got our washings and anointings they began to instruct us, and they required us to take oath with uplifted hands to do all in our power, and to teach our children and our children's children to do all in their power, to destroy or uproot the American Government, for the reason they had not punished the murderers of Joseph and Hyrum Smith.

Q. What was the substance of the oath that you took by which you agreed to yield obedience to the priesthood? A. We took an oath that we would obey the priesthood in all things; we were members of the Kingdom of God, citizens of the Kingdom of God, and the Government of the United States—we were to be their enemies on account of them not avenging the blood of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. We were to obey the priest in all things, temporal and spiritual, politically and socially.

Charles Gilmour added these details of the ceremony of the oath:

There was an arm shoved through a door that was there, and there was what looked to me to be a United States cavalry sword, and the body was shown, only to the elbow, and that came through the door, and it twisted, and the effect of the light from the window on that sword was exceedingly startling; that was when these oaths against the people and the Government of the United States were being administered.

Apostle John Henry Smith, a leading man of the Mormon Church, also testified. He denied that he ever took an oath against the United States. He admitted that he was a polygamist. On cross-examination he testified as follows:

Q. Do you understand the revelation to be to this effect, that if the first wife refuses to consent to her husband taking a second wife, she shall be damned? A. I understand that principle; a good many women have taken that chance. Under the Mormon theory they shall be damned.

Q. Are not the Mormon children instructed to pray to the Lord to avenge the blood of the prophets? A. I decline to answer.

Q. What penalties were attached to a violation of the covenants that you took in the Endowment House? A. I decline to make any statement.

Q. Wasn't one of the penalties that you would have your throat cut? A. I decline to make any answer.

Commenting upon this testimony Henry G. McMillan, one of the leaders in the Gentile campaign, said:

'The purpose in publishing this evidence at this time is to show that a man who is a member of any one of the three quorums which constitute the government of the Mormon Church and are the fountain of authority in that Church is not a loyal citizen of the United States, and cannot, by the most liberal construction of his covenants and obligations, consistently qualify as a member of either House of Congress. The issue of vital importance is the question whether Mr. Reed Smoot, an Apostle of the Mormon Church and Senator-elect from Utah, is a proper person to be admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

'The decision of Judge Anderson shows conclusively that the Mormon people are under the rule of a power which denies them a republican form of government. The rule of government of this people is administered by co-ordinate quorums of oath-bound officials who are absolute in their authority—having no constitution to limit or define their power.

'The first quorum consists of the "prophet, seer and revelator" and his two counsellors. The second quorum, which is co-ordinate with the first, consists of the twelve Apostles, who are also "prophets, seers, and revelators." To the second quorum Mr. Smoot belongs.

'According to Apostle John Henry Smith, the first quorum of "seventies" is a third co-ordinate quorum. This oligarchy recognizes no authority on earth, temporal or spiritual, superior to itself.

'Every member of this organized power owes his supreme allegiance to the organization to which he belongs. He can obey the laws of the country and support the Constitution only when they do not conflict with the will of his quorum.

'As one of the quorum of Mormon apostles, Senator-elect Smoot must place the will of his quorum above the Constitution of the United States or the laws of the lands as interpreted by its Supreme Court. He cannot by reason of this higher allegiance participate in any attempt of the Senate to enforce certain of its laws in Territories under its exclusive jurisdiction.

'He must also, of necessity, be under the control and subject to the dictation of his associate apostles and prophets in his official acts wherever he may be, so that in the United States Senate he would not be the representative of the Legislature which elected him, nor of the people of Utah, but the mouthpiece of the despotic hierarchy which, having dictated his election, will dictate his vote as Senator.'

[For the 'Witness.'

AUTUMN MEDITATION.

Summer merges into Autumn,
Earth's long travail now is o'er,
And into her lap there poureth
All the harvest's richest store.

Fruits the orchards yield in plenty,
Golden grains the meadows gild,
Heaven looks down with eyes the bluest,
Nature's heart with joy is filled.

See the sumachs on Mount Royal,
Birch and oak and maple trees!
Has the rainbow been unloosened
From the skies and dropped o'er these.

For in brightest tints attired—
Red and orange, yellow, green,
Blue and indigo and purple,
Every bush and tree is seen.

Glorious is this brilliant season,
Doomed too rapidly to fade;
Winds already sigh and murmur,
'Earth will soon be lowly laid.'

But in every dying Autumn
There is promise of a Spring,
Buds appear on all the branches,
Meanwhile trustful slumbering.

Safely treasured in its keeping,
Each October holds its May,
Till the Winter snows are over,
And have melted quite away.

M. MARTIN.

THE DISAPPEARING 'TOPPER.'

The cry of the silk-hat makers is that the market for their wares grows more and more restricted, and that a full half of the 8,000 men engaged in the trade in London only a few years ago are now out of employment. The city clerk no longer looks on the top hat, oft-cleaned but shining still, as the badge of the respectability of his profession; heads of firms come to business in panamas or bowlers, according to the season, and even the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange (the ultra-Tories of the metropolis) have adopted the same uncermonious headgear. Motor cars, in which so many city men come to town, are perhaps partly responsible for the change; for a frock coat and silk hat is hardly the ideal get-up for the man who drives in daily from the country through wind and sunshine, dust or rain, at some twenty miles an hour.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—While outsiders can have no objection to the Jews establishing a colony of their own, with Jewish laws, the establishment of such colony would be prejudicial to the Jews in other countries. The presence of the Christian missionary, especially if the missionary happens to be a converted Jew, will always be a disturbing element in a Jewish community. I asked Jewish Zionists what they proposed to do in this matter. The opinion seems to be that the missionary must not be tolerated. Even in British countries, where they are in a small minority, the life of the Christian missionary seems to be anything but pleasant. What will it be in a colony where the Rabbi makes the laws?

What would be the effect on the Jews in the British empire of a report of a Christian missionary being persecuted in the newly formed Jewish colony? Would it not create a prejudice against them. My own idea is that the only solution of the Jewish problem is for Jews to marry Gentile women, and vice versa. While a Jew thinks that a Gentile girl is not good enough for his boy or a Gentile boy good enough for his girl, there will always be more or less mutual dislike. It is quite safe to say that the Gentile is not so responsible for the bearer as the Jew. There is no denying the fact that Jews are good husbands and Jewesses are good wives, and why this everlasting separation is a problem which seems hard to solve.

NORMAN MURRAY.

Advertisements.

Turning gray? Why not have the early, dark, rich color restored? It's easily done with Ayer's Hair Vigor. J. C. Ayer Co. Lowell, Mass.

Advertisements.

In buying, note the package—The name tells the quality.

If it's

Chase & Sanborn's

HIGH GRADE COFFEE

it's the BEST.

"SEAL BRAND"
In 1-lb. and 2-lb. Tin Cans (air-tight).
Other high grades in richly-colored parchment bags (moisture proof).



STEEL RANGES,
WATER FILTERS,
COAL OIL HEATERS,
SELF FEEDERS
AND HEATERS

Of all Kinds for Cold Weather.

GEO. R. PROWSE, 208 McGill Street.

Province of Quebec.
District of Montreal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—No. 18909

The Town of Westmount, a body politic and corporate, having its place of business in the said Town of Westmount, District of Montreal, Plaintiff,

VS.

Dame Blanche Lienais, wife separate as to property of Charles E. Conrad, of the said Town of Westmount, and the latter to authorize his said wife, Defendants.

The Defendants are ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 11th November, 1908.

(By order)

J. CARTIER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.

NOTICE.

I have opened a Wholesale Office at 1887a NOTRE DAME ST.

For the sale of my cures for Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Quinsy, Diptheria, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache and Cramps

All orders will receive prompt attention. Druggists also supplied. Agents wanted for the city. Head Supply Office—Tuck's Block, Smith's Fall, Ont. Branch Office—41 Simcoe st., Toronto, S. R. Baker, Mgr. Write for Testimonials.

JOHN TUCK, Sole Proprietor

Father and Son

BOTH CURED OF

KIDNEY TROUBLE

BY

Doan's Kidney Pills

Mr. Benjamin Brooks, a well-known farmer of West Cape, P.E.I., tells of how his son was cured of Kidney Disease, and how he was cured of Backache.

The First Sign of Kidney Trouble

He says: "Our little boy was troubled with kidney disease. We had tried many kinds of kidney pills but they only helped for a time. We got Doan's Kidney Pills and one box effected a perfect cure. About six weeks after this I caught a very bad cold that settled in my kidneys. My back was so sore I could hardly walk. I went to the drug store and got a box, took them according to directions and the result was that my back was completely cured. I believe they are the best kidney pill on the market to-day."

There is not a kidney trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve or cure. The price is 50 cts. per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25 and may be procured at all dealers or from

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I could not eat nor sleep nor do my housework. A neighbor presented me with a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped me right away. There is no better medicine. Two bottles completely cured me." Mrs. JOHN E. RUSSELL, Pinnical street, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

PRESBREY Stove Lining,

CRUSHED FIRE BRICK

Fits any stove.
Easy to apply.
Put up in 5 and 10 lb packages.
Price, 25 and 40c.

This is the best stove lining in the market to-day. Buy it with confidence—it will not disappoint you.

George W. Reed & Co.,
785 CRAIG STREET.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ESSAYS AND SKETCHES.

'The Papers of Pastor Felix,' (Mr. Arthur John Lockhart), are published by William Briggs, Toronto, in a substantial volume of nearly four hundred pages. Mr. Lockhart's style is that of a genuine poet and his vernal and autumnal notes are finely descriptive of the natural beauties of Nova Scotia. 'Memory and bells,' the first paper, is full of historical and literary allusions and will strike a chord in the hearts of many readers. 'Phemie' is a sketch somewhat on the lines of Wordsworth's 'Lucy Gray.' 'The Minister's Saturday Evening' describes a symposium in which the pastor, the teacher and the village doctor hold a literary discussion on a winter evening. Other papers are 'Winter on the Penobscot,' 'Our doctor at Grand Pré,' 'The Grace of Death,' and 'Wave Songs.' There are a number of original poems of high merit scattered through the book. From one entitled 'An Autumn Hymn' we give the opening verses :—

Autumn has come—sweet Sabbath of the year!
Its feast of splendor satiates our eyes;
Its saddening music, falling on the ear,
Bids pensive musings in the heart arise.
Now earlier shadows veil the sunset skies,
And the bright stars and harvest moon do shine;
The woodbine's blood-red leaves the morn espies
Hung from the dripping elm; the yellowing pine
And fading golden-rod denote the year's decline.

The light is mellow over all the hills;
Silence in all the vales sits listening;
A holy hush the sky's great temple fills,
As if earth waited for her spotless King:
Nor is there want of sacred ministering:—
The laden trees seem priests all consecrate;
The rustling cornfields seem to chant His praise.
Surely man's thankfulness, 'mid his estate,
A gladsome hymn should not forget to raise
To Him whose bounteous hand doth ever crown our days.

There is a great deal of pathos and many deep thoughts and philosophic reflections in 'The Better Way,' (L'Ami), by Charles Wagner, author of 'The Simple Life,' which has been translated from the French by Mary Louise Hendee. The book is dedicated to the memory of the author's son, by whose sick bed it was partly written. The thoughts are thrown into the form of conversation with a friend. (Canadian publisher, W. Briggs.)

Most people want to know something about the stars and the solar system, but do not care to give the time and attention necessary to master technical works on astronomy. A book which meets the need of the ordinary reader will be found in 'Our Own and Other Worlds,' by Joseph Hamilton, author of 'The Starry Hosts,' a prize book of the Science and Art Education Council of London, England. Dr. Hamilton aims to give in simple language the results of the latest thought and discovery. The book, as Dr. Withrow says in his introduction, is eminently suitable for Sunday-school and popular libraries. The style is fascinating. (W. Briggs, Toronto.)

BIOGRAPHICAL.

'Uncle Joe Little,' by the Rev. L. Bartlett (W. Briggs, Toronto) tells the story of a remarkable man, a Methodist local preacher, whose special mission was to the early settlers of the county of Lambton, Ontario, and whose life was described by a fellow worker as 'one of the most romantic, devoted, self-sacrificing, benevolent Christian lives that he had ever known.' Joseph Russell Little, who died in missionary work on the island of Anticosti, nearly twenty-five years ago, in his earlier days often spoke of himself as the 'Bishop of Warwick,' and stated that his see extended from London to Lake Huron. As a boy in Ireland he had been converted under the preaching of the Rev. Gideon Ouseley, and at the age of twenty-one he was sent out to Canada as managing agent of Mr. Arthur Kingstone, for a large tract of land northwest of Watford, now known as Ellarton. This was not, however, the work for which he was fitted, and he soon threw himself heart and soul into the labor of evangelizing the community. He was a universal favorite from his abounding generosity, his ready wit, his quick sympathy and his loving efforts to reach the hearts of the people wherever he visited. Mr. Little preached and opened up appointments for nearly every branch of the Christian church. People of all denominations, including Catholics, flocked to hear him. He could repeat chapter after chapter from either Old or New Testament, and was always prepared to give chapter and verse to prove whatever he taught. It is well that such a life should not be forgotten, and the Rev. L. Bartlett has done a good work in collecting from many sources the material for this book, which is full of quaint and humorous incident. (W. Briggs. Toronto.)

'Steadfast unto Death, or Martyred for China,' published by the Religious Tract Society of London, tells the story of the life and death of Thomas Wellesley Pigott and his wife and little son, who were killed by the Boxers at Tai Yuan Fu, in July, 1900. Mr. Pigott went from Kildare, Ireland, to China, in 1879, as a self-supporting missionary of the China Inland Mission. He was a grand nephew of the first Lord Ashtown. After the revival of 1862 he went into home missionary work for Ireland. As it was against his conscience to take the train on Sunday, he would, we are told, often walk twenty-two miles to be present at the Lord's Supper. Such a man would hardly fail to make a good missionary, and the record of his work in China is inspiring. The book is illustrated by photographs.

RECENT FICTION.

