Twenty-six Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition

VOL. XL., No. 253. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

BOER REVERSES.

Remarks of Prisoners Imply Heavy Losses.

SITUATION IN NATAL.

(Toronto 'Globe' Cable.)

London, Oct. 28.—Boer messages received at Lorenzo Marquez and the remarks of their prisoners imply an admission of serious and unlooked for reverses. Everything that can be gleaned from the various sources makes it plain that the hospitals of Johannesberg and elsewnere in the Transvaal are being severely strained to accommodate the large number of Boer wounded. Nevertheless, until it is known that General White has struck a decisive blow in Natal and that Kimberley and Mafeking have been relieved or else abandoned by the assailants the uneasiness here must continue.

A foreign military attaché competent to express an opinion, and entirely friendly to Great Britain, sums up the situation thus: 'It is quite true that the British have done admirably wherever they have been assailed, inflicting severe losses on the enemy and upsetting the plans of the Boer generals, besides creating a moral impression of power not expected of their numbers. Yet they are outnumbered in Natal in the proportion of two to one, or at least three to two. They are most seriously outnumbered and beleagured at Kimberley and Mafeking and at each point they are being attacked with scientific skill and stolid persistent courage. One cannot but be uneasy for the Natal field force in such a situation, while the capture of Kimberley or Mafeking may possibly prove to be a mere matter of days.'

STEYN A PEACE-MAKER.

LONDON 'CHRONICLE' THINKS HE WOULD HAVE AVERTED WAR.

London, Oct. 28.—The 'Daily Chronicle,' the leading pro-Boer organ in England, prints a long despatch sent by President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, to Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner in South Africa, on Sept. 27, at the most critical period of the negotiations. A considerable part of this despatch was not transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, by Sir Alfred Milner, owing to 'its enormous length' and it does not appear in the British blue books. The 'Chronicle' sums up the consequences of the omission thus:—'Parliament and the country were prevented from knowing of the services of President Steyn as a peacemaker and negotiator and of his declarations of unbroken friendship for Great Britain.' The paper adds:—'Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor the British public have had before them the circumstance that President Steyn was in a position to secure assurances from the Transvaal of the latter's unqualified acceptance of Great Britain's claim as the paramount power as defined in the convention of 1884. This omission is of enormous consequence in face of Mr. Chamberlain's knowledge. So far as we can see, the gulf which Mr. Chamberlain described as separating him and President Kruger would have been completely bridged if the offer had been made known and acted upon.'



J. H. HOFMEYER,
President of the Afrikander Bond.

WOULD DEPOSE STEYN.

London, Oct. 28.—According to a special despatch from Capetown received here to-day rumors of dissension at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, have reached Capetown. It is said a movement is on foot to depose President Steyn and instal Mr. Fraser as president.

Capetown, Oct. 8.—A despatch from Simonstown says the prison ship 'Penelope' is being fitted for the reception of Boer prisoners, and that the first class cruiser 'Powerful' is expected to leave Durban shortly, presumably to convoy the prisoners to Simonstown.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

A despatch from Bulawayo, Matabeleland, reports an engagement on Oct. 17, when an armored train was sent from Bulawayo towards Mafeking and encountered a party of Boers. In the fighting which ensued the Boers lost eight killed, but there were no casualties among the train's crew.



UNDER ONE FLAG.

—'Punch.'

ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

FRENCH SQUADRON AT ATHENS RECEIVES INSTRUCTIONS TO THAT EFFECT.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The 'Journal' asserts that five cruisers of the French squadron now at the Piraeus, the port of Athens, have been ordered to place themselves in readiness to go to the Cape.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

DENIAL FROM PARIS OF FRANCO-RUSSIAN INTERVENTION.

Paris, Oct. 27. — An authoritative statement was issued this afternoon formally denying the rumors of intended Franco-Russian intervention in the Transvaal war, and declaring that France has no ground nor desire for such intervention at present, and Russia is likely placed in the same position, adding that Germany is the only power directly concerned in the matter.

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—The 'Berliner Tageblatt' declares that the Imperial Government intends to double the strength of the navy. The reason given is the great increase of the navy of America, which is evidently destined to become a great sea power.

RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

London, Oct. 28.—Lord Rosebery has been elected Rector of Glasgow University, by 829 votes, to 515 votes cast for Lord Kelvin.

A ROUSING 'SEND OFF.'

Citizens Cheer Montreal's Second Quota for Africa.

A STRIKING CONTRAST TO THE FIRST FAREWELL.

In time of war its Tommy to the front,
We ship him off in troopers to the scene,
We stay at home while Tommy bears the brunt,
Fighting for his country and his Queen.

So sang thousands of patriotic citizens last evening, on the streets and at Bonaventure depot, in giving a 'send-off' to the second quota of Montreal's contribution to the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal.

The awful reality of going away from home and loved ones seemed to have seized both soldiers and civilians, and farewells of many kinds were said. At the drill hall interest centred, for two local regiments were on parade, and the band of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers and the pipers of the 5th Royal Scots, accompanied the departing soldiers to Bonaventure station. Formality faded like the wind, and men were lifted on sturdy shoulders and so carried in honor to their trains. Sweethearts, wives and mothers joined in the procession, which filled the streets from pavement to pavement.

Men forgot their dignity, and wildly threw their hats in the air as they walked along, and punctuated the proceedings with deafening cheers for the Queen, and the singing of 'Rule Britannia,' and 'We'll hang old Kruger on a sour apple tree.'

The band interspersed the music of 'The Girl I left behind me,' and 'Rule Britannia.' At the station larger crowds than could get on the platforms were gathered, on cars, fences, engines and everywhere they could, to see the last of the soldiers off to the front. 'It's a habit they have in the army,' was lustily sung, to the tune of 'He's a jolly good fellow,' and 'God Save the Queen,' was rousingly sung again and again, every head in that vast gathering being bared as often as the strains of the song were sung. Flags were waved, and no 'send-off,' in any land could have been more demonstrative or touching. Some of the partings were far too touching to relate, and pale tear-stained faces of trembling women told plenty of tales.

It was 11.15 before the train pulled out, and 'God speed,' and 'Good luck,' echoed and re-echoed, with the last faint puff-puff-puff, of the engine.