The charm of Harriet Prescott Spofford's writings has been known for a generation and her last book, 'That Betty,' will doubtless receive a warm welcome. It tells of wealthy people interesting themselves in work among the poor and how it all came about. It is rather a series of sketches than a romance although that element is not wanting in it. (Revell, Toronto, $1.00.)

Another book by a well known writer is 'Half a Dozen Housekeepers,' a story for girls, by Kate Douglas Wiggin. An unexpected vacation caused by a fire at the 'seminary' gave six girls a chance to keep house by themselves in the home of one of them whose parents were absent for the winter. How they enjoyed themselves, dividing the work and having good times at play is told in a lively manner. The illustrations are by Miles Thompson. (W. Briggs, 75c.)

'Two Tramps,' by Miss Amy Le Feuvre, the author of 'Probable Sons' (Hodder & Stoughton), is a delightful tale of a delicate little boy who was taken by his uncle for a trip for the good of his health. They wandered for weeks through the Devonshire lanes and over the moors, brightened by golden gorse, the uncle walking and little Rollo riding a pony, coming in contact every day with different people, ranging from gipsies to millionnaires, sometimes giving a message of love and good will and sometimes receiving one. Rollo's earnest little heart and rapid little tongue with his quaint fancies and desire for adventure make the book a fascinating one and we only regret that it is marred, as it so frequently the case with English religious fiction, by the flavor of tobacco smoke. (Upper Canada Tract Society.)

'The Silver Poppy,' a novel by Arthur Stringer, tells the tragic tale of a woman who was a great success in society but who in one way or another deceived all with whom she came in contact. Her main delinquency was the wearing of borrowed plumes in authorship. The book is published in New York by the Appletons, and in Toronto by William Briggs.

SOCIAL PURITY.

'The Soundings of Hell' is the startling title of a paper-covered book published by Mrs. Charlton Edholm, of Oakland, California, the well-known rescue worker. It is a story written by the Rev. Sidney C. Kendall, of Long Beach, in that state, in the interests of the purity movement. It was published as a serial in the California 'Voice,' and created a profound impression in the city of Los Angeles. It outlines a course whereby the churches in any city could, in the opinion of the author, crusade against the social evil, with victorious results. 'This cowardly abandonment of wronged and helpless girls must,' he says, 'cease or chivalry is dead.' The price of the book is thirty cents.

'The White Letter' is a tale of retribution and reward,' by Mrs. Eva Rose, York, of Toronto. It is dedicated to the girls in the Redemption Home, Toronto. It tells of light arising in darkness, showing that those who have sinned and suffered may be redeemed and become rescuers of other lost ones. It is a story of faith and works. (W. Briggs, Toronto.)

A new edition of 'Teaching Truth,' by Mary Wood-Allen, M.D., editor of 'The American Mother,' has come to hand. It is quite a little book, written in 1892, but from far and near the author has received the thanks of parents who have found the thoughts therein expressed helpful in their efforts to teach their children reverently the mystery of life. (Wood-Allen Publishing Co., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 50 cents.)

NEWELL'S BIBLE STUDIES.

The outlines of the Union Bible Class lessons, given by Mr. W. R. Newell, of the Moody Institute, Chicago, in Massey Hall, Toronto, last winter, have been published by Henderson & Co., of that city in a neat volume sold at fifty and seventy-five cents. The lessons extend from Genesis to Kings. The book will be found very useful for home study of the Scripture.

Another book on 'Methods of Bible Study' is written by W. H. Griffith Thomas, B.D., of St. Paul's, Portman square, London. The chapters were delivered in substance as lectures in Oxford and London and are now reprinted with revision, from 'The Life of Faith.' Mr. Thomas teaches that 'the most powerful and fruitful ministry will ever be the ministry of those who like Apollos, are fruitful in the Scriptures.' (Revell Company, 50 cents.)

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

In the 'Missionary Review of the World,' the Rev. B. F. West, of the Straits Settlements, tells of a tour in Borneo. He says that there is undoubtedly a great future before this island. It is almost a continent in size and is rich in minerals. Gold and diamonds are found and a seam of soft coal twenty-seven feet in thickness. Oil has also been found and an abundance of iron and the soil is very rich. Mr. West has great expectations from the Christian Chinese who have colonized the island. He hopes that they may become the evangelists of Borneo.

The 'Revue Canadienne' has papers by Robert S. M. Bouchette, Alphonse Gagnon, Stanley Weyman and Thomas Chapais. From a poem entitled, 'Pour Lire en Automne,' by Lucien Reynier, we take the following verses :

Adieu! Nous n'irons plus, le soir,
Marcher vers la forêt pour voir
La danse en rond des feuilles mortes,
Remettez votre chaud manteau
Déjà, l'hiver siffle à nos portes
Un premier lamento.

. . . .Les feuilles, sous le clair de lune,
Comme elles dansaient toutes! L'une
Etait en blond, l'autre en lilas.
Le vent, au rythme fou des rondes,
Mêlait, d'un geste jamais las,
Les lilas et les blondes.

CONTROVERSIAL.

'L'Eglise Anglicane Avant le Réforme' is a booklet by the Rev. Henry E. Benoit, with an introduction by Principal Hackett, who endorses the author's facts and arguments and states that he cites impartially Roman Catholic and Protestant theologians, and is ready to furnish irrefutable proofs of any point that is questioned.

UNSOLVED MYSTERIES.

With the details of certain astonishing crimes of recent times fresh in our memory, is it unreasonable to suppose that many murders take place which are never brought to light (says the writer of an article entitled 'Murders we never hear about,' in 'Cassell's Saturday Journal.') Several authorities are agreed that this is unquestionably the case. There is ample ground, for instance, for believing that some of the unfortunate individuals whose lifeless bodies are picked out of our canals and rivers, and in respect to whom the coroner's jury return a verdict of 'Found drowned,' meet their deaths at the hands of assassins.

In France murder by drowning is one of the favorite artifices of the scoundrel who wishes to get rid of a person whose existence is inconvenient to him. The criminal lures his victim to the riverside on some pretext or other, and, when the opportunity presents itself, pushes his unsuspecting companion into the stream and takes care that he sinks. The body is discovered subsequently, but there is no evidence to show whether the affair was one of suicide, accident, or murder, and the wretch who was responsible for the deed enjoys his freedom.

During recent years more than one Englishman has disappeared immediately on his setting foot on the continent. A remarkable case was that of a young fellow whose movements from the moment he landed in a fog were wrapped in impenetrable mystery. It was confidently asserted that he must have been attacked by some cut-throat, who, after robbing him of his money and rendering him, insensible, probably disposed of him by taking him out to sea in a boat and dropping him overboard. At one time a considerable trade was done in a certain continental town by scoundrels, whose 'modus operandi' was to hurl persons into a river, and after seeing them down, fish them out and claim the reward that was given for the discovery of the body.

Although this abominable traffic has been checked to a great extent, it exists in another form. Bands of muscular brutes infest the neighborhood of the river, and seizing any passer-by whose appearance denotes that he has money and valuables on his person they promptly rob him, and if there is any probability of their encountering him again, they throw him into the water, where he drowns. His body is brought ashore eventually, but unless his clothes are disordered and show signs of having been roughly handled, there is nothing to tell how he met his death.

'In London,' remarked a gentleman who has made a study of the subject to the writer recently, 'there are thousands of men and women who if they vanished would never be missed. Some of them quit their lodgings of a morning, leaving word that they will return at such and such an hour in the evening, and nothing more is seen of them. Their absence attracts little notice—now and again one may be advertised for in the paper—but the disappearance is generally attributed to the attitude of creditors, and consequently no enquiry is made.'

Advertisements.

UNFIT FOR WORK.

THE RESULT OF SEVERE KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE.

After Years of Much Distress Mr. W. F. Kennedy Has Been Restored to a Life of Activity.

There is probably no man in the township of Pelham, Welland County, better known than Mr. Wilbur F. Kennedy. He is a prosperous farmer and the owner of a large cooperage and is held in the highest esteem by all who have his acquaintance. Mr. Kennedy is now seventy-two years of age, and is as active and rugged as many a man years younger. For years, however, he was a great sufferer from kidney trouble and he cheerfully gives credit for his present good health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Kennedy says :—'Ten years ago, as the result of exposure, I think, I was stricken with kidney and bladder trouble in a severe form. The complaint at times caused me most intense suffering and great personal discomfort as I would often have to arise a dozen times in the night. I tried many kinds of treatment and some of the best physicians, but their skilled efforts were unavailing, and as a result I lost in flesh, grew very weak, and was troubled also with insomnia. I grew despondent and felt that I was doomed to a life of suffering, if not an early death. At this stage I was prevailed upon to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. After using four boxes I could see a distinct improvement in my condition, and I gladly continued the use of the pills until all the symptoms of the trouble had passed away, and I was again strong and healthy. It is no exaggeration to say that at the time I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was so weak that I could not lift twenty-five pounds, while now I am quite sure I can lift as much as any man of my age. I believe the pills not only released me of the misery I suffered, but have added years to my life.'

Anaemia, rheumatism, kidney trouble, heart ailments, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, and the many ailments peculiar to women are speedily cured by Dr. Williams Pink Pills, simply because these pills make new, rich red blood, and thus reach the very root of the trouble. There are pink colored imitations of this great medicine but the buyer can protect himself against these impositions by seeing that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct by mail from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

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The Boys' Page.

What Travellers Are We!

'Youth's Companion.'

What travellers are we—
The homiest of us—
Each night far worlds to see!
To be transported thus,
Without a thought or care
Of danger anywhere,
Through spaces all aglow
With suns we do not know,
With worlds created new
Just shining dimly through
The mysteries of blue!

You may have seen Cathay,
I may have seen Japan;—
But what are these, I pray,
To travellers who can
Sweep nightly through the skies
With this old world we know,
And lift bewildered eyes
Where worlds by thousands show!
To Jupiter and Mars,
To bright, surpassing stars,
To our attendant moon
Shining its silver noon,
To deeps that have no bound
That any ship can sound—
To sail through such a sea,
What travellers are we!

A Happy-Go-Lucky Sailor.

THEY NEED TO BE ROARED AT.

The Turk as a seaman is as amusing as he is terrible as a soldier. For every story of Macedonian outrage by a bashi-bazouk one about the funny antics of his seafaring brother in Islam can be told.

A story that has become a classic among Mediterranean sailors illustrates the Turk's inability as a navigator.

A Turkish steamer with a native captain put out of the Dardanelles, bound for Trieste, Austria. As soon as he lost sight of land the Turkish skipper likewise lost his bearings.

Just then another steamer came up from astern, and the Turk made signals that he wished to speak with the stranger. The latter, on approaching, proved to be a French tramp.

'Where are you bound for?' asked the Turk.

'Brest,' returned the Frenchman.

The Turk asked no more questions and allowed the Frenchman to go ahead. The next morning the French captain noticed that the Turk was astern, and following in his wake. When on the second morning he still found the Turk in his wake, his surprise grew. On the third day it was the same, and so on the fourth—the French captain always made out that Turkish steamer coming up astern.

On the fifth day he let the Turk overhaul him and asked for an explanation. By this time they were well down the Mediterranean toward the French coast.

'Why do you keep so close astern of me?' roared the French captain through a megaphone.

'I am following you to Trieste,' answered the Turk.

Whereupon the French captain sent a boat aboard the steamer flying the crescent to explain to her commander that he was about five hundred miles off his course and to instruct him how to regain it.

Wonderful to a seaman's ears are the stories told of the small Turkish schooners that navigate the Black Sea, the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. In the first place, it is said that no watches are kept and that all hands, including the man at the wheel, not infrequently sleep at once.

There is no discipline. The sailors never clean ship or wash down decks. This is easy to believe. If you ever sail close to windward of a Turkish craft one whiff from its decks will convince you that cleaning is not the Turk's strongest point in seamanship.

It is further averred that these schooners never carry compasses and dare not lose sight of land. They have captains, but the rest of the crew are all equals; they eat, sleep and quarrel together, and are at liberty to call themselves the mates or the sailors, as they choose.

On one ship boarded by the writer all hands were on deck, each one dressed most picturesquely in fez and loose colored jacket and trousers. Every one of them was hideously dirty.

As we were talking a sheep came up from the cabin and was followed by a big cat, which rubbed against the sheep in a most friendly and purring manner. Chickens were perched about on any place that offered a roost. A goat that had rubbed its whiskers into the universal dirt until they were fringed black and white at the roots ambled about the decks.

A visit to a Turkish man-of-war showed a sight quite as odd. She was a big, wooden boxshaped craft, with a high, oldfashioned poop. She was anchored in the Dardanelles doing temporary custom house duty, so we had to board her on business.

The deck seemed to have had trouble with a gale, but that may have been due to the fact that the sailors were evidently trying to build what looked like a big coop for chickens. An elderly gentleman with white whiskers, a red fez and gold-rimmed spectacles was superintending the work in his shirt sleeves.

He had a broad, benevolent smile; it took in strangers as well as the crew. But beyond an intense desire to be pleasant the old gentleman did not seem to know much about the work he was superintending. Several sailors stood about in pensive attitudes, contemplating what was to be done, but not doing it. The benevolent gentleman in shirt sleeves was the bo'sn, we were told.

The captain, trimmed up in much gold lace, smoked a hookah on the poop and seemed to find the mess amidships ample food for contemplation. His lieutenant, who was fishing over the rail, pulled up a fish about three inches long with a merry whoop, just as we stepped on the cabin deck. After he had baited his hook again he turned to attend to our business.

When they are well officered, Turks are not bad sailors. But a Turk cannot command a Turk on the water. As a result, almost all the few steamers that form the Turkish merchant marine are commanded by Austrian officers, while only the petty officers and sailors are children of Islam. The engineers are usually Scotchmen. When so officered the sailors are not so likely to lose their presence of mind in moments of danger.

An incident in the harbor of Trieste, Austria, shows how much an efficient officer means to Turkish sailors. A fire occurred on a Turkish steamer with an Austrian captain, who happened at the time to be off his ship.