Pipe-Major Matheson, of the 5th Royal Scots, with three pipers and drummers, created great enthusiasm by playing the 'Cock of the North' and the 'Campbells are Coming.'

In addition to Colonel Gordon there were also present: Lieut.-Colonels J. P. Cooke, P. W. F.; F. Whitley, 6th Hussars; J. B. Maclaren, D.Y.R.C.H.; Major R. Costigan, 3rd Field Battery; E. B. Busteed, Victoria Rifles; Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, 5th Royal Scots; Lieut.-Col. Labelle, 65th Batalion; Captain-Adjutant Bond, Capt. G. H. Ferguson, Lieut. Dobbin, Capt. Smith, Colonel Davidson, Lieut. Davidson, 5th Royal Scots; Major Victor E. Mitchell, Capt. T. O. Dobbin, Lieut. G. L. Dobbin, Capt. W. Simpson, Lieut.W. E. Brown, Major Finlayson.

A MASON HONORED.

At the regular communication of Montreal Kilwinning Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., Q.R., last evening, congratulatory references were made to the fact that one of its members, Bro. Allan Pope, who is a sergeant in the 5th Royal Scots, was going to the Transvaal with the Canadian contingent. Previous to his departure Sergt. Pope was made the recipient of a handsome present by members of the lodge, and at last evening's meeting a brother who was going to Quebec to-day, was deputed to convey the good wishes of his brethren for his health and well-being.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The civic Finance Committee was waited on yesterday, by His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, and Lieut.-Colonel Cole and Lieut.-Colonel Labelle, on behalf of the patriotic fund committee. His Worship read a letter from Lieut.-Col. Cole, explaining the object of the patriotic fund, and added that the city should make it a point of honor to contribute to the fund which is being raised for the assistance of the families of soldiers going to the Transvaal. Montreal should not be thought to be behind Toronto which had contributed $5,000. Ald. Rainville remarked that the charter forbade the granting of such contributions from the general fund, and suggested that a general tax be levied for the purpose. The matter was referred to the city attorneys, with instructions to report to the committee next Monday.

Bowmanville, Oct. 27.—Lieut. Southey, who represents the 46th Battalion in the Transvaal contingent, left for Quebec this evening. Before leaving this home he was waited on by Mayor Liscombe and the members of the town council together with a number of citizens of the town, and presented with an address and a handsome revolver. Mr. Southey acknowledged the same in a neat speech, in which he stated that it should be his endeavor to do honor to the old 46th and to the town. He will be accompanied by Lieut. Campbell, of the 42nd Black Watch, who has been here on a visit, and who will go out on the same boat to join his regiment there.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 28.—It is announced that the Sanford Manufacturing Company will have the clothing for the members of the Canadian contingent ready for shipment to-night.

TO INSPECT THE 'SARDINIAN.'

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Major Gourdeau, Deputy Minister of Marine, and Mr. Adams, chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, have gone to Quebec for a thorough inspection of the 'Sardinian,' on which the Canadian contingent will be carried to South Africa. Their enquiry will be most complete and will embrace the whole equipment of the vessel.

BADE HIM GOD SPEED.

Dr. C. W. Wilson Entertained by His Masonic Brethren.

PATRIOTIC UTTERANCES BY DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE CRAFT.

Dr. Charles Wilson, the surgeon-major of the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal, was given a very hearty send off by his brethren of Royal Albert Masonic Lodge at the Temple last evening. And it not only showed the high esteem in which the doctor is held by his Masonic brethren, but also the loyalty characteristic of the Masonic fraternity. The banqueting hall of Royal Albert Lodge room was appropriately decorated for the occasion with British emblems, conspicuous among which were the Union Jack, the Royal standard, the Canadian emblem, etc., and at one end of the hall the motto, 'God Save the Queen,' stood out prominently. In fact, the whole proceedings, including the singing of Bro. E. A. Mumford, Bro. Jos. Venables, Bro. Wm. Miller and Bro. James McDunnough, breathed a thoroughly patriotic British spirit.

Among the distinguished Masons present were M. W. Bro. B. Tooke, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; M. W. Bro. Frank Edgar, and M. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, past grand masters, and R. W. Bro. J. Beamish Saul, D. D. G. M.

W. Bro John F. Mackie, W. M. of Royal Albert Lodge, presided, having on his immediate right the guest of the evening, and on his left the D.D.G.M.

After dinner, the toast of 'The Queen' and the Craft' was enthusiastically honored, the whole company singing the National Anthem.

W. Bro. J. F. Mackie, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, said the occasion was one which must impress them all, as one of their members was



DR. CHARLES W. WILSON,
Surgeon-Major of the Canadian Contingent.

going forth in defence of his country and his Queen. Dr. Wilson had been a member of Royal Albert long enough to demonstrate that he was not only a good Mason, but was also a good soldier. When the occasion had demanded he offered himself as many others had done, to go to South Africa to support the Mother Country, and if there was any regret to be felt at his departure it was lest he might not come back again; if he did, he would certainly come back with honor.

M. W. Bro. Tooke, grand master, in the name of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, extended to Dr. Wilson the warmest fraternal good wishes and wished him 'god-speed.' He had proved himself worthy as a medical officer in the city, and he would prove himself worthy as a soldier. He was sure that whatever duty he might be called upon to discharge, he would do it with credit to himself and to Canada.

M. W. Bro. Frank Edgar said the occasion marked an important event in the history of Canada, and placed her at one step, in conjunction with the Mother Country, and the other colonies as an integral part of one great empire. None doubted that the members of the Canadian contingent would do their duty, and they could only say farewell to their brother and wish him a safe return. On behalf of the lodge he presented Dr. Wilson with a valuable souvenir as a slight token of remembrance.

Bro. Dr. Wilson, who was heartily cheered upon rising to reply, said that words failed to express the gratification which he felt at the honor done by good old Royal Albert Lodge. He had spent some time at Aldershot this year, (where he had obtained his military certificate as a medical officer), and it was well worth one's while to go and see what English soldiers were. The position of Tommy Atkins was no sinecure. With reveille at five o'clock, and on parade at 5.30, he could see the so-called hard-worked British citizen going to his work at 7.30. While in England he had volunteerd to go out with the Royal army medical corps, but with so many on the roster—because this service was not called into requisition very often—his name could not have been recommended without exciting jealousy on the part of older men. It was no slight responsibility to have a thousand good Canadians in charge, men brought from different parts of the country and lacking that thorough military training characteristic of the British regular, and taken through two or three zones to South Africa, and it was his hope that they would be clear of any epidemic of disease. It had been his privilege to examine a large number of men for the Montreal company, and he had never had as fine a lot present thmselves for medcal examination. That so may had voluteered for service showed that the spirit of the Empire existed in Canada, and while it was really a demonstration—for if two or three regiments and a couple of battalions could hold the Boers in check in their own land, England might not require them—still, it showed that we appreciated our connection with that grand old Empire which had civilized the world. In conclusion, he thanked them heartily for this evidence of their kindly feelings and for the handsome presentation.

During Dr. Wilson's speech, a very pleasing incident occurred. Some fifty or sixty men of the First Prince of Wales Fusiliers, under Quartermaster-Sergeant J. A. Edwards, and accompanied by their fife and drum band, serenaded the gathering, and upon being invited upstairs, Dr. Wilson took occasion to sincerely thank them for the unexpected compliment, and this was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Edwards, who has worn a uniform since 1855. Cheers were given for the Fusiliers and for Dr. Wilson, and before departing the band played 'God Save the Queen,' which was also sung to close the proceedings, at a later stage.

FLORENCE MARRYAT DEAD.

WAS A WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH WRITER.

London, Oct. 27.—Florence Marryat (Mrs. Frances Lean), the well-known author, died in London this morning.

Florence Marryat (Mrs. Frances Lean) was the sixth daughter of the late Captain Marryat, R.N., the celebrated novelist. She was born at Brighton, Sussex, and educated at home. She commenced her literary career in 1865, when her first novel, 'Love's Conflict,' was published. Since that time she had written about fifty works, most of which have been re-published in Germany and the United States. She was appointed editor of 'London Society' in 1872, and for a long time was a constant contributor to magazines and newspapers. She was known on the stage as an operatic singer and a high-class comedy actress, and was also most successful as an entertainer and lecturer.

CAPTURED MORE PRIZES.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct, 28,—In the high jumping contests of the horse show, last night, Mr. George Pepper, of Toronto, took first and second prizes with 'Queenberry' and 'Sardonyx,' both clearing hurdles six feet two inches high.

WIND AND RAIN,

Toronto, Oct. 28.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures: 11 a.m.—Barkerville, 42, 30; Kamloops, 54, 48; Calgary, 56, 30; Edmonton, 52, 32; Prince Albert, 48, 28; Qu'Appelle, 46, 30; Winnipeg 42, 22; Port Arthur, 44, 24; Parry Sound, 58, 40; Toronto, 48, 42; Ottawa, 44, 38; Montreal, 44, 38; Quebec, 44, 38; Halifax, 51, 34. Easterly winds and rain, Sunday, westerly winds, clearing.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal. Oct. 28, 1899.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 30.02; yesterday, 30.24		
Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	46	38
Yesterday	46	40

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

LAMBLY.—At Inverness, Que., on Oct. 5, 1899, to Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Lambly, a daughter. 27

MIDDLETON.—At Point Fortune, on Oct. 25, 1899, the wife of John P. Middleton, of a son. 27

MARRIED.

FRASER—FRASER.—On Oct, 25, 1899, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Colin McKerchar, Donald R. Fraser, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., to Mary C. Fraser, daughter of William Fraser, of Lost River, Que. 27

McCORMICK—BAGG.—At the residence of the bride's brother W. J. S. McCormick, 403 Fullum street, on Oct. 25, 1899, by the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., Adelaide Wilhelmina (Minnie), youngest daughter of the late Jas. S. McCormick to Charles David Bagg, all of Montreal. 27

DIED.

BACHLE.—In Sacramento, California, on Oct. 19, 1899, Joseph Bachle, father of Joseph Bachle, brother of Matt Bachle, a native of Germany, aged 72 years. 27

BEATTIE.—At the family residence, con. 6, lot 8, Westminster, London, Ont., on Oct. 25, 1899, Mary, beloved wife of Jas. Beattie, in her 71st year. 27

BROWN—At Berlin, N.H., on Oct. 25, 1899, Henry S., eldest son of Henry J. Brown, aged 21 years, 4 months, formerly of Windsor, Que., Canada.

BURNS.—At LaHave, Ont., on Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, James Burns, aged 78 years. 27

CHISHOLM.—At Roxbury, Mass, Oct. 17, Mrs. Wm. Chisholm, formerly of New Glasgow, N.S. 27

CLATTENBURG—At Guysboro Road, Halifax Co., N.S., on Oct. 14, after an illness of four years, Fred. Clattenburg, aged 73 years. 27

EDWARDS.—At Ottawa, on Oct. 25, 1899, Gladys M. Edwards, daughter of Geo. Edwards, of Thurso, Que., aged twelve years. 27

ERSKINE—At Rockland, Ont., on Oct. 18, 1899, Hattie Campbell, beloved wife of Wm. T. Erskine, aged 34 years.

HARRIS.—At Yarmouth, N.S., on Oct. 20, Wm. J. Harris, aged 87 years. 27

HARVEY.—At Ashdale Road, Hants Co., N.S., on Sept. 29, Levi Harvey, aged 82 years. 27

HISLOP.—Suddenly, at Montreal, on Oct. 24, 1899, Myron Loyd Hislop, late of St. Johns, Que., aged 47 years and 9 months. Funeral at Clarenceville, Que., Oct. 26.