No rational attempt was being made to extinguish the fire. The bo's'n trotted up and down, calling on Allah. One quartermaster mas making an heroic attempt to check the flames by throwing water on the outside of the deck house with a glass.

Another man had taken refuge in the main shrouds, where he was bawling forth unintelligible advice to those below. Two others were undoing a boat lashing with frantic haste, forgetful of the fact that the boat, attached only by a painter, floated alongside.

But the coming of the Austrian skipper made an instant change. As he landed on deck he let out a roar. Instantly the panic abated. Each man stood quiet.

Then, in a calmer voice, the Austrian gave out a succession of orders, and in five minutes all hands had formed into a well-organized bucket brigade and were passing water to the burning house. The fire, by this time, had gained some headway, but in half an hour it was under control, and before midnight all was quiet again and order restored.

The Lost Laird and His Dog.

THE STORY OF A HIGHLAND SHEEP FARM.

(By C. Ellis, in 'The Leisure Hour.')

Meanwhile the snow had been and was falling fast; it lay several inches deep on the road outside, and a keen north wind was blowing which would cause heavy drifts on the mountains, so the Laird congratulated himself upon having got his flocks down to safer shelters in time. As the fall of snow seemed likely to continue, he proposed making his way back to the farm and sending a trap to convey us home later on. The presence of some one from headquarters seemed necessary to preserve order, and so I and his other guest gladly consented to remain. All, however, went on happily, although the noise of the pipes and the shouts and uproar were at times alarming. Fully two hours elapsed, and we were now waiting somewhat anxiously for the arrival of the trap, when we heard the most dismal howling of a dog outside. At first we took no particular notice of it, but after a time one of the men came in and told us that Caesar seemed to be looking for some one. The man himself was under the influence of the 'dew' of his native mountains, and as we opened the door to admit the dog he stumbled back to the shed, where the pipes continued to skirl. Caesar shook the half-melted snow from his back, but no words would pacify him, and he continued to give vent to the most unearthly howls, and at the same time kept making for the door, as if to induce us to follow him.

'I am afraid there is something the matter,' said my companion; 'we had better go out and see what Caesar wants.'

No sooner had we put on our coats and caps and opened the door, than Caesar began to bark and jump about in a wild state of excitement, running along the road and then back again to us. If he had been able to speak, he could not have told us in plainer language that he wanted us to come with him, and so we drew our caps close round our ears, and, buttoning our coats tighter, we started to follow the dog. It was bitterly cold, and the snow, which was still falling, lay more than ankle deep. We were able to make out the road only by keeping the dark waters of the Loch on our left well in view, all landmarks were obliterated, and otherwise we had to trust to the guidance of the dog.

For more than an hour we toiled along through the wild night, Caesar never for a moment relaxing his efforts to hasten our progress; and kept hurrying on before us and barking.

'The dog has either gone clean mad, or else it's up there he wants us to follow him,' said my friend, as we stopped and watched Caesar make a bolt right up the hillside.

'Perhaps a sheep is lost in the drift,' I suggested, 'and the dog wants our help.'

'No,' he replied, 'the matter is more serious, or the dog would not make such a fuss about it. But see! here he comes again barking and yelping more wildly than ever.'

'Well, come what may, we must follow him,' I said.

So we left the road and faced the steep hill. The ascent was very arduous, no path of any kind to guide us, and often we were up to our knees in snow. We were entirely at the mercy of the dog, who continued to bark as he plunged through the drifts, always however, coming back as if to encourage us. In this way we proceeded for more than half-an-hour up the hill, when Caesar suddenly made another rush away. We stood still and listened; in a few minutes we heard at some distance off, the same dismal howl which had first drawn us from the comfortable fireside at the Inn.

We increased our pace as much as we could, although it was no easy matter, ploughing through the deep drifts of snow, and stumbling over the boulders and rocks which lay hidden beneath, but we made the best of our way to where the sound came from. As we approached nearer we heard a man's voice, and we almost broke into a run, stumbling and falling at every step. Caesar now bounded to meet us, and immediately hurried back to a place where he scraped and scratched away the snow, clearing a large space round the prostrate form of a man.

'Thank God,' he muttered in a feeble voice, 'that you have come at last; it has seemed a long time to me, but I knew you were coming by the barking of the dog. I feared it was to be my last night on earth, and so it would have been, had it not been for that good and faithful creature.'

Long before he had finished speaking we had recognized our host, the Laird.

'What has happened, and how came you to be here?' we exclaimed together.

'I'm afraid my leg is broken,' he replied, 'I'm quite helpless.'

The place where the accident occurred was about half way between tht farm and the Inn at Cairndhu; and as most of the Laird's men were at the latter place we decided to go there to obtain help. My friend volunteered to go, while I remained in charge of the injured man, and after bandaging the broken limb as well as we could, he started off. Caesar worked incessantly clearing the snow away, coming up every now and then to his master as if to say 'All is right.'

The Laird explained to me that, in taking a short cut over the mountain he had missed his way, and when endeavoring to reach the main road had fallen heavily over a boulder that lay hidden in a drift of snow. On trying to raise himself he found that his leg was injured and that he could not move. He had shouted vigorously for help, but as almost all the men from the various farms were at Cairndhu, there seemed but a poor chance of making any one hear. Meanwhile the snow had been drifting fast, and he had feared that it would eventually bury him. His faithful collie, however, had set to work and cleared an open space all round him, just as he was in the habit of doing when a sheep fell into a drift. When the Laird found all his shouting was in vain, he had called his dog and spoken to him almost as though he had been a human being. The sagacious animal grasped the situation at once, and had started off for help.

I did all in my power to render the Laird comfortable until assistance arrived, and again I had an opportunity of observing the sagacity of Caesar; for between the interval of scraping away the snow, he came and crouched down beside his master, in order to impart to him what warmth he could from his own body.

In due course our friend returned from Cairndhu, bringing with him a medical gentleman whom he was fortunate enough to have found at the Inn, and with other willing hands we were soon able to carry the Laird home.

Caesar's exploit gained for him a great reputation, and he lived for many years afterwards the most respected collie in the district.

TEACHER IN THE BACKWOODS.

At a small school in the backwoods a well meaning but misguided instructor gave her pupils the task of subtracting 629 from 880,788,889 until nothing remained as a home lesson. On the way from school the children rejoiced at so easy a requisition, but once at work their rejoicing was speedily turned to sorrow. After working for hours without any perceptible diminution of the figures the youngsters gave up in despair. Parents then tried, but with no better success. And small wonder. In order to complete the task the number given would have to be subtracted 1,400,300 times, leaving a small remainder. Some indignant parent calculated that, working at the rate of three subtractions a minute for twelve hours a day, the task given the children for an evening's exercise would require a little more than a year and nine months to accomplish.

Puzzles.

1. BURIED WORDS.

How many kinds of wood can you find in the following? Search carefully:

I have been busy as a bee chopping wood for a short time, hoping to give papa and mamma pleasure by earning some money. I shall tell Archie and Will Owens that I'll never give up—I never will. I can use a shovel more skillfully than either of these boys, and if I raced around the village I could find lots of work. O a king is not happier than I am when I'm working.

3. PRINTER'S PI.

Write out the following quotation, giving the author's name and poem from which it is taken:

'Let elm ton ni funromol snebrum file si tub na tymep amred.'

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

2.

DIAMONDS.

A fourth of a kiss, to lengthen, forlorn, dexterous, a framework of bones, joined closely together, a company of soldiers, a conjunction, another quarter of a kiss.

3.

DIAMONDS.

M
CAT
APRIL
MARCONI
CLOWN
ANT
I

A
ONE
ASTER
ANTWERP
SPEAR
ART
P

7.—A NEST OF EGGS.

Exalt, export, excused, example, exceeded, excelled, excited, excise, excrescence, exculpable, exhale, expanse, expert, expire, expose, exposition, expounded, extension, exterminated, extolled, extraditions.

3. Po, light—polite.
4. Numerical enigma—Reliance.
5. Heads.—Bard, card, hard, lard, pard.

In Our Work Shop.

HOW TO BUILD A WINDMILL.

The body of the pump is built up of the gas-fittings as shown in Fig. 22, the whole being fastened together by the nipples inside, shown in dotted lines. A A A is the piston of brass-cased iron pipe. B is a nipple with a back nut screwed and soldered on to it, to form the stuffing-box. The stuffing-box is the ring-shaped spece between the piston and the socket C. It is filled with packing, such as well-greased candlewick, to keep the water from leaking out through the top of the pump. The bottom of the box is formed by the nipple D, and its top by B, which can be screwed down on the packing to tighten it. The edges of both these nipples are bevelled off with a file, so as to force the packing against the piston.

The flange E must have three 1-4-inch holes drilled in it, for bolting to the cross timbers shown in Fig. 4.

The 1-2-inch pipe is cut in two pieces, F and G, the first being the supply and the second the delivery pipe. They may



be connected with the well and the tank by lengths of hose or gas pipe, as may be convenient. The water in the well should not be more than 27 feet below the level of the pump, and if possible not further than that distance away.

If the water is to be pumped far, or if a hose is ever to be attached to the pump, an air chamber, H, should be fitted, to steady the flow. It is made out of an empty tin can which is thoroughly cleaned inside and painted; then a hole is punched in the top, the size of the nipple J. The top is soldered on air-tight; then it is jammed and twisted down on to the nipple. The joint is made tight by winding hemp and red lead around the nipple just below the air-chamber, and then screwing the nut K tight up against it.

All the joints in the pump should be treated with a mixture of red and white lead before finally screwing together, but this is not done until the valves are in.

The valves, which keep the water from going the wrong way in the pump, are made in the nipples L and M. On the top of each of these nipples solder a round piece of 1-8-inch sheet brass, with holes bored in it as shown. All rough edges must be smoothed off with a file. Another piece, of the shape shown in Fig. 24, is soldered into the bottom of each nipple.

Now make another disc of brass smaller than the first, but big enough to cover the holes in it. This has a 1-8 hole in the centre, into which a strong brass pin is fitted. The pin should project 1-4 inch below the bottom of the nipple, passing through the holes in the other two plates, and when it is in place a cross pin is driven into it, to keep it from coming out when the valve lifts. Fig. 25 is a section of a valve, in which A is the seat (Fig. 23), B is the guide (Fig. 24) and C the top plate.

Take great care that the top plate fits absolutely flat on the seating, grinding them together with a little fine emery and oil. The holes through which the pin passes must be large enough to let it rise and fall easily, but not so large as to let the top plate move sidewise enough to uncover one of the holes in the seating. In screwing the valves in place see that none of the red lead gets on the seating. The valve is the essential part of the pump, and the efficiency of the whole depends on its performance. Test the pump to see that it works all right, then put it in place.

The flange of the pump is bolted to a 6 x 8 inch piece of 1-inch pine, Fig. 26, which is screwed to the bars B, Fig. 4, with the pump exactly under the centre of the eccentric. Put in the connecting rod from the eccentric to the pump, connect up the water-pipes, and the windmill is complete.

(To be Continued.)

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Wild Geese in Council.

A farmer in Clarendon County who went to a wheat stubble field at nightfall to watch for bears was surprised the other day to find a large flock of wild geese feeding there. One bird was actually pecking away at an ear of corn upon the farmer's shelter, not a foot away from his hand.

Carefully thrusting his arm between the coarse stalks, he contrived to grasp the goose by the head and wring its neck before it had time to do more than set up a smothered squawking and flap its wings. He expected that its companions would have been frightened away but when he crept out of his hiding place he saw a line of geese standing with outstretched necks, as though enquiring what was the cause of the commotion.

Carefully aiming at the bird nearest to him, he fired, and had the satisfaction of seeing it fall over with fluttering wings. A great crowd of geese immediately took wing, and with wonderful rapidity made off safely, though in a most disorderly manner. There were scores of the big birds in the field, and probably two or three flocks were holding a rendezvous there.

A similar circumstance was once noticed in Cawood township further to the north, in the same county. In that instance four flocks convened amid the sheaves in a field of late wheat, and apparently spent the whole night in consultation.

In the partial moonlight which prevailed eighty geese were actually counted in a long single file, feeding in the stubble upon fallen ears of grain, and at times clustering together as though deliberating upon some important question. The gunners who saw this sight were able to kill only one of the birds.

As a rule, it is exceedingly uncommon to find these most wary of game birds on the land at all in these latitudes. The broods which have been growing all summer since their hatching, in shallow lakes or inaccessible swamps to the far north, gather together in flocks of thirty or forty on some of the larger lakes at this time of year, in preparation for their annual flight to the south.

There plans are made, and after a day or two spent in making short jaunts to get into proper formation the long journey begins, which, with only an occasional stop in some lake well stocked with food, lasts until the broad fields and bayous of the land of perpetual summer are reached.

Once the writer was privileged to witness a bit of a scrimmage among a lot of geese that had chosen a long bank of sand whereupon to settle their differences. So far as could be made out, it was a fight for supremacy among the males of the flock, and it lasted all one afternoon.

At last there was a tremendous honk-honking of the geese, and after a good deal of conversation they arose, a confused flock, circled around and around the lake, and gradually rose to a height of probably a hundred feet, and, behold, as they cleared the tree tops it was manifest that the leader had reduced them to due order, for they soared away in two long lines converging to the point of an angle, where the old gander formed the point of the wedge which was to cleave the air through 5,000 miles of space.

Occasionally it appears that a mistake is made, and the leader, although victorious in the fight for supremacy over the other males, is not satisfactory as director of the expedition. He may not have a good eye for the feeding places, or may rashly run into storms; or some presumptuous gander may foment rebellion against his authority among the others.

When such emergencies arise the flock seeks some open place and there arranges the matter. Sometimes this is done peacefully by consultation, as the wedge is soon on the wing again with ranks intact. In the case of the birds seen in Cawood, about half the flock flew away first under their own leader, the others striking out for themselves a divergent course, both flocks shouting vigorously at each other as long as they were within hearing.