JAMES.—In London, Ont., on Oct., 24, Jos. James, aged 79 years. 27

LAMB—In this city, on Oct. 27, 1899, Geo. Lamb, aged 33 years and 9 months. Funeral from his late residence, 92 Favard street, on Sunday, Oct. 29, instant, at 2 p.m., thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MARSHALL.—At Leeds, P.Q., on Oct. 25, 1899, Alicia Simpson, relict of the late John Marshall, of Inverness, and mother of R. S. Marshall, of Leeds, P.Q., aged 81 years. 27

McARTHUR—At Littleton, Colorado, A. D. McArthur, M.D., formerly of Kenmore, Ont. 27

MOORE.—In South Boston, on Oct. 22, Ellen, widow of Edward Moore, aged 78 years. 27 27

MOSS.—In this city, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, aged 79 years, Mary Elizabeth Smithers, relict of the late James Manley Moss, of Manchester, England. 25

PAGE.—At High Elms, Church street, Truro, on Oct. 23, 1899, A. C. Page, M.D., aged 71 years. 27

PATRIGUIN.—At Amherst, N.S., on Oct. 21, Neil Patriquin, aged 63. 27

POWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, 1899, at Trenton, Ont., after a long illness, Annie Sara, relict of the late Dr. Newton W. Powell, and eldest daughter of the late George Stephens, Esq., in her 68th year. 27

PREVOST.—At Hawkhurst, Kent, England, Oct. 26, 1899, Lieut.-Colonel Louis de Teissier Prevost, late 93rd Highlanders. 27

ROSS.—At Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 23, Fannie Elizabeth Ross, daughter of the late Rev. Malcolm Ross. 27

STULTZ.—At Moncton, N.B., Oct. 23, of cancer of the bowels, Gilbert Stultz, aged 75 years and 6 months. 27

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO., —THE— UNDERTAKERS, 300 St. James St. Telephones, Main, 327. Uptown, 1501, 8160.

Remember the special sale of Thibet now going on at the American Fur Store, 27 and 29 St. Lawrence street.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING,
That you can insure the contents of your residence, store or warehouse against burglary. For particulars call at the Office of The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited. No. 181 St. James Street.

Everybody will be braw an' bonnie an' everybody will be at the Windsor Ha' on Tuesday Nicht.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 28th, 1899.

EX. SS. 'CAM BROMAN.'

15 Cases Ladies' Jackets.

The contents of 15 Cases Ladies' Stylish Jackets will be shown for the first time on Monday morning.

Every lady should see them, as they are the smartest and jauntiest Garments that have come to us this season. The arrival of such a cavalcade of Parisian Beauty will take precedence. With all their fascinating excellence, they are moderately priced.

Judge by these prices :—

Ladies' Black Beaver Cloth Jackets, cut short, double breasted, double stitched seams, pearl buttons, $6.00.

Ladies' Stylish Jackets, in fawn, drab, new blue, and black, handsomely embroidered, satin lined, $9.50.

Ladies' Model Jacket, in fine beaver cloth, satin lined, closed lapels. Richly embroidered. Special, $14.25.

Ladies' Smart, Stylish Jackets, in beaver cloth, fawn drab and new blue, lined satin. Special, $8.25.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets, embroidered all over with fine braid, Chesterfield front, lined satin. Special, $11.25.

Ladies' Smart Tailor-made Jackets, in fawn, drab, and new blue, box cloth, finished rows of stitching, and lined satin. Special, $15.00.

MARVELLOUS BARGAINS IN

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Black Dress Goods will be well to the front on Monday morning. 'The Gold Medal Brand' of Black Goods, in rich blister patterns. Beautiful cloths, wool and mohair mixtures, they make handsome gowns. Besides serges, plain cloths, crepons, cheviots, etc., priced lower than they 've ever been priced before.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Fine Black Sicilian Dress Goods. Special price, 25 cents.

New Black Mohair Dress Goods, fast black, reliable weave. Special, 55 cents yard.

French Repps, rich heavy weave, very stylish goods, excellent wearing. Special 90 cents yard.

New Amazone Cloth, brilliant and dull black, rich material for tailored gowns. Special, 97 cents.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

New Black Figured Sicilian Cloth, in 10 different patterns, exquisite materials, 46 inches wide. Special, $1.10.

'Gold Medal' Black Dress Goods, in small and large designs, very rich material, $1.15.

'Gold Medal' Black Dress Goods, silk and wool finish, superb styles. Special, $1.35.

'Gold Medal' Black Dress Materials, in 15 exquisite designs, 44 inches wide. Beautiful goods. Special, $1.50 yard.

A GREAT LINEN SALE.

On Monday morning there will be inaugurated a tremndous sale of Household Linens. Stocks are larger than they should be; an adjustment means loss of profit on the most staple of linens, but stocks must be kept straight. Linen lots are larger this year than ever before; so is the selling. Next week will be a most wonderful week for Reliable Linen Bargains.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.

Unbleached Table Cloths with red borders, these sizes and prices :—

Size 54 by 54 inches, 60 cents each.
Size 60 by 66 inches, 85 cents each.
Size 66 by 66 inches, $1.00 each.
Size 72 by 72 inches, $1.10 each.

WHITE TABLE CLOTHS.

Fringed blue and red, with fancy border.

Size 1 3-4 by 1 3-4 yards, $1.35.
Size 2 by 3 yards, $1.60.
Self White Table Cloths, fringed all round, size 2 by 2 yards. Special price, $1.60 each.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY MAILED.
WRITE FOR NEW WINTER CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1785 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal

IT IS NOT FAR

For you to go to our Uptown Store at 2442 St. Catherine street, when you want some furniture or bedding. It is also very convenient for you when you have a mattress that you want remade, or a piece of furniture that needs repairing. All repairs are done in our own factory by competent workmen, who know exactly how to do repairs, properly and quickly. A visit to our stores is always greatly appreciated by us even if you don't buy.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON

Uptown: 2442 St. Catherine St.
Downtown: 653 Craig St.

Removal Sale Still Going on at

J. B. WILLIAMSON'S, 1741 Notre Dame St.

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES AT GREAT BARGAINS. 25 to 50 PERCENT REDUCTION. CALL EARLY.

J. B. WILLIAMSON, 1741 Notre Dame Street.

On Tuesday Nicht AT HALLOWE'EN

A' the lads and lassies will be braw and bonnie, for a' the guid Scot's folk ye ken are patrons o' the

TROY LAUNDRY,

Factory, 11 to 12 Inspector st.
Telephone 666.

BUSINESS MEN.

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

"They fit the feet as Nature intended."



Introduction of the . . . Famous . .

'JENNESS MILLER'

Hygienic Shoes for Women....

We have secured the "exclusive agency" for the famous "JENNESS MILLER HYGIENIC SHOES FOR WOMEN.

These shoes are now being introduced throughout the United States, and are the finest, most comfortable, durable and graceful Shoes made.

Made of specially tanned "Velvetta" Kid, which is as soft and fine as its name implies.

Cut on scientific anatomical principles, and fit the feet as nature intended.

We unhesitatingly recommend them and guarantee them to give absolute satisfaction.

Only to be had of us in the city.

Button and laced. $4.00
Extra quality $6.00

End of the Month Sale.

80 Golf Capes, $8.50, for $4.95.
75 Stylish Silk Waists, $3.65.
30 Tailor-made Cheviot Tweed Costumes, lined throughout, only $3.95.
75 Stylish Ladies' Jackets, lined throughout with Mercerized Satinette, only $3.95.
200 Flannelette Night Dresses, full sizes, only 37c.

Special Clearing Lines in all departments until the end of the month.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St.

TERMS CASH. *Telephone Up 933.*

BEEF. REDUCED PRICES, CHOICEST QUALITY, AT OUR SEVEN STORES.

THE LAING PACKING AND PROVISION CO., Limited

Humanity Demands Them!

Hu-man-ic SHOES For Men!



We have secured the sole control of the famous "Hu-man-ic" Shoes for men! These shoes are scientifically perfect — being constructed on anatomical lines to conform to the natural foot!

They combine ease, grace and durability — with a popular price.

Their demand, throughout America has been marvellous. Superior in quality and more perfect in fit than any shoes ever sold at the price.

Only obtainable of us in this city.

Price, $5 pair.

W. H. STEWART,

2295 St. Catherine St.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Persian Lamb and Seal Jackets made to order, fit and style guaranteed, at the American Fur Store, 27 and 29 St. Lawrence street.

BARGAINS!

CLEARING OUT SALE.

Removed from my place of business to my private residence, 105 Windsor street. General assortment of Fancy Goods and Novelties, Berlin Wools, Underwear, Small-Wares and Stationery, Gent's Shirts, Collars, Ties. Stamped Goods. School Bags. Dolls, Books, Sleighs, Toys. Stamping and Printing a specialty.

SMUGGLED DIAMONDS SEIZED.

New York, Oct. 27.—Deputy Collector Phelps to-day confirmed the report that diamonds valued at thousands of dollars, and which had been smuggled into this country, had been seized by government agents. United States Treasury Agent Theobold called at the Grand Union Hotel and registered as Adolphe Peabody. Later, the two went before Collector Budwell. It is asserted that the secret service agents believe the diamonds to have been smuggled into this country from Canada.

TORONTO PAPER IN COURT.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 27.—A dispute regarding the management of the 'Catholic Register' has reached the courts, with the view of securing a change of the management, and Mr. G. P. Magann, who holds a mortgage for $3,600, has begun proceedings to wind up the company. J. J. Foy, Q.C., on behalf of those at present in control, to-day moved to set aside the proceedings taken for the winding up.

All the latest styles in hats and furs at the American Fur Store, 27 and 29 St. Lawrence street.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 28.

A DECIDED SUCCESS.

AN EVENING WITH DICKENS AT WESTMOUNT.

The interior of Victoria Hall, Westmount, presented a very bright and animated appearance last night, it being the second evening of the Dickens Carnival, held under the auspices of the Y.W.C.T.U. On entering the hall, the visitor might easily imagine himself transferred from a work-a-day world into scenes or another time and place. The booths and stalls dividing the room were each arranged as a representation of some one of the unique creations of Dickens, familiar and dear to his many readers. Immediately at the door was the lollypop counter, a veritable 'Lumps-of-Delight' shop, half hidden in a mass of scarlet and white drapery, and presided over by the Misses McLeod, Miss G. Cockburn and Miss K. Pearson. In the centre of the room was a model of the corner of a porch of Dickens's house at Gad's Hill. This was an exceedingly pretty little structure, the slender pillars being wreathed in green and white, while graceful palms and ferns, and choice flowers of many kinds were displayed within, where the 'Misses Dickens' (Misses Hutchinson and Kerr), in dainty green and white gowns, were waiting to dispose of them for a consideration.

At the further end of the hall, and readily distinguishable by its sign, a pole twined with bunting of many colors, stood the Maypole Inn, looking much more fairy-like than it ever did in old Joe Willett's time, still enlivened by the welcome presence of a number of bewitching 'Dolly Vardens.'

These were the young ladies of the Westmount Y's (the Misses Cayford, Narell, McBean, M. and E. Baillie, Jaques, Knowles, Landon, Allan, Jackson, Clarke, Saltell, Elliot, Nicholson and Roe), who, under Mrs. Waycott, president of the Westmount Union, attended on the refreshment tables, at the 'inn' in a very hospitable manner.

Silas Wegg's booth, with nuts, fruit, popcorn, etc., for sale, was in charge of the Point St. Charles Y's (Misses G. and A. McMillan, Brown, Fraser, Mason, Mitchell, Walters), in picturesque Kate Greenway costumes of pink and white. Close at hand was Baffin's Bower, a very cosy looking bower, lighted with Chinese lanterns, and well supplied with sofa cushions and a variety of pretty fancy work. Here, too, Jenny Wrenn, 'the person of the house,' had her collection of dolls. The bower was presided over by Mrs. Ransom and the Misses Kittson, Hill and Crossley, with Master Gilbert Hodges.

Representing the fine arts, Mr. 'Nickleby,' was Miss La Creevy (Miss J. Paterson). Her exhibit included some pretty little landscapes in oils and water colors, pen and ink sketches, etc. In one corner, the Ivy Green tent, under the management of Master J. M. Ransom, supplied refreshing cups of fluid beef. In the next stall, Sairey Gamp and her companions (Mrs. McCormack, Misses McDonald, secretary, and McFarlane), found ready sale for domestic articles, both useful and ornamental. Here, too, were dispensed fragrant cups of tea.

Home-made cake was the staple in the Break o' Day tent, which was prettily decorated in blue and white, with gilt crescent and stars. It was in charge of the Misses McArthur, Campbell and Paxton.