In another instance, one large gander, probably a deposed leader, remained behind when the others sailed off. He was seen dejectedly moping about a little pond at the edge of a clearing for some days, and one night was found along with the domestic geese of the farm, in the position of a docile follower of the father of the berd.

A huntsman who by a lucky shot brought down the leading gander found the bereaved flock resting in a marsh two miles away, and managed to bag two more of them during the four days they made the place their headquarters. During this time they were evidently endeavoring to find a leader among themselves and experiencing much difficulty in securing the right one.

One morning another flock passed overhead, and one of the geese in the swamp set up a peculiar, penetrating cry. The others answered, wheeled about and joined the widowed band. Apparently they were petitioned to allow the disconsolate crowd to join their ranks, for after a day's rest they all took flight together during the night.—Exchange.

DISCRETION AND VALOR.

I believe that a reasonable knowledge of skunks is apt to be very useful to one who lives in the country, for it will not only keep him from making unfortunate mistakes himself now and then, but will enable him to appreciate the ludicrous accidents which occasionally arise from the ignorance of others.

Not very long ago I had for a neighbor a rather aggressive German who had lived all his life in the city, but who, having made a lot of money, had decided to spend the rest of his life as a country gentleman. One night I was coming home late when I heard loud voices in my neighbor's garden. Not knowing what trouble might be afoot, I walked round to the back of the house, where an interesting altercation was in progress. My neighbor stood on the balcony outside his bedroom window but scantily dressed, and in a loud, excited voice he was giving orders in badly broken English to an Irish man-of-all-work named Mike, who seemed to be in no particular hurry to execute them. For some time I could not make out what the matter was, but presently, between the volleys of sentences from the balcony, I heard Mike shout out that 'he'd be dommed if he'd go into a chicken coop and tackle a skunk for any mon.' Now, my neighbor understands very little English when he is excited, and at such times an Irish brogue conveys nothing at all to him. But as Mike walked away in a most determined manner it was not difficult to understand that the order to tackle the skunk would not be obeyed. This enraged the German to such an extent that he started for the henyard himself, further strengthened in his purpose by the entreaties of his wife, who begged him not to risk his precious life by entering the coop with the wild animal which Mike had imprisoned there. His courage was not a whit the less when he discovered that the intruder was but a little black-and-white creature, no bigger than a small cat. I saw that he was about to open the door. As I felt certain that he did not understand what he was 'up against,' I thought it but a neighborly thing to warn him. I got as far as 'You had better look out, Mr. Guggenheimer,' when he waved me off with a wild swing of the arm. He was not to be thwarted in his purpose, so there was nothing to do but wait and see the fun. The skunk was far less anxious for battle, and with lowered tail, was restlessly pacing back and forth looking for a hole to escape by. Guggenheimer advanced to within perhaps eight feet of the enemy, and then picked from the ground a small box which he deliberately aimed at the skunk. He did not hit the little animal, but the latter gave him full credit for his intentions, and returned the fire. The skunk was evidently a better marksman, and, judging from the howl which issued from my neighbor's throat, must have made a bull's-eye, or very near it. Guggenheimer retreated in disorder, leaving the skunk to walk calmly out of the open door. My neighbor spent the balance of the night in the carriage house, whence the sound of sputtering water gave evidence of what was going on inside.—Ernest Harold Baynes, in the 'Evening Post.'

OLD BRILL AND THE BACKLOG.

My father was a pioneer settler in a western state. His first home there was a small log house in a vast wilderness. In the room used for sleeping and sitting-room was a large old-fashioned fireplace. He had a dog named Old Brill, which was not only a fine hunter, but a good, faithful watch-dog.

One night, after a hard day's work, my father went to sleep and slept soundly, as only a hard-working man with good health and a clear conscience can. In the night he was partially awakened, but only just enough to feel a half-sense of annoyance at some disturbance. He had shifted his position and composed himself for immediate relapse into sound slumber, when Old Brill leaped up and dragged every vestige of covering from the bed. Wakened in earnest now, my father jumped up to find that a log had fallen from the fireplace and was blazing up against the side of the house, which would soon have been afire, and that beyond control.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PLEIADES.

Looking up into the sky on a starry night one of the constellations which will be apt to catch the eye is that known sometimes as the Little Dipper, but called by astronomers and many others the Pleiades. There are six stars visible to the naked eye, forming a group shaped like a round dipper with a handle to it.

Singularly enough, among all nations there exists a tradition that once there were seven stars visible in the group. The American Indians tell the following story of how the bright and beautiful constellation came to be fixed in the sky:

Once upon a time, long, long ago, seven little Indian boys used to take their corn and beans which had been given them to eat to a little mound, where they would have a feast at night. Then, after they had eaten, one of them, who was a sweet singer, would sit on the top of the mound and sing beautiful songs, while the six other little Indian boys danced around him.

One night they resolved to have a greater feast than usual, and each agreed to contribute toward a savory soup. But when they asked their parents for the needed supplies, they were told that they would get nothing, and that it was not good for little Indians to sing and dance at night anyway, to say nothing of eating hearty meals so late.

But the little Indian boys met at the mound as usual and, though they had nothing with which to make a feast, they resolved to have their song and dance as usual. So the sweet singer sat on the top of the mound and warbled his songs, and his companions danced about him.

As they danced their heads and hearts grew lighter and lighter, because they had eaten nothing, and finally, as they flew around the mound, they began to rise in the air and the sweet singer rose with them, for he was also light from lack of food. Higher and higher they went up, sweeping in great circles and still dancing.

Their parents came out and called to them to come down and they could have all they wanted to eat. But it was too late, and the seven little Indians went dancing up, until they became fixed in the sky where, as the Pleiades, they are still dancing.

You can only see six of the little Indians now, for the sweet singer so longed to return to earth and see his parents that his brightness grew dim, and he is only visible through a telescope.—Exchange.

Advertisements.

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forestalls the wear and tear on your liver and kidneys.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BUNNY'S CAPTIVITY.

(George J. Hume, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

In the midst of a clearing, under a great heap of brush, there dwelt two young rabbits. They had the cosiest nest of dry leaves, where they could rest in comfort, well shielded from foxes, owls and hawks, yet free enough to escape if a bloodthirsty weasel should invade their home. Here they lived as happy as any young married pair in the first house of their own.

The woods and fields abounded in the finest of rabbit foods. Nearby lay a meadow, where the two rabbits went every morning and evening to eat clover leaves; and farther away, across the meadow and across a broad cornfield, was an orchard, a fine place to go on moonlight nights and make a dainty meal of sweet apples.

It happened that on a certain morning in September, one of the two rabbits wakened just as the day was beginning to dawn. He wakened hungry, for there was no moon at that time and he had been in his nest all night. So without waking his little wife—for she was still sleeping—he hurried off to the meadow. But clover did not satisfy him this morning; and after stopping only a few minutes at the meadow, he passed on to the orchard. It was a bright morning. How little Bunny enjoyed his breakfast of fresh sweet apples! And after it was over, he hopped playfully about in the grass that grew thick and tall under the apple trees.

'I may as well enjoy myself,' thought he, 'for bye-and-bye the hunters will be stirring, and then I shall hardly dare to go so far from home.' And when he at last left the orchard, the sun was half-an-hour high.

He had just crept through the rail fence into the cornfield when his quick ear caught a familiar and fearful sound. It was the baying of a hound. The rabbit sat still for a moment and listened. Distinct and more distinct the sound came from the very direction of his home. It was a sound that betokened danger for all rabbits and he knew it.

Turning to the right he sped along the fence as fast as he could; nor did he change his course or slacken his speed until he had passed out of the cornfield, crossed the large meadow and entered another cornfield. By this time the hounds' baying sounded so much fainter that Bunny thought it safe to turn a little to the left, so as to keep within an easy distance of home. He ran lightly and swiftly through the corn, bending his course more and more to the left, until he came to a wood. It was a wood that bordered on his native clearing.

Bunny paused here to listen and consider. The baying of the hound now sounded off toward the orchard. By turning again to the left and running along the edge of the wood for half a mile he might reach home in safety. But would he be safe at home? He feared not. Although a very young rabbit he had already learned that dogs are fierce brutes and are nearly always accompanied by men, or boys, who are still fiercer. Bunny was a little out of breath, but was still in good running trim and preferred to trust to his legs for a while, at least. Still, as he struck off through the woods, having no idea where he should go, he would keep circling to the left, and almost before he knew it, he was on the clearing, only a few rods from his own brush pile.

Hark! There was a whistle. The rabbit stopped and gazed in the direction whence the sound came. He had scarcely time to make out the figure of a man holding something against his shoulder before bang! went the gun (for of course that was what it was) and the rabbit felt a sharp sting in his side. With a startled bound that made him turn a complete somersault, he whirled about and ran into the woods. The wound in his side pained him and his heart began to beat frightfully fast, but he thought only of getting away from the owner of the gun. On, on he ran, clear through the woods and out into a broad pasture.

He was almost out of breath now and began to grow weak in the legs. He was not seriously hurt, but the constant motion of his body kept his wound open, and he was losing a good deal of blood. He grew faint and had to slacken his speed. When he came to the next fence he paused to rest; but the baying of the hound began now to beat louder and louder on his sensitive ears, so he hurried on. Running was painful work, and poor Bunny made up his mind to seek a hiding place. A long hill lay before him. In climbing the hill he nearly exhausted himself; but on reaching the top he came right upon some farm buildings, and near one was a lumber pile, in the end of which he spied an opening just wide enough for a rabbit to enter. Into this hole he crept without noticing two boys who stood in a barn door not far away.

'Look!' said one of the boys. 'Did you see that rabbit! It went into the lumber pile.'

'It must be the one that hound is after,' said the other boy. 'Let's catch it if we can before the hound comes. You go and get a sack, while I look for a stick to poke it out with.'

The rabbit, crouching in the narrow, groove-like space between two rows of lumber, heard the boys talking, but of course he didn't know what they said. He was far more in dread of the hound, whose baying sounded louder and more terrible every second. How little did the innocent young creature know of the cunning of his human enemies! He was unsuspicious of danger from them until he was startled by a voice shouting right into the hole where he had entered. About the same time the opening at the further end of his hiding place became suddenly darkened. Bunny trembled and panted, but did not move until something touched him from behind. Then he sprang forward feeling his way to the dark end of his narrow retreat, and, before he could realize what was happening, had leaped into the boy's sack and was carried away. The voices of the two gleeful youngsters, mingled with the bellowing voice of the hound, rang in the rabbit's ears, while he felt himself being carried up a short flight of steps and then deposited, sack and all, on a hard, smooth floor. Then came a confused noise of talking and pounding and terrific baying, which made poor Bunny think that surely the end was near. This continued for about half-an-hour, at the end of which time the boys went away and all became silent. But the silence lasted only a few moments, for the prattling boys soon returned, and then the rabbit, still in the sack, was again lifted and borne joltingly across the floor and down the steps.

Suddenly the sack opened. A stream of light came in that was much too strong for poor Bunny's eyes. But the little fellow thought only of the chance for freedom that seemed to have offered itself, and he leaped out eagerly. He was disappointd, for he only found himself in a great wooden box with a woven wire front. There were clover leaves strewn over the floor, but Bunny did not notice them. He saw nothing but the two chattering boys, who watched him from beyond the wire netting! and the poor rabibt crouched fearfully in the furthest corner of his prison. For a long time the boys, proud of their prize, stood before their newly-made rabbit-cage, while the terrified Bunny sat in the corner and trembled.

By-and-by the two boys were joined by a little girl, who looked so tenderly at Bunny out of a pair of deep blue eyes that the little rabbit felt her to be less his enemy than her brothers were.

'How sad it looks!' said the little girl. 'See, it trembles! There is blood on its side, too. I believe you have hurt it.'

'Aw!' cried one of the boys, who really had not noticed anything wrong with the rabbit; 'it's all right. Of course its scared a little, and maybe it's scratched itself some way; but it'll feel all right by to-morrow.'

'I am sure it would be happier if you would let it go,' the little girl with much earnestness declared.

'That's as much sense as a girl has!' cried the boys. 'What do you know about rabbits? You had better attend to your kittens and dolls and leave us to take care of our pets!'

Then the little girl went away, and after they had thrown more clover into the cage, the boys followed her. When they were gone, the rabbit, feeling bolder than before, looked cautiously about for some way of escape. But there was none to be found, and he began to realize that he was a fast prisoner. He thought of his little wife. What would she think when he failed to return? And perhaps they should never see each other again. At this thought Bunny grew sick at heart. If he had been free to go out into the woods and fields, to breathe the fresh air and with his keen senses enjoy nature, the sight of green trees and meadows, the odor of flowers, and the songs of birds, then his grief would have been softened and made tolerable; but the bare, silent walls of his little prison merely deepened the gloom that now settled over him, and he gave himself up to despair. During the whole long afternoon he brooded over his sad fate. A little before sunset the two boys brought him a supper of sliced sweet apples, but the rabbit took no notice of either boys or food. Darkness came. But to Bunny daylight and darkness were now as one—one constant occasion of grief.

Long before morning, however, his wearied brain yielded to the demands of nature, and he fell asleep. It was daylight when the sound of approaching footsteps awoke him. His early visitor was the little girl who came with her brothers the day before.

'Poor Bunny!' said she tenderly as she looked into the cage. 'You must have had a miserable night of it, but this shall be the last one.'

Saying this, she leaned over the cage a moment and then a little side door suddenly opened. Bunny was unable to realize the truth at first; but it soon flashed upon him, and a few seconds later, to the great delight of his little benefactress, he was speeding across the pasture in the direction of his home.

The little wife, who had been beside herself with anxiety, was all joy at seeing him again, but she was terribly shocked when he told her all that had happened. Indeed both rabbits were then and thereafter more nervous and timid than ever before. But dreadful experience had taught them prudence, among other things; and they still live under the brush pile, as happily and securely as rabbits in a civilized neighborhood may hope to live.

KINDNESS WINS.

It was a very little donkey to have such a will of its own. You would not have thought, unless you knew donkeys, that the small brown animal with the bright eyes and long ears could be so stubborn. He stood there in the road and refused to go a step further; neither would he turn his head towards home.