The corner occupied by 'Mr. Gabriel Parsons, Sugar,' was very attractive. The brick fireplace, with its old-fashioned ornaments, lent an air of reality to the 'bakery.' This corner was in charge of the Montreal Y's (Mesdames Adams, Hutchinson, Burland, Fairman and Misses Monk, E. and N. White, Grier, McGarry, Finlay, Peverley and Baron) Their costumes were very effective, indeed, so well chosen that it was an easy matter to recognize the loquacious Mrs. Nikleby, innocent little Dora Copperfield, calm, pensive, Florence Dombey, the serene Agnes, Betsy Trotwood, and most of the others, without any introduction.

For almost three hours the hall was thronged with pleasant and interested visitors and all the booths were well patronized. The time was rendered still more enjoyable by the excellent music furnished by the Y.M.C.A. orchestra, under the leadership of Professor Reichling. At intervals during the evening, Mrs. Jarley was announced 'at home' in an adjoining room. She was assisted in receiving by Professor Coombes, who gave some ventriloquial exhibitions, both with and without figures.

The Carnival continues this afternoon, and evening.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER AT KNOWLTON.

Knowlton, Que., Oct. 28.—Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues who are travelling with him addressed a large meeting of Conservatives yesterday afternoon in Oddfellows' Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. D. A. Manson and all the leading members of the party in the district were present. After a speech by the Hon. T. C. Casgrain, the chairman presented an address to Sir Charles from the Brome Conservatives. In the course of his speech in response Sir Charles condemned the government for its action in connection with sending a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal, claiming that 'they had acted dilatorily and with undue hesitation.' He further criticised the government's policy regarding Yukon, and expressed his hope that he would soon be able to congratulate the constituency upon the election of one that would stand by the old flag, the old country and the old party.

Speeches were also delivered by Mr. A. H. Moore, M.P., Mr. R. H. Pope, M.P., and Mr. M. F. Hackett, M.P.P.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Winter Jackets.—Dame Fashion has not been lavish in the amount of cloth used in Winter Jackets; but has made up in style and smartness. The display at The S. Carsley Co., of New Winter Jackets is the best we've ever seen—and prices are very moderate.

A Saving Opportunity.—Winter Jackets and Capes are marked at such low prices at The S. Carsley Co., as to ensure a Big Saving in the Outlay. Besides the prices being low the Styles are Excellent—every garment is cut in the latest style, and finished with the greatest care—you should see them.

FREE

Art Needlework Class

Commences in Ladies' Parlor, Second Floor,

MONDAY, 30th OCTOBER,

at 2.30 till 5.30 p.m. Class days will be Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

CHILDREN'S SPECIAL CLASS

FOR CHILDREN ONLY, commencing SATURDAY, 4th November, 9 till 12 a.m.
Send the LITTLE ONES to this instructive class.

Our New Refreshment Room

is now opened. Tea, coffee, and other refreshments can be obtained any time from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. at popular prices. When out shopping, pay our Refreshment Room a visit.

OGILVY'S, Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

Don't Wait

Till it is too cold before you look over your Winter Clothing. Overcoats, Cloaks, Mantles, Dresses, Shawls, etc., should be dyed or cleaned; Sealette, Plush or Velvet Mantle Cloaks or Jackets should be French cleaned, and pile raised and made like new. House Hangings of all kinds dyed, cleaned or French cleaned. Lace Curtains beautifully cleaned, starched and stretched, and all classes of dyeing.

Gold Medallist Dyers and Cleaners,

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,

Offices: {2433 Notre Dame St., 215 McGill St. / 1595 St. Catherine St.

GEORGE S. KIMBER,

Interior Decorator,

Wall Papers

Of all Kinds.

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Bell Tel. Up. 1287.

F. FITZPATRICK

DENTIST,
Cor. St. Catherine and Metcalfe Sts.
MONTREAL.
Entrance on Metcalfe Street.
Office Hours—9 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on

Thursday, the second day of November next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. ARTHUR FRANCHERE,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 13th October, 1899. 14

TELFER, TELFER & CO.,

Electrical Manufacturers and Contractors.

—DEALERS IN—

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

Office, 44 Bleury St.
Factory, 36 & 38 Juror St.

Merchants 610.
Bell Tel. Main 1123.

OUR GAS LOGS

Are made by a Quaker,
Built on honor
And Sold on merit.
We have a full line of these logs and have **ANDIRONS** at all prices.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame Street.

FADS IN LETTER-WRITING.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS ARE SMALL—DATES MAY BE WRITTEN OUT.

Much good advice on this important subject was recently given in 'Harper's Bazaar,' and we are told bulky letters ought to be avoided. If it is necessary to express one's self at great length, thin paper is the best expedient, and then, one writes on only one side. Such occasions are rare, however, as the day for lengthy effusions is past. The fashion of writing across the first and fourth pages, then lengthwise across the second, and third, is permissible, and is generally followed by the very young; but the most sensible and dignified, therefore the best, form, is to write down the pages in the order as they come, except in the case of very short notes, which may be begun on the first and finished on the third page, or on the fourth and finished on the first. Another error which is very common in social correspondence is placing the date and address at the end of the letter, as in a note. The right and suitable place for the date of a letter is, as it always has been, at the right-hand corner of the first page.

The most approved stationery for this season is a kid-finished paper of the most delicate shade of gray, really a pearl white, of medium heavy weight. Plain white and cream white, are always in the best taste, but the Tiffany gray, as it is known, has the advantage of affording a better background for engraving and illuminating. Other delicately tinted papers are still used, and are considered good form, but they are a fad, and as such are losing ground, on account of the bizarre shades and effects displayed in the shops as 'the very latest style,' such as pink or blue paper with white borders, never adopted by people of refined taste. Oblong envelopes with paper to fit are more popular at present than the square-shaped ones. Fashion permits, but does not order, a rather large size letter sheet. Note-paper, is, of course, small. The well-equipped writer has for her social correspondence three sizes of paper, for long letters, for short ones, and for notes. The usual sizes are: 6¼ inches by 7¼ inches, folded once; 5 inches by 8 inches, folded once; and 3¾ inches by 5¾, also folded once. All these are alike as to quality of paper and color.

A small crest or monogram is the one now in favor. It is one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, round or oval, and perfectly plain, or ornamented with a very simple wreath or scroll design. It is placed usually in the middle of the line, rarely in the upper left corner of the page. When the address is used instead, it is engraved in block or Roman type, in the middle or to the right of the line. Both address and monogram are occasionally, but not generally, used. The fashion of having one's initials in Roman letters in the left corner, has almost entirely given place to the monogram. Delicate colors—gold, silver, and blue—are most in favor. When illuminated metallic shades are employed, with pretty effect, as metallic blue, or green letters on a bronze background. Seldom are more than two colors used. The latest fancy in crests is for a raised background, which gives the appearance of enamel; for instance, a silver monogram on a background of turquoise blue.

In mourning-paper the width of the border is from one-eighth to one-half of an inch. Three-eighths of an inch is that which is generally used, and approved, for the deepest mourning, and one-half of this width for lighter mourning. In some countries, as in England and France, an extremely wide border is used on mourning stationery, and this fashion is occasionally imitated in this country, but is not customary here.

The date in all social notes is placed at the end instead of the beginning, and it is now better form to write it out instead of using figures. Both are perfectly correct; but it is a decided affectation to spell out the date of the month and year across the page. It is permitted, and often with happy effect, to begin a note without a set address, as, 'Shall we say four o'clock, my dear Mrs. Jones, for our drive?'

A written invitation presupposes informality. The day is past for 'presenting one's compliments,' or writing invitations in the third person. Naturalness and simplicity form the key-note of social correspondence to-day.

A note of invitation to dinner says:

My Dear Mrs. Jones,—It will give my husband and myself much pleasure if you and Mr. Jones will dine with us very informally on Friday, October the First, at half after seven o'clock.

I trust that you have no engagement for that evening,

Faithfully yours,
ALICE WEST MARTIN.

September the Twenty-fifth.

The most important and most neglected rule in giving a written invitation is to be explicit. Do not ask a friend up for a visit at your country house. Ask her or him to spend a week with you, or two, etc. If there is to be a house party, make the fact plain. It is not necessary to use the word, but one can say that some friends from —— will be there, or, if mutual acquaintances, their names; at least a few of the names of the other guests may be mentioned. Do not be afraid of being too definite in extending an invitation. Nothing is more embarrassing than to be invited to one knows not what or for how long.

THE WOMAN'S PART

IN THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

With warlike preparations on all hands, women's minds are instinctively asking what is being done for the care of the sick or wounded in the dread eventuality of actual combat, says the London 'Daily Telegraph.' All told, the army nursing service numbers between seventy and eighty. The same uniform of gray serge, with the little red shoulder cape and severely plain white linen cap, is worn on war duty as at home, for it is the aim of the department to make the hospitals as homelike and familiar as possible. Indeed, Miss Norman tells how at Suakim, where the hospital was so close to the actual scenes of fighting that fear was felt lest the enemy should be able to attack it with a rush, there was not the slightest difference in cots and appliances to those she had been accustomed to use at home. A man of the Medical Corps is always told off to wait on the superintendent and sisters, but his duties become varied and extensive, and in many little ways the nurses know what 'roughing it' in a campaign means. Sisters' pay begins at £30 and rises to £50, that of superintendents being on a somewhat higher scale. As everything is provided, including uniform, there are no war allowances, but as officers they share in any batta at the end of hostilities, and receive, of course, any medal that may be issued. Should the present crisis involve the sending out of more superintendents and sisters, it is not anticipated that any call would be made upon the Army Nursing Reserve, which is due to the suggestion of Princess Christian, with the approval of the Secretary of State for War. A heavy call on the home forces means that the chief centres, as Aldershot, are practically deserted and their hospitals unused, and with very slight adjustment there are enough nurses to go to the front.

THE NEW KNABE PIANOS!

Grands and Uprights,

Are the realized ideals of perfection in Piano manufacturing.
KNABE PIANOS are imitated, but never equalled.
For over sixty years the KNABE PIANO has been in the front rank of the great Piano manufacturers of the world. To-day it stands at the head —first in name and reputation as the standard Piano of America.

SOLE CONTRACTORS

Knabe, Newcombe, Dominion Pianos and Organs, and other leading makers.

WAREROOMS:

1824 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Near McGill Street.)

Willis & Co. MONTREAL

YOUR WIFE

FIT-REFORM

Has a perfect right to expect you to be as well dressed as the man next door. . . .

You owe it also to yourself and the community in which you reside to be equally as well dressed.

You cannot afford to let an opportunity pass and wear old and obsolete garments when you can clothe yourself with the best material and in the latest style,

AT THE

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

2344 St. Catherine Street.

SUITS and OVERCOATS, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20.

TROUSERS, $3, $4, $5, $6.

"We're a' John Thomson's bairns," we'll meet again on Tuesday Nicht, for the days o' Auld Lang Syne, at the Hallowe'en Concert.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square and Union Ave.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

H. M. & CO.'S FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE is just out, and will be mailed free on receipt of postal card.

HOSIERY DEPT.

BOYS' JERSEYS—All Sizes.

	24,	25,	28,	30,	32,	34-inch chest.
	$1.35,	$1.50,	$1.65,	$1.80,	$2.00,	$2.25
Navy Blue, 2nd qual.,	.75,	.80,	.90,	1.05,	1.15,	1.25
Black		1.25,	1.35,	1.50,	1.65,	1.80
White	1.25,	1.35,	1.50,	1.65,	1.85,	2.00

BOYS' JERSEYS in various qualities and colors are much in demand for out-door or in-door sports.

OPTICAL DEPT.

SIGHT—And How to Preserve It.

The importance of protecting and preserving the eyesight cannot be overestimated. And any indication of defective or failing vision should receive immediate attention. The Optical Department at

HENRY MORGAN & CO.'S

contains a testing room which is fitted with complete scientific and mechanical appliances for testing sight, which is free of charge to all who may desire it, and visit this department.

The experienced refractionist who is at the head of this department is thus enabled to give an accurate estimate as to what is needed and act accordingly, in the interest of the patient, without loss of time.

SPECIAL—(PATENT) SKIRT SUPPORTERS

This useful invention can be seen in use at the Notion Department. Highly approved by all who have tried it. Price 25c.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS AND PUBLICATIONS.

A full assortment always on hand.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.
Samples Sent and Every Information Supplied.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

1537 to 1541 St. Catherine St.
MONTREAL.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO.

THE LARGEST

FUR HOUSE

IN THE WORLD,

Solicit the honor of a visit to view their

IMMENSE SELECTION

....OF....