'Oh, dear! What a bad donkey!' exclaimed little Bertie in despair. 'How shall we ever be able to make him move?'

Her brother Lloyd, with the confidence of eight years, ran to the side of the road and brought back a short stick, with which he industriously prodded the obstinate animal's sides. Alas! the donkey bore it better than he did, and he soon stopped, breathless.

After a moment's thought, Bertie, as a last resort, drew an apple from a basket in the little cart, and held it up in front of Dick's nose. For a single instant he sniffed at the rosy fruit, and then moved forward obediently and took it in his mouth.

'All aboard!' cried Lloyd, and he and his sister clambered upon the seat.

And if you will believe it, whether he had forgotten his late ill temper, or because the kindness of his good little mistress had conquered him, Dick set off at a fast pace, still munching the apple, and they had no more trouble with him during the remainder of the drive.—'Sunbeam.'

Advertisements.

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Was All Run Down.

Had No Appetite.

FOOD WOULD NOT DIGEST.

Mrs. I. W. Warner, Riverdale, N.S., is glad there is such a remedy as

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IT CURED HER

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She says: "I wish to add my testimony to the many others who have spoken so highly as to the unfailing virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was all run down, had no appetite, lost all ambition, could not sleep much and had terrible headache and backache, and my food did not digest properly. I saw B.B.B. advertised, so concluded to give it a trial, thinking if it did no good it could do no harm. But after using one bottle I began to feel better, and by the time I had used three bottles I was feeling like a new person. I am so glad there is such a remedy provided for suffering humanity, and cannot praise it enough for I think there is no medicine like it on the market."

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It is a well recognized fact that good health is largely dependent upon a stomach having the power to digest food and readily convert it into blood, tissue and nerve.

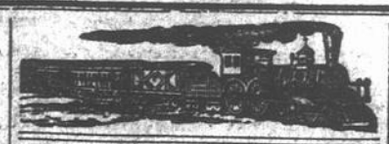
An abused stomach leads to headache, dyspepsia, weakness, nervousness and a host of other trouble that cannot be cured until the digestive organs and stomach are restored to a normal condition.

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Trains leave Levis (Quebec) at 12.10 p.m. and 4.20 p.m. On Monday an Express train leaves Levis at 10.25 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 4.05 p.m., replacing the 12.10 p.m. train which is cancelled on that day.

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SS. BELLONA..... Nov. 15

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OLD NEWSPAPERS,

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Home Department.

The Inglorious Days.

(By Mary Lord.)

When the long days drag on, so dull, so drear,
Hour following hour in sad monotonous length,
When my heart cries, 'Is this my life so dear?
Must I give up to this my youth, my strength?'

Then to my spirit breathes thy gentle voice
And says, 'Thy patience, too, I count as mine,
Mine thy endurance,'—Lord, I ask no choice,
For, lo! the inglorious days are also thine.

—'The Outlook.'

Breaking His Spirit.

(By Emma Churchman Hewitt.)

Mrs. Travers lay back in her chair, pale and exhausted. A voice startled her into a sudden sitting up, which sent the blood surging to her head, and for a moment brought on a blinding headache. It was her next-door neighbor, Mrs. Allen, who had that detestable 'neighborly habit' of coming into the house at all hours of the day without announcing herself in any way. If the neighbor on whom she elected to call happened to be in the attic, to the attic would Mrs. Allen ascend, waiving all ceremony with: 'Oh, no! don't call her. I believe in being neighborly, and giving no trouble.'

So this morning, with every nerve on the alert, with mind and body exhausted, when of all times she just wanted to be alone, Mrs. Allen's voice broke the beautiful silence Mrs. Travers needed so much for recuperation and rest.

'My! how pale you look! You ought to take something! You look to me as though you were going to be down sick! What can I do for you?' And Mrs. Allen bustled about in a manner tending in no way to allay nervous excitement.

Mrs. Travers tried to conceal her feelings, but she could not help wincing a little at the strong voice and bustling movements. She shook her head gently, and replied:

'Oh, no! There's nothing special the matter with me. I'm just tired out a little. I have been having a tussle with Harry. They come just once in so often, and they always exhaust me.'

'What do you mean?'

'Why, every once in a while—not very often, but sometimes—Harry refuses to obey me, and then it is a question of who wins. Of course, I am always victor in the end, but sometimes the siege is pretty long and I grow very weary before it is over. But I have always the strength to hold on.'

Mrs. Allen sat straight up in her chair, her eyes snapping.

'Well,' she exclaimed, emphatically, 'I'd like to see one of my children defy me! I always end the matter swift, sharp and sudden. A good, sound whipping always settles matters for the day.'

Mrs. Travers opened her eyes.

'For the day, Mrs. Allen! Why, when I settle matters it lasts for months! Sometimes six months will go by before I run up against Harry's obstinacy again.'

'Well, that isn't my way!'—with tone and manner as though the speaker regarded her dictum as settling all matters with which she came in contact. 'I have no fight. Just the minute I see a sign of rebellion I take the switch to 'em. The next day, I try 'em on the same thing again, and if they grumble, down comes the switch. About three times generally settles it. I had to whip Mary three times the other afternoon for acting ugly about putting on her pink dress when she wanted to wear her blue one.'

'Did it make any difference which one she wore?'

'Not a bit; but I knew she liked her blue one best, so I told her to wear her pink one. You've got to break their spirit early, Mrs. Travers, or you'll have trouble.'

'It seems to me, Mrs. Allen, that you are having more trouble than I am. I only have a fuss about once in six months or so, and you have one every day,' said Mrs. Travers with a little smile.

Mrs. Allen seemed a little taken back by this presentation of the case.

'Now, let me tell you, dear Mrs. Allen, that I think you are making the mistake of your life, and one that you will regret most bitterly later along. The trouble with Harry this morning was that he had taken a pencil from his father's coat, and did not return it when I asked for it. Taking the pencil was disobedience, not returning it was defiance. His father wanted me to take it from him, and settle the matter, but I said: "No; he must give it to me. I have told him to do so." So for an hour and a half he sat on a chair with me beside him. All I did was to say in an even, firm tone: "Harry, give mamma the pencil!" At the end of that time he handed the pencil over, threw his arms around my neck, burst into tears, and promised of his own account to "be good." I shall not have any trouble with him for a long time again. To be sure, he is but two years old, but he understands.'

Mrs. Allen was learning a few things.

'And, dear Mrs. Allen, believe me, they really understand much earlier than one gives them credit for, if one only notices. And as to "breaking their spirit." Oh, that is an awful thing to do! Imagine! why you are eradicating all the determination out of them. Don't you know you ought to thank God every day of your life for the obstinacy in your children? Don't you know that that is what makes willpower and determination later in life, if it be properly directed?'

A light broke over Mrs. Allen's face. 'That must have been what my Cousin Mary meant one day. I forgot to ask her. Her mother was complaining of the second child as being so obstinate. "Now I never have the least trouble with Jack," Aunt Louise said; "he is very easy to manage. No matter what happens, he gives in right away; but, as for Jennie, she is as obstinate as a mule, when she takes a notion." "That's just the trouble, mother," said Cousin Mary, with a worried expression on her face. "I've no fear about Jennie getting along in the world. Her obstinacy will carry her through. But Jack troubles me a good deal. To be sure he is only five now, but he is so easily governed that I fear for him. He will be easily led. Pray God that he may learn to be firm as he grows older, or I fear there are bad days ahead of him." It struck me strangely at the time, but I think I see what she meant.'

Mrs. Travers nodded, and then replied, eagerly:

'And then their tastes, Mrs. Allen! These should be consulted, or how can the children learn to form judgment? From the time I can remember, my mother always took me with her to buy my clothes, and, selecting two or three pieces suitable in kind, price and color, allowed me to choose one for myself. She also gave me a choice as to what I should put on, explaining why everything I selected was unsuitable. We never "fussed" at home about anything, and we were all very close to mother.'

There was a little silence, and then Mrs. Allen said, with a little quaver in her voice:

'I hope that after this my children, too, will become "close to mother,"' and she went away without another word, while Mrs. Travers lay back again in her chair, her face illuminated with a tender smile.—'Christian Work.'

What Made the Difference.

'Where's Ted? Send him for it.'

'He's gone to my house to get some twine. I'll tell him as soon as he comes back. Here he comes. Ted, run over to Mrs. Lindsay's and ask for her scissors. Be quick, now.'

The boy's bright face clouded as he laid down the ball of twine, and he lingered reluctantly until a second peremptory command made him start on his errand.

'I never saw such a disobliging boy,' exclaimed Mrs. Lindsay, as she marked his evident unwillingness, and all of the little group, with one exception, agreed with her.

They were preparing the decorations for the church for a Sunday school anniversary; and, when early in the afternoon, Ted, with a boy's love to see what was going on, made his appearance at the church door, he was immediately pressed into service as an errand boy, and had been kept busy running to the various houses for articles that had been forgotten.

'This isn't any fun,' he murmured to himself as he went slowly on his last errand, feeling a strong desire to go home instead of returning to the church. 'They never seem to think that I'm tired, and would like to wait a minute and see the stars and things they are making. They never even said "Thank you" to me once after all I've done.'

He would have been pleased if he had known that he had one champion in the group of ladies.

'I think Ted has been very obliging,' quietly said a lady, a new-comer in the neighborhood, as she heard the freely-expressed opinions of those around her concerning Ted. 'He has been running errands all the afternoon, and I know he was very anxious to stay here and watch our work.'

'Running errands is all that a boy is good for,' laughingly answered the lady to whom she had addressed herself, and she voiced the opinion of the others.

Ted came leisurely back from his errand, and received the remonstrance for his tardiness with an injured expression on his face.

He made up his mind to promptly decline being sent upon any more errands; but he did not have an opportunity for some time to put his resolution into practice. He had forgotten his momentary ill-humor in his interest in watching the work which grew rapidly beneath the skilled fingers of the ladies. Mrs. Mortimer, the lady who had so warmly espoused his cause, was making a wreath of evergreen, when the ball of twine came to an abrupt conclusion just as her work was finished.

'Isn't that too bad?' exclaimed Ted, who stood beside her, watching her deft fingers. 'Perhaps I have got a piece in my pocket.'

A hasty search in his many pockets brought to light everything that is usually contained in such receptacles except the desired twine.

'Ted, are you too tired to do me a favor?' asked Mrs. Mortimer, when she found that she could not complete her work without the twine.

'No, ma'am,' answered Ted, promptly, quite forgetting his determination not to do any more errands.

'Will you be kind enough to go to my house and ask for a ball of twine that is in my work-basket? I am sorry to ask you to go; but I am so anxious to finish this wreath before we go home, for then everything will be done.'

'I'd just as well go as not, and it won't take me half a minute,' answered Ted, darting away with an eagerness that made the other ladies look around in surprise.

In a short time he returned, breathless with haste, and placed the ball in Mrs. Mortimer's hand.

'I'm very much obliged to you, Ted,' she said, as she took it.

'Not at all,' returned Ted, blushing up to the roots of his curly hair with his efforts at politeness.

'Well, Ted, I must say I never knew you to be so obliging before,' exclaimed one of the ladies. 'You aren't generally so polite.'

'It ain't often anyone is polite to me, and that's why,' retorted Ted, as he helped Mrs. Mortimer gather up the little pieces of evergreen which had dropped from the wreath, willing to assist anyone who had 'treated him like somebody,' as he mentally phrased it.

'So that's what made the difference in Ted, is it?' queried Mrs. Lindsay, as the ladies walked down the street together, and Ted vanished around the corner.

'I think that you will find that it makes a great difference with any boy's willingness to be of use,' answered Mrs. Mortimer with a smile. 'My experience with boys has always been that, if they are treated as gentlemen, they will behave as gentlemen. If a boy's services are demanded and accepted as a matter of course and no acknowledgment is made of any favor, naturally he will not care to have innumerable duties imposed upon him merely because he is a boy; but if asked to do anything with the same courtesy with which you would ask a gentleman to render the same service, you will find that he will suddenly develop the chivalry which is latent in every boy's heart, and gladly assist you. Try it, and see for yourself, if you doubt the truth of my theory,' she added, as she saw an incredulous smile on the faces of some of her auditors.—'Christian Globe.'

Home Thoughts.

DOING WITHOUT.

There's beautiful art that is sadly neglected,
And daily I wonder to see it rejected
By some who'd be healthy and wealthy and wise
By just condescending to open their eyes
And look at things fairly with never a pout—
I refer to the fine art of doing without.

Can't do as you like? Then do as you can;
I'm sure you will find it the very best plan.
Can't have what you want? Take what you can get;
No better device has been patented yet.
'Tis the bravest, and blithest and best way by far
Not to let little losses your happiness mar.
'Tis an art that needs practice, of that there's no doubt,
But 'tis worth it—this fine art of doing without.

—Chicago 'Journal.'

SELF CONTROL.

The power of self control is very important in all matters relating to health. The term hyperkinesis is used in medicine to indicate that a person has lost his or her power to govern the thoughts, feelings, acts. In insane asylums are multitudes of cases of those who in this respect have gone mad. They have no mastery over themselves. They are extreme cases. It indicates degeneration of brain tissue.

The power of self mastery is believed by scientists to be the last one acquired by the human race in the process of evolution, and the last powers acquired are not so firmly fixed in our natures as some which has been longer in our possession. The result is, it becomes deranged more readily than more fixed forces. In many cases self control has never been fully acquired at all, and so the person can only partly master himself. As a rule, children have little of this power. They are like animals. Little by little, as they grow older, it grows, and in some it becomes so well developed that it is almost perfect. In others, like music in those who never acquire it, or any other faculty, it never becomes a potent factor in life.

J. Chandler, writing in the 'Journal of Hygiene,' says: 'Many parents teach their children early the value of self control; others leave them uninstructed, and they suffer from it all through life.

Both men and women need to drill and discipline themselves in self mastery. I know a woman who worked twenty years to overcome one weakness in her nature, a lack of self control in one important matter, and she finally succeeded. She saw how useful it would be to her to be her own master, and so she persisted. Whenever she failed she re-resolved and made up her mind that she would succeed. It was a great victory.'

Woman, as well as man, needs to learn self mastery. With a large amount of feeling in her nature it is often hard for her to do it, but she should try. Too many of us go through life never making any effort to be our own masters. We give way to caprices, whims, feelings, follies far more than is good for our health. Hysteria gives us a good example of the loss of self control. Any uncontrolled passion gives an equally good example. Men and women often say they can't govern themselves; that is simply admitting they have defects of character which are their masters. They ought to make an effort and see if they are not mistaken.

The worst effects of lack of self control are on the health. It allows every kind of bad habit in eating, drinking, dressing, sleeping, to gain possession of the person, and the result is a weak instead of a strong character.—'Health Culture.'

ARE YOU GOOD-LOOKING.

Do you realize the importance of our being good-looking? We may have very poor features, or a bad complexion, and not be responsible for it. But expression is of our choice. For our spirit we are always responsible. He who keeps near to God trustfully reflects the light of God, whom he loves and trusts; and such a person is always good-looking. Charles Kingsley says, 'The outward frame is the sacrament of the soul's inward beauty.' We can always be good-looking in that way. Are you so?—Sunday-school 'Times.'

Home Work Room

THE FLOUNCE AGAIN.

The flounce which was trying to go out of style is now trying to get back in. And it is succeeding, for every other gown has its flounce, set upon the skirt. But it is done in a new way. The flounce, instead of being added to the skirt, is so arranged that it seems to be a part of the skirt, lengthening it, instead of merely acting as the trimming.

When the very rough goods are worn the flounce is sometimes cut a different way of the goods, and so it looks quite another material and very pretty it is with its contrast of color and grain. The camel's hair goods and the beaver surface sometimes have a bias flounce. And one gown, a slate suede colored sibeline had a flounce of deep dark slate colored velvet.

STOCK AND COLLAR.

The stock and the collar question are quite settled and in favor of something rather plain. The little round stock with the little hanging tabs is very neat and possesses the advantage of being remarkably becoming to nine women out of ten. There is something that is attractive about the straight tight little band; and the small tabs with their little buttons, and their small medallions, or with their little decorations consisting of a few stitches of embroidery, are always very good. — The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

BLOUSE WAIST.

Blouse waists with yoke effects are both smart and becoming and are much in vogue for the old bodice as well as for the entire gown. One is made of nile green peau de cygne, with trimming of velvet bands embroidered in French knots and a yoke made of strips of the material held by fagotting. The full-length tucks at the back give a tapering effect to the figure that always is desirable, while the fronts blouse becomingly over the belt. The closing is made invisibly at the left shoulder seam and beneath the edge of the left front.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation that closes at the centre front. On this are arranged the yoke and the fronts and the back of the waist proper. The yoke is extended at the centre to form a narrow vest, which is visible between the edges of the waist. The fronts are tucked for their full length at their edges and to yoke depth between that point and the arm's-eyes. Finishing them are shaped portions whose edges are trimmed with velvet bands. The sleeves are arranged over the fitted lining and are made with the deep cuffs of the season, above which they form drooping puffs.—Chicago 'Journal.'

Gifts.

BIRCH BARK.

Birch bark is fashioned by deft fingers in a variety of ways, producing articles both for ornament and use, and visitors to the mountain and lake regions usually bring back some souvenirs of their wanderings in the form of a birch bark basket, fancy box, hat pin holder, napkin ring, photograph frames, or the like. The adaptation of this pliable product of the forest for jardinieres is well known, and for autumn blossoms, with their vivid coloring, no more artistic background could be desired than this bark, with its silvery sheen and delightful shading. Utility and beauty are happily combined, when the birch bark case incloses a glass jar or a tin of the right proportions. Such a jardiniere is suitable for the city or town house, the verandah or drawing or dining-room.

Household Hints.

The next time tomato soup is planned for the family dinner try adding a few slices of orange just before serving and enjoy the pleasant flavor which they impart.

Tops of jars which have become rusted with the white substance so often found when fruit has fermented may be cleansed by slow boiling in strong soda water.

Silk stockings should be washed and rinsed in lukewarm water, then laid smooth between towels and left there till dry.

The fruit juice left from canned fruit of any sort may be deliciously utilized in many ways. It can form the flavoring and part of the sweetening for sherbets or jellies, it makes nice pudding sauces and, with a little moresugar, is a delicious syrup to go with pancakes.

The up-to-date housewife finds a brush much more convenient for buttering moulds and tins for cakes and puddings than the old-fashioned bit of rag or paper. The best kind is the stiff bristle brush, such as painters use. It is about an inch and a half wide. A good one costs about 25 cents and will last a long time. Be careful to watch that the hairs do not come out and keep it clean, washing and drying after it has been used.

CARE OF SPONGES.

To clean old sponges, boil them for three or four hours in water enough to cover them, containing a couple of tablespoonfuls of carbonate of soda, or in water mixed with a couple of handfuls of woodash, this to remove all the greasy matter the sponges may contain; then rinse them thoroughly, squeezing them well in several lots of clean, cold water. After this preliminary operation soak the sponges in chloridic acid mixed with four times the quantity of water, suiting the whole amount to the size of the sponge, but keeping the same proportions. After twenty-four hours let the tap run on to the sponge for some time, then rinse with the hands until all smell of the acid has disappeared. Hang the sponges up to dry over a hot stove, and when this has been satisfactorily accomplished, the sponge will be almost as good as new.

TO PRESERVE BRUSHES.

Good hair brushes are costly items, and a way to keep the bristles stiff and clean for years is worth knowing. A Russian coiffeur gives this recipe: Have ready two basins; put a lump of soda the size of a walnut in one and three parts fill it with boiling water; the other basin should be three parts filled with water as cold as you can get it, to which you have added sufficient lemon juice or good white vinegar to give it a noticeably acid taste. Shake the bristles of the brush well up and down in the boiling water till they are clean, then at once rinse them thoroughly in the cold water and stand them up to dry in the air or in a warm place, but not too near the fire. Of course, the backs of the brushes must not be wetted.



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

AN ISOLATED SCHOOL.

A hundred miles from Edmonton, N.W.T., in a part of the country where settlement began only about two years ago, is a Sunday-school that feels badly its need of a library. The secretary says they have not a Sunday-school book. He says, 'My object in writing is to make a humble request through the Sunshine column, asking those in any of the Eastern Sunday-schools, or members of those schools, or others who have good books which they have read and have laid aside, to send them to us and they will be sincerely appreciated. Will any donors kindly send books direct by mail so that we may get them before Christmas, for if they were sent by freight we might not get them away out here inside of six months. If some of us see a town once a year, it is a welcome treat. Address Herbert Lawrence, Vegreville, P.O., Alberta, N.W.T.'

WESTMOUNT BRANCH ITEMS.

The Westmount Branch held its regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon in Victoria Hall, Mrs. Hutchinson presiding. The meeting was taken up chiefly with items of business relating to the working of the club. It was also decided to collect and send books in answer to a request from India.

Magazines are acknowledged from Mrs. D. W. Ross, Mrs. Trenholm, and Mrs. Gilman.

The thanks of the society are due to Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Rutherford for help in decorating the stall at the bazaar for the Infants' Home, the president and ladies of which wish to thank the society for the help it has rendered.

Contributions of money and stamps should be sent to the treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Marson, 1131 Dorchester street, Montreal, and correspondence to the secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4876 Sherbrooke street, Westmount. The president's address is Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street.

The musical committee is arranging a musicale to be held in the near future.

The society has on hand a book rest, also two pairs of crutches, which will be loaned to some one in need of them, on application.

JUNIOR BRANCH HELPS.

The girls of the junior branch assisted considerably in furnishing the doll booth at the bazaar. They dressed thirteen or fourteen dolls, and collected and contributed articles to the 'fish pond.' Flowers, pictures and books have been sent during the month to two of the members who are ill.

MONTREAL BRANCH NOTES.

The Montreal Branch acknowledges a box of warm clothing and quilts, from the W. C. T. U. at Franklin Corners, Ont., to be sent on to the Labrador Deep Sea Mission; also $1 from a 'Sunshine Friend,' at Trois Pistoles; books from the Huntingdon Branch; pieces for making fancy articles and dolls' clothes, for Christmas gifts, from Mrs. Horton.

This branch is planning for a rummage sale, to be held in Inspector Street Mission, on Nov. 30. Donations may be sent to Mrs. Geo. Robinson, 39 St. Luke street, on the Saturday previous, or if the address is sent the things will be called for.

The refreshment department which the Montreal Branch conducted at the recent bazaar was, through the efforts of Mrs. Harte and the committee, successful, and the society wishes to thank those who contributed.

The secretary is Mrs. F. H. Leonard, 28 Arlington avenue, Westmount.

WILLING HELPERS.

'Always willing to help and always doing it so cheerfully,' are the workers of the Sunshine Committee of the First Baptist Church, of which Miss Flora V. Stephen is convener. 'A week or two ago,' she reports, 'I made an appeal to our young people for groceries for a very needy family. — So liberal was the response to this appeal, that instead of one box we had two very large ones; it would have done one good just to see the parcels of tea, sugar, butter, eggs, canned goods, biscuits, etc., pouring in. We were thus able to make two families happy instead of one.'

They have also sent the crippled young man in the Perth Home some stationery and stamps, and the proof of sympathy made him feel the future a little less hopeless.

BOYS' SUNSHINE FAIR.

The Sunshine Fair, which will be held this afternoon and evening in Victoria Hall, will be enlivened by music. An exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works will also be given in the evening. A voting contest is also being arranged for the most popular teacher in Westmount, the most popular councillor, and the most popular member of the Westmount A.A.A. Fancy work, home-made candy, and refreshments, will be for sale. An invalid in an Industrial Home, a young man, has sent seven pairs of well-made slippers, which will be sold for his benefit.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH.

A letter from Nova Scotia to Mrs. Seabrooke, president of the Central branch, tells of a girl, the eldest of a large family, who is just recovering from a long illness. She is not yet able to do anything, even to help with the mending for the little ones, and must spend long hours alone. She says she has so much time to think, think, think. Some illustrated magazines, or papers, and perhaps a cheerful letter now and then, would help to brighten her days.

The first regular meeting of the Central Branch of the Montreal Sunshine Society met on Monday evening, Nov. 9, at the residence of the president, Mrs. R. H. Seabrook, 397 Mance street, with a full attendance, and four new members were added to the roll.

Donations of literature for the Sunshine free circulating library will be thankfully received, and may be sent to Miss M. E. Robinson, 271 St. Hypolite street. The society begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of one dollar from a friend. The secretary is Mrs. A. B. Parker, 377 Mance street.

AT COLLINS BAY.

The Sunshine Circle of Collins Bay had a very successful harvest 'at home' on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20. A collection was taken up, and ten dollars contributed to the Kingston General Hospital. The society is sewing for the hospital, and the rule is to have something contributed of a literary nature at each meeting, bi-weekly. They also intend starting a sewing class for young girls after Christmas.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

LADIES' POCKETS.

Ladies' pockets is an unexpected topic for Sir Edwin Arnold to attack, and his article published in 'World Wide' for Nov. 14, will be enjoyed by many. In the same issue there is a charming comparison by Canon Scott-Holland of the teeming life on a steamer bound for South Africa with the insect life in 'the spadeful turf,' which he takes for the title of his article.

'World Wide,' 3 cents a copy of all dealers; $1.00 a year of the publishers, John Dougall & Son, Montreal, Canada.—Advt.

Advertisements.

THE SENSIBLE MOTHER.

When little ones are ill the sensible mother no longer doses them with nauseous, griping purgatives, nor puts them to sleep with the so-called 'soothing' preparations which always contain harmful opiates. Baby's Own Tablets have been used by thousands of mothers who cheerfully testify that they are gentle in their action, absolutely safe, and make little ones sleep soundly and naturally, because they remove the trouble that made baby irritable and wakeful. On this point Mrs. T. Watson, Sarsfield, Ont., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets, and find them a very valuable medicine for young children. When baby is cross or fretful I give her a Tablet, and it soon puts her right.'

These Tablets cure all the minor ailments of little ones. They are good for all children from birth onward. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing. The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Advertisements.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Nothing is more objectionable than a superfluous growth of hair on a woman's face. It can be permanently removed by Electrolysis, and facial blemishes of this character cannot be removed in any other way. Don't allow any one to deceive you on this point. Phone Up 1471. All cars pass the door.

S. TARRANT,
2267 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Over 30 years in business.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A Russian journal states that a copy of one of the Gospels, written on parchment of the date 897, has been discovered in the village of Adeshi.

A notice inside the door of St. Mary-at-Hill Church, Monument (the Rev. W. Carlile, Church Army), runs: 'Don't bet or nip; put your money on your wife and children.'

Dr. Clouston, of Sydney, has been elected by a majority of the votes of the Presbyterians throughout the Commonwealth as the moderator of the General Assembly of Australia, which commences its sittings this week in Sydney.

Mr. Augustine Birrell considers automobilism a very disagreeable incident of modern life, but he hopes that some day it may palliate its crime by being used as a means of securing good air and decent accommodation for the rising generation.

The effort of the Christian Endeavorers of the Presbyterian Church of England to raise the sum of £1,000 for the purpose of building and equipping a hospital at Suabue, in south-east China, has proved more than successful, £1,030 having been promised.

The Rev. W. H. Longsden, vicar of St. Michaels, Southwark, has taken steps to form a 'Charles Dickens Settlement.' Lant street, Borough, in which St. Michael's is situated, is associated with the name of 'Bob Sawyer' in 'Pickwick.' A warehouse and some stables have been secured by the vicar and turned into a mission room.

One of the Chinese teachers in Pekin University, who was receiving a salary of $15 a month, was recently offered $100 a month to go into commercial life. He replied: 'I believe I ought to be helping to prepare young men for the ministry, and ten times the salary you offer would not take me from my work.'

An anti-Christian journal in India calls attention to the fact that the negligence of the wealthy natives to the needs of the widow and the orphan is tending to the Christianization of India. It says: 'Do not think that Rambai has only carried away 1,700 girls whom the nation did not want; she has laid the foundation of 1,700 Christian families.'

The Imperial Protestant Federation has forty-six of the principal Protestant societies in Great Britain and the colonies affiliated with it, with nearly two thousand branches. The latest societies to join are the Loyal Orange Institution of New South Wales and the Australian Protestant Defence Association, each of which has numerous branches.

The Rev. Robert Elphick (Copiapo), who is the only Protestant minister in a district with 100,000 people, writes: 'Praise the Lord, there is the beginning of a revival in all the churches in Chili. There are about forty Presbyterian and Methodist congregations in the country, most of them organized, with an average attendance of about two thousand. The total membership is 1,200.'

Many will be interested to learn that the Y. W. C. A. in Milan are opening a home for the convenience of Christian ladies staying in the city for the purpose of study. It is intended that the establishment shall offer all possible advantages and comforts, and ladies passing through Milan will also be received when rooms are vacant.—Signorina Noerbel, Via Cusani (daughter of the Swiss consul), Milan.

A clause in the building contract for the new church at Logansport, Indiana, provides that no man who drinks or swears shall be employed in its construction. It was hoped to prohibit smokers and chewers of tobacco, but all the contractors refused to bid on such terms. The contractor is bound to dismiss any man drinking or swearing while on the building. Three cases came up on the first day of work and the men were discharged.

During the period of eighty-one years from the printing of Dr. Morrison's Chinese New Testament in 1813 to 1894, the total circulation, including the Scriptures given away before the principle of selling was established, was about 5,500,000 volumes. In the last eight years, from 1894 to 1902, the circulation has been over 4,660,000 volumes, of which 51,000 were whole Bibles, and 184,000 New Testaments. Of this number all but about 100,000 were sold.

'The Bible, the Theologians, the Christian Churches and the Drink Curse' is a contribution to the Bible wine question. A dozen letters from Hebrew professors and others are given, together with replies by Mr. Abbey, who says his 'object in printing the letters has been to call the attention of scholars in the universities to the pressing need there is for the teaching of the Bible regarding the use of strong drink to be re-examined and re-stated.' Mr. Abbey's contention is that the Bible neither sanctions, commends nor encourages the use of intoxicating drink.

In the work of the home and school for blind girls in Jerusalem, the past year was a quiet but progressive one. Needs were graciously supplied in answer to prayer. Three new pupils have been admitted since last report, and these are readily receiving the truths of the Gospel. They know the '100 texts' of the Irish Church Missions, besides many Psalms, chapters and hymns. Blind girls are received without payment, and the Home is entirely dependent upon the freewill offerings of God's people. Miss Lovell, care of British consul, Jerusalem, is always happy to give information to friends of the work.

Addressing a large congregation of men at Blackburn, Bishop Thornton remarked that a great shaking of the social system was impending, but no remedy would last which divorced sacred from secular things. No wise man looking to the future could possibly help being both socialist and Christian. He was one of those who wanted more of that combination, to see the possession of land and money treated as a trust, to the state in order to discourage its accumulation, and to see municipal life slowly and wisely extended, particularly in regard to intemperance and the house see the gradual taxation of wealth to ing of the people.

A Saturday 'midnight' service, from half-past eleven p.m. to half-past one a.m., is the latest departure of a mission attached to Holy Trinity Church, Cloudesley square, Islington. It is held in the Church Mission hall, and a hearty invitation is extended to 'the homeless, destitute, despairing and sorrowful.' Describing one of these interesting séances, the 'Daily Chronicle' says: 'On entering the hall each visitor is handed a cup of coffee and some cake, and while attention is being paid to this a party of lady vocalists sing some of Moody and Sankey's well-known hymns. There was a large gathering after twelve o'clock. For the most part the audience was made up of men of the humbler class. If their walk was unsteady they were assisted to seats by the stewards, and ladies quickly waited upon them with refreshment.

The Bishop of Durham presided last week at a meeting in Gateshead Town Hall in furtherance of the cause of church extension in the town. He said that a little while ago we were lifted up to the heights of patriotic self-complacency by the splendors of the coronation time, and somehow we had now come to ask anxiously whether the arch of empire and whether the English manhood were not running into decay. 'History tells us that state after state has sunk in proportion as it has lost moral ideals and come down lower into materialism, and what we in England want for the very rehabilitation of the fulness of our manhood and for assurance of that stability and permanence which belonged only to virtue, is that our Lord should be put before us as a living power present in our national life.'

Prof. Curt Wallis, says the London 'Christian Herald,' is a warm champion of the idea of combating the liquor evil with the aid of milk, and recommends the method introduced by Miss Utrech in Stockholm. This is quite simple—just an automatic contrivance, something on the order of the slot machine, so popular in America, where for a small coin a mug of warm milk can be secured. The experiment was begun last winter with two machines. In four months 18,000 mugs of hot milk had been disposed of. The experiment was considered so successful that four more machines were added. The purpose of Miss Utrech was to supply night workers and those who went to work early in the morning with a stimulating and warming beverage, and to guard against the temptation of visiting the liquor shops. Professor Wallis is of the opinion that the idea will be adopted all over Sweden and other countries, and will prove an untold blessing not only to the working men, but to the world at large.

John G. Paton writes as follows: 'The converts at the mission stations in Malekula have built a Christian village in which they live. All are clothed. They begin and close every day with praise and prayer, and are very happy with each other, giving a daily object lesson to the heathen of the joy and peace of Christianity. To their village they welcome all new converts, teach them and help to protect them; and if they resolve to live there, all unite and assist in building a new house for them after a given plan on straight streets running parallel with each other, and with streets at right angles. All houses are built on strong wood foundations, wattled, plastered with lime, and whitewashed. The cottages are neat, and are all kept clean—a great contrast to the heathen villages. The village is on a healthy site, bought for the purpose near the mission house, so that they may have the help and advice of the missionary in all difficulties raised by the heathen, and may also help the missionary in his work, and receive his constant teaching and care.'

LOCAL RALLIES AND INDIVIDUAL GIFTS.

The session of the American Board at Manchester, N.H., was a great missionary occasion. The attendance was large and the interest was deep. The speakers included some of the ablest clergymen in the country, besides prominent educators and famous missionaries. President Capen's address was both eloquent and practical. Some of the things that he urged were the following:

More local 'rallies' should be held after the plan of our political parties. The home and district secretaries should plan out in detail the missionary campaign in every state, asking pastors and laymen to volunteer to travel with missionaries of the board for one or two weeks and visit, especially the smaller churches, which often feel that they are neglected. Such campaigns have already been tried with large success. The special object of such campaigns need not be so much to raise money at the time as to arouse a general missionary interest. This plan has been adopted abroad with great success. The Scottish Student Volunteer Missionary Union has recently completed its seventh annual caravan tour, which has carried information regarding foreign missions to the people of the villages and small towns of Scotland.

We shall never get the money that we need, until we ask personally for definite gifts from individual members of churches. A gift from every member of every church every year, for the American Board, must be the goal for which we aim. . . . It is everywhere shown that in a series of years the largest results come by following what has been called the 'inspired rule of three.' Put into three words, this means 'individually, systematically, proportionately.' Giving spasmodically and by impulse is unusually small giving. . . The value of regular plans and of permanent missionary committees is all the greater because pastorates are often so short, and we receive from other denominations new ministers who are not familiar with our work. Some of the best men to-day in Congregational pulpits have been trained in other communions, but others of these men are deficient on the missionary side. . . We must do very much more in Sunday-schools in the way of education, and we must also expect larger gifts from the young people out of the weekly offerings, in all Sunday-schools. The American Board receives from our Sunday-schools less than thirteen thousand dollars. . . Certainly the time has come to provide in all Sunday-schools a place for the regular study of missions. We need more text-books and they are being prepared. We need a history of the American Board and its different departments. We must make more use of missionary biography and create a passion for missions among children while it is possible to do it.... Unless the churches adopt some plan by which more time shall be given to interesting children in missions by systematic study, we have reached the high-water mark of missionary giving. With the 'old guard' who have sustained the American Board in the past nearly all called home, unless we do more to fill their places our contributions will dwindle and our missionary interest languish. We must make the movement broad enough to cover every child in our whole denomination. . . Ought not every church to have at least once a month a missionary meeting to consider some form of missionary work, either at home or abroad? I have often wondered why we could not have, in our weekly prayer meeting a prelude of ten or fifteen minutes in which the pastor or some member of the church would give a brief report of current missionary events.—'Morning Star.'

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT IN FRANCE.

The Atwater controversy has been a boom for temperance. Such investigation has resulted that Atwater is lost to sight, and science is nailing the truth where all can see. The French Government requested the French Academy of Sciences to submit to it a list of 'noxious essences' used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, and the report is rousing wide attention; it includes also a statement of the highly poisonous properties of absinthe common in France as a nerve paralyzer, and not uncommon in America.

The dean of the medical faculty of the University of France has posted a placard setting forth the conclusions of France's most famous physicians. This placard says that alcoholism, even when it does not lead to intoxication, is a condition of chronic poisoning; that alcohol is useful to no one, and harmful to every one, especially to those who endure fatiguing toil; that the habit of drinking even so-called hygienic drinks, and most especially aromatic liquors, is dangerous, leading not only to alcoholism, but to paralysis, tuberculosis, and many other maladies; that it leads to many moral evils, and that both moral and physical ills may be hereditary. The report concludes: 'For the safety of the individual, the existence of the family, and the future of the country, alcohol is a most dreadful scourge.'

Imagine, says the 'Pacific Ensign,' of San Francisco, our country's publishing such a report. For years effort has been made to induce Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the drink habit, but the National Liquor League prevents.

The French Liquor Dealers' Association is active. It has posted counter placards telling the benefits of liquor, but they serve to emphasize the report of the 'Academy.' Then the liquor men say truly that if these things are true it is the duty of one of the signers, who is prefect of the Seine, to issue an order forbidding the sale in Paris of any alcoholic drink whatever, and that if he believed his report he would do so. The support of alcohol is not science, but appetite.

WILLIAM QUARRIER.

Mr. William Quarrier, known and honored as the 'Muller of Scotland,' died at the age of seventy-four, after a stroke of paralysis. He was born at Greenock in 1829, and, his mother being left a widow, suffered as a child the privations of extreme poverty. As a little lad of seven, barefooted and foodless for thirty-six hours, he watched the heedless, well-clad passers-by in the street of Glasgow, and resolved that if ever he were able to help the poor, he would do so. At the age of six he began work in a pin factory, toiling sixty or seventy hours a week for a shilling. When he was eight he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, at twelve he became a journeyman, and a few years later started in business for himself in Glasgow and prospered. His first step in the philanthropic work which has made him famous was taken in 1864, when he established a Shoeblack Brigade in Glasgow, with a night school. Later, a Newspaper and Parcels' Brigade was formed. For many years Mr. Quarrier had been set on accumulating a sum of twenty thousand pounds to found orphan homes, but the fund grew too slowly, and he appealed in 1871, in a letter to two Scotch papers, for a gift of a thousand pounds to two thousand pounds from a single donor as a God-given sign that he was to go forward. After long days of waiting came a letter from London from Mr. Thomas Corbett, father of Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P., with a cheque for two thousand pounds. Homes for friendless boys and girls were at once established; in 1876 the City Orphan Homes were built at a cost of ten thousand pounds, and in 1878 the beginning of the present village at Bridge of Weir was made. On the farm of forty acres there now stand, besides the central building, church, workshops, stores, etc., more than forty cottage homes, and in all sixty-five buildings, valued at two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The village has even a training ship, in which 30 lads are taught seamanship. Since 1871 over thirteen thousand youngsters have passed through the Homes and been started in life—five thousand going as emigrants to Canada—and above five hundred thousand pounds has been received in subscriptions. The number of children now in the homes is about fifteen hundred. In addition to his other work, Mr. Quarrier started the first consumptive sanatorium in Scotland in 1896, and he had in hand a scheme for planting such sanatoria throughout the country at a cost of a hundred thousand pounds. Firmness, gentleness, sanctified common sense, and an unfailing belief in prayer were the qualities which have made Mr. Quarrier's work so conspicuously successful. His family have been actively associated with him in his enterprises, and will carry on his work.—'Christian World.'

THE ALLEGED 'DISINTEGRATION' OF PROTESTANTISM.

The following translation from the 'Alte Glaube,' Leipsig, a well-known German Protestant church paper, was made for the 'Literary Digest':—

'The recent elections to the Reichstag have revealed the deplorably weak hold of the German Protestant state churches on the mind of the public. It is not surprising that the Ultramontane press is boasting loud and long that German Protestantism no longer has any roots in the nation and that its end has come. Conservative Protestant journals are declaring that a really Christian people would have selected a different parliament, and that if the church were a real power in the hearts and minds of the people the elections in the leading Protestant country of Europe would not have resulted in such a marked victory of its enemies, the Social-Democrats and the Roman Catholics. If any supremacy is accorded to Christianity, it is not that of the one truth over against the many forms of error, but at most only the prominence of a 'primus inter pares.' According to critical Protestant theology the absolute truth of Christianity must be sacrified in the interests of scientific religious research. This process of disintegration in fundamental principles is finding its way into Protestant pulpits and pews, and the 'popularizing' of the latest results of the very newest criticism in school and press is one of the demands of the day. In the same way the attitude of critical thought toward the person and work of Christ is changing. For many Jesus Christ is little or nothing more than a model man, and a great moral teacher, but not the eternal Son of God.

'And now what are the fruits that Protestant Germany is reaping from this abuse of the principal of individual rights in matters of faith? What is happening is simply that the two great enemies of Protestantism, Social-Democracy and Roman Catholicism, are crowding it to the wall and planting their banners where the Protestants themselves have discarded their own fundamental principles. The fact of the matter is, the Centre, or Catholic Party in parliament, being a unit in action, really rules the country, of which two-thirds of the population is at least nominally Protestant; and the Protestant Emperor is compelled to come to an understanding with the Catholic Centre in order not to allow the Social-Democratic and other radical parties to become the real ruling power in the land.'

The 'Alte Glaube' is convinced that Protestantism can regain its old power only by a return to its original principles, especially to an acceptance of the Scriptures as the rule of faith and life. Other Protestant journals are proposing the organization of a distinctly Protestant party in parliament, of a 'Protestant Centre,' modelled after the Catholic Centre, and thus to fight fire with fire; but to this plan others object on the ground that Protestant ethical principles will not admit such methods of warfare.

PRAYER FOR RAIN DURING INDIAN FAMINE.

Lieut. C. R. Curtis, of the Royal Navy, relates: 'I was in Bombay in 1901, when the burst of the south-west monsoon was anxiously looked for to break the drought, which had lasted three years. On Wednesday, June 12, the usual weekly prayer meeting was held in the mission hall. The heavens were as brass, and the earth as iron, when we met, and the next few days must decide whether we should have any crops that year. The meeting was a small one, but we met with a purpose. There was one man present who, I think, never missed a prayer meeting, and after one or two others had prayed, he led us. I cannot find words in which to express the spirit of prayer that came upon us as this man prayed. He seemed to be lifted up from earth into the very presence of God, hearing the deep need of India with us. Now for the sequel. In the dark hours of the morning following the prayer meeting I was awakened by the sound of heavy rain thundering on the iron roof of the verandah. When we went out in the morning, the streets were like running rivers, and from every roof poured a cataract. On that first day five and three-quarters inches of rain fell, and the total amount for the following nineteen days was twenty-two inches. I then left Bombay, and thus escaped another tremendous downpour, which lasted two days, in which twelve inches of rain fell. Western India was saved from famine, and this was the result of one prayer meeting.'

RAILROAD MEN GET SURE RELIEF

They Use Dodd's Kidney Pills for the Troubles Brought on by Their Work.

They Profit by the Experience and Advice of Mr. Lew Dake, of the Dake House, St. Thomas—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

St. Thomas, Ont., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—Mr. L. Dake, the well-known proprietor of the Dake House here, and one of the most popular men in this railroad centre, is completely cured of Backache and Kidney Disease of five years' standing, and he has no hesitation in stating that the cure was effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'Yes,' Mr. Dake says, speaking of his cure, 'I am perfectly satisfied that the two or three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, as I have not been troubled by my Kidneys since I took them.

'I had been troubled with my Kidneys and pains in my back for over five years, and nothing I used gave me any relief till I took the advice of a friend and tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I advise all my friends to try them.'

Many of the railroad men have taken Mr. Dake's advice and are using Dodd's Kidney Pills. The work is particularly hard on the Kidneys, and they find Dodd's Kidney Pills bring them sure relief.

Advertisements.

EATON'S | MAIL ORDER NEWS | TORONTO

Silk Petticoats at $5.00



Every woman reading this paper should have, or see, our Black Taffeta Silk Petticoat at Five Dollars. It's the best value we ever offered in such goods, and we have yet to hear of its equal, outside this store, even at half as much again. The Taffeta Silk is our extra standard quality. Being made in our own workrooms, we can guarantee a workmanship, style, fit and finish of the highest grade. Order by mail, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, return at our expense, and we'll send back your money.

No. 5913 Style is made of Black Taffeta Silk, it has a deep tucked flounce, trimmed with two frills and finished with ruching, extra wide width, and 39, 40, 41 42, 43 inch lengths. Our leader at..... **$5.00**

ALLOW 25c EXTRA FOR POSTAGE.

We have a limited supply of Colored Silk Petticoats in the same style and quality as the black. While they last you can have your choice of 39, 41 or 43 in. front length, in sky, cardinal, heliotrope, navy, pink, or old rose for Five Dollars, postage 25c extra.

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ELECTRIC SHADES

—THAT—

EASE THE EYES.

Green Glass Outside. White Inside.

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Prices as long as they last

7 in., **25c** each. 10 in., **40c** each.

This is a Snap. Send your Orders Early.

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ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS,

732 Dorchester Street, - - Montreal, Canada.

[For the 'Witness.'

A DEDICATION HYMN.

For the opening of a new school.—By W. Bowman Tucker.

Tune—'God Save the King.'

God hear us while we sing
And let Thy presence bring
To each Thy light;
Make this new school of thought
(Home where the truth is sought
And virtue justly taught),
Banish our night.

Accept our song of praise,
For these blest latter days,
And all our good;
For country and for king,
For laws that progress bring,
For freedom triumphing
Where wild woods stood.

Grant Thou Thy help each day
That as we come this way
Knowledge to gain,
We may Thy name revere,
Each in his work sincere
May know Thee always near,
And sin disdain.

And may our learning tend,
To character's best end
And Life's success;
So shall our teachers' thought
The aim our fathers sought,
Thy purpose wisely wrought
In us express.

AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG MISSIONARY.

The eldest son of the Rev. A. Norton has recently gone out to India to join his father in his orphanage work at Dhond. Mr. and Mrs. Norton for many years did pioneer missionary work among the Kurkus, suffering many privations, preaching the Gospel continually, and bringing up a large family. It was when they returned to America to educate their children that they handed over the work to the present Kurku and Central Indian Hill Mission. Young Mr. Norton, the son, by hard work earned enough to carry him through the university, always keeping his eye on India, and gaining all the information he could in every direction, so as the better to fit himself for his future work. His determination is shown by the fact that while studying the nature of various foods to learn how he could maintain full vigor at the lowest possible price, he discovered that bread, if hard baked, was more satisfying and sustaining than the ordinary loaf, and so, buying four loaves at a time, he persuaded the baker, in consideration of his taking so much at once, to bake them again for him, and cutting each loaf into thick slices, he had them baked crisp, and these, with porridge, would last him for many days. At last, when ready for his work in India, he was watching for an opportunity and means of making the long journey, being at the time in the Western States. Observing that cattle were being sent from the city where he was to an eastern port, he applied to be sent among those in charge, and was told he could have the job if he were ready to start the next day. On the morrow he was ready, and, having seen his cattle through by rail, and finding they were to be shipped to England, he was able to accompany them, and thus worked his passage to England. He has recently sailed from England, and we expect that such energy and self-sacrifice will find a large sphere of usefulness in the Master's cause in India.—'Christian Herald,' London.

Malt Breakfast Food

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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.'

OGILVY DAILY STORE NEWS.

DRY GOODS FOR WOMEN.

Every woman is fast recognizing the fact that "Ogilvys'" is the place to get Dry Goods' ---and Dry Goods at proper values or below proper values. The name Ogilvy to many means---Dry Goods.---

OGILVYS'.

MAIL ORDERS.

Out-of-town Customers will receive the best attention, if they order from Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons. Your orders are filled and sent by mail or express as if you selected them personally.

Samples of all the newest materials for Blouses, Dresses, Skirts, Wrappers, etc.; also Lace Trimmings and Ribbons will be sent you on request for same.

P. O. BOX 2378.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

(St. Catherine Street Entrance.)

Men's Furnishings we count as a strong branch of Dry Goods, and it has only been by the inattention the departmental stores has given to this branch of the business that it has fallen so much into an exclusive business. We are are giving this so much attention that we have given this Department into the hands of an exclusive buyer in order that his attention be given entirely to this part of our business, and this buyer is continually on the look out for New Goods as well as any special lines that may be offered.

MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Men's Ceylon Flannel Shirts, assorted patterns, with sateen or linen neck band, all sizes, regular price, $1.50 and $2.26.

Ogilvys' price $1.25 each

Men's White Laundered Shirts, short and long bosom, bands, 4-ply linen fronts, sizes 14½ to 18. Odd lines, prices were $1.00, Special 50c. each.



Something New in Ribbons.

Always some new lines at Special Prices.

Soft Liberty Silk Neck Ribbons, in all the newest shades.

4 inches wide, 25c. a yard.

6 inches wide, 35c. a yard.

Duchesse Satin Ribbon, 4 inches wide, in light shades, 15c. a yard.

Collar Foundations, all ready bound, in colored silk, suitable to mount with lace. 25c. each.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

What more can we say about Handkerchiefs than has already been said. We have a large assortment to choose from. In plain, embroidered or lace trimmed.

Special Lines in Sample Handkerchiefs, prices 10c., 12½c., 15c., 25c., 35c., 75c. ea.

Special Line of Hemstitched, pure Linen Handkerchiefs, initialed, 12½c. each.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Fancy and Plain trimmings to suit any material you wish, the most handsome creations are represented in our selection.

OGILVYS'.



Novelties for St. Andrew's Ball.

We are prepared to show you a large selection of the very Latest Productions in Fancy Chiffons, Nets, Sequins, etc., etc., for Evening Gowns, Dresses and Waists.

Jewelled Chiffon, the Latest Novelty, in all the New Evening Shades, also a large assortment of Sequin Net, Lace Robes in White, Cream, Paris, Butter and Black.

Fancy Embroidered Chiffon.

GIRLS' BLANKET COATS.

We have a full assortment of Blanket Coats for Girls, sizes from 6 to 12 years, in Blanket Cloth trimmed with pipings of Red Flannel with Capuchon. A very warm Coat for school wear.

IN OUR MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

54-inch Eiderdown for Dressing Sacques, Gowns and Children's Coats in White, Pale Blue, Pink, Grey and Red, **85c a yard.**

50-inch White Bearskin for Children's Coats and Carriage Rugs, **$3.25 and $4.25 a yard.**

WHAT SIZE DO YOU WANT?

White Cambric Cushions are one of the Leading Lines in our Basement. We have an immense stock of five different qualities and five sizes in each.

White Cambric Cushions, from 18-inch to 26-inch square. Prices from **45c each.**

White Cambric Tea Cosies, from **35c each.**

FEATHER PILLOWS.

We carry a large stock of Bed Pillows in various qualities and sizes.

Feather Pillows, from **$1.15 per pair.**

BED COMFORTERS.

Bed Comforters of every kind and at all prices, filled with pure cotton filling. Prices from **$2.00 each.**

DOWN COMFORTERS.

A full assortment to choose from, all the very latest designs in coverings.

LADIES' BLOUSES REDUCED.

Ladies will do well to take advantage of this Great Sale of Silk and Flannel Blouses.

Ladies' Blouses in all shades of Taffeta Silk, including Black, Navy, Red, Sky, White, Green, Turquoise, made up in many pretty styles, some of which are particularly adapted for evening wear. Our regular price for these would be from $6.00 to $12.00. They are selling for **$4.98.**

Ladies' Blouses consisting of Taffeta, China Silk, Pongee, Flannel and Alpaca, in black and colors. The Black Taffeta are unlined, as are also a few of the Flannels, but the majority are in pretty shades, lined throughout. Up-to-date styles, perfect fitting. In the regular way they would be from $3.75 to $6.00. They are on sale at **$2.98.**

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

Our Dressmaker will be pleased to receive and execute any orders which you may leave to her care. The work is first class and the styles the very newest.

DRESS GOODS.

This Department is always prepared to serve you with whatever you may require in Black or Colored Dress Goods.

Black and White Suiting, 42 inches wide, 65c, 85c, and 95c a yard.

Canvas Flake Suiting, 42 inches wide, 65c, 70c, and $1.10 a yard.

French Knappe, in Green, Red, Navy and Maroon, 46 inches wide, 85c a yard.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Natural and White Ribbed Merino Vests, 35c.

Ladies' Natural and White Ribbed Merino Drawers, 35c.

Ladies' Natural Ribbed Merino Vests, 40c, 50c, 65c.

Ladies' Natural Ribbed Merino Drawers, 50c and 65c.

Ladies Natural Ribbed Wool Vests, 85c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Boys' Heavy Worsted Ribbed Stockings, all sizes, 33c to 50c a pair.

OGILVYS'.

THE DOMINION



LINEN WAREHOUSE.

ALWAYS SOMETHING OF INTEREST FROM THE LINEN DEPARTMENT.

BLEACHED PILLOW COTTON.

Plain, 40 inches wide, 10c. a yard.
Plain, 42 inches wide, 11c. a yard.
Plain, 44 inches wide, 12c. a yard.
Plain, 46 inches wide, 13c. a yard.
Circular, 40-inch, 14c. a yard.
Circular, 42-inch, 15c. a yard.
Circular, 44-inch, 16c. a yard.
Circular, 46-inch, 17c. a yard.
Circular, 48-inch, 18c. a yard.
Circular, 50-inch, 19c. a yard.
Circular, 52-inch, 20c. a yard.

BLEACHED SHEETING.

Twilled, 9-4 or 2¼ yards wide, 20½c., Special, 30c., 33c., 35c. a yard.

LADIES' GLOVES.

Day by day our customers are realizing that our Gloves are the best value they can get for their money. When we say a line is Special, it is special in every sense of the term. The value is Special as well as the price.

Our Special 'Queen' Glove, in shades of Tan, Mode, Brown, Grey, White and Black, 2 clasps, with fancy stitching in Self, Black and White, all sizes, price 75c. pr.

Many other lines at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, etc., etc.

CARPETS AND CURTAINS.

Never are we without something handsome and novel to show you in this department. Some of the prettiest creations of the season are to be found in our collection. Designs are exclusive and dainty, being the most choice goods manufactured.



Exclusiveness in Millinery.

Exclusiveness means a great deal. In fact, everything to a woman's Millinery. This is the only way we do our Millinery Business, making all different and designs of the newest and most suitable for our Canadian Climate.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.

We are exhibiting a large display of the very latest novelties for holiday purposes. Our display of Cushions and Cushion tops is away ahead of anything we have had in past seasons.

OGILVYS'.

MONTREAL AGENTS FOR SCHONHERR ORIGINAL PURE LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR AND PIM BROS.', DUBLIN, CELEBRATED DRESS POPLINS.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

Carpet, Phone Uptown 1301.
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St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.

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