Fine Furs.

Old FURS of all kinds redyed, repaired and remodelled into the newest styles—repairs received at an early date will have our special attention.

Our SEAL and PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS are world renowned.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO.,

1537 to 1541 St. Catherine street,
MONTREAL.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

ALL who have seen and purchased CARPETS from us this Fall express their appreciation by saying our stock is the largest, the prettiest and most select as well as the best value procurable in CARPETS, CURTAINS, DRAPES and RUGS.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 2446 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 175 to 179 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

BEEF.

REDUCED PRICES,
CHOICEST QUALITY,
AT OUR SEVEN STORES.

THE LAING PACKING AND PROVISION CO. Limited

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.

DICKENS CARNIVAL

Under the auspices of Westmount, Central and Point St. Charles Y's, will be held in

VICTORIA HALL

Westmount Park,

On the Evening of the 26th inst., and Afternoons and Evenings of the 27th and 28th instant.

Mrs. JARLEY at home each evening. Punch and Judy Saturday afternoon.

ADMISSION, 10 Cents.

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE,

Advanced Art Classes. 1899-1900.

These Classes will commence on FRIDAY, 13th OCTOBER, under the direction of MR. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A.

Class rooms open daily for instruction and study. Students are granted the privileges of associate members during the session. Two Scholarships for competition. Intending students please communicate with the secretary as soon as possible.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Men's 4.15 p.m. Meeting.

SUNDAY, OCT. 29th.

MR. GEO. R. WITTE,

of the South American Evangelical Mission in Brazil,

will speak on pioneer missionary journeys among the Indians of Brazil. This will be a most interesting address.

SERVICE OF SONG led by Mr. J. J. BELL and ORCHESTRA.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

All Men heartily invited.

MR. C. T. WILLIAMS

will speak at the SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING, 8 O'CLOCK.

BIBLE-CLASSES, SUNDAY, OCT. 29th.

Morning class, 9.45 a.m.

Afternoon class, 3.00 p.m., led by

D. A. BUDGE, General Secretary.

All Young Men invited.

Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.

MEN'S OWN.

SUNDAY, OCT. 29th, 3 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH, Guy Street,

Speaker—Rev. PRINCIPAL GEORGE, Congregational College.

We expect a profitable as well as an interesting afternoon. Come and bring your friends. All made welcome. 27

EMMANUEL CHURCH,

SUNDAY, October 29, 1899.

Rev. Dr. McCord

OF KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

will preach morning and evening.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH,

(CONGREGATIONAL.)

Cor. Clarke and Western Ave's.

SUNDAY OCT. 29-99.

Third Anniversary of the Opening of the Church Building.

Morning Preacher:—

REV. PRINCIPAL GEORGE.

Evening Preacher:

REV. PROF. CREELMAN.

All are Heartily Invited.

ZION CHURCH

(CONGREGATIONAL)

Corner Mance and Milton Sts.

SUNDAY, OCT. 29.

Morning Theme:—"What it means to Pray the Lord's Prayer."

Evening Text: "I Believe God."

A. MURRMAN, Pastor.

A Cordial Welcome for all.



GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, I.O.O.F.

FUNERAL EMERGENCY.

All members of the local lodges, and visiting members, are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother George Lamb, Past D. D.G.M., from his late residence, 92 Favard street, Point St. Charles, on SUNDAY, Oct. 29th instant, at 2 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

T. J. POTTER, Grand Secretary.



LOYAL STAR OF THE WEST LODGE,

No. 6313 I.O.O.F., M.U.

The members of the above lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late Bro. George Lamb, from his late residence, 92 Favard street, Point St. Charles, on SUNDAY, at 2 p.m. By order of the N.G.,

C. J. WILLIAMS,
Per Secretary.

No Regualia.



FUNERAL NOTICE.

WELLINGTON LODGE, No. 20, I.O.O.F.

The members of the above lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother George Lamb, P.G. Funeral will leave his late residence, No. 92 Favard street, at 2 p.m., on SUNDAY, Oct. 29.

J. W. DICKINSON, N.G.
J. NEWTON, Recording Sec'y.



MOUNT MORIAH LODGE,

No. 38 A.F.A.M. Q.R.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of Bro. George Lamb, to take place, SUNDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 p.m. from his late residence, 92 Favard street.

By order of W.M.

G. W. HARDISTY, Secretary.

No Regalia.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30.

ZION CHURCH

YOUNG FOLKS' GUILD.

A Lecture on

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACING,

—BY—

C. T. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

In Lecture Hall of Above Church

MONDAY, 30th Oct., 1899.

Come one, Come all. Silver Collection.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

Sunday Evening 7.30,

Hereafter 3.30.

Illustrated Lecture on

"THE BATTLE-FIELD."

—BY—

R. G. BOVILLE, M.A.

DIET DISPENSARY.

The Committee of the Diet Dispensary

Will hold

A DONATION PARTY & AFTERNOON TEA

At their Rooms, 97 Osborne Street,

On MONDAY, Oct. 30th, from 4 to 6 p.m.

As no cards will be issued, all friends are cordially invited to accept this invitation.

THE PRIMARY UNION

Meets every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Y.W.C.A. Building. Rev. E. W. HALPENNY, Leader. All Sunday school Teachers are welcome.

Mrs. S. C. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

HALLOWE'EN CONCERT

WINDSOR HALL,

October 31st.

Tickets and plan of Hall at SHAW'S Music Store, 2274 St. Catherine st.

MONTREAL W.C.T.U. (Central)

The Monthly Public Meeting will be held in Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street, on TUESDAY, 31st October, at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Rutherford, Dominion W.C.T.U. President, will address the meeting, and a large attendance of members and friends is hoped for.

A Thankoffering collection in aid of the Dominion Memorial Literature Fund will be taken up.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Mackay Institution

—FOR—

PROTESTANT DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND.

The Annual Meeting of the Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind, will be held at the office of the secretary-treasurer, Room 76, Canada Life Building, 189 St. James street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd November, 1899, at 3 p.m.

By order,

G. DURNFORD, Secretary Treasurer.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Brewery Mission Anniversary Services.

The above Anniversary Services will be held as follows:

TESTIMONY MEETING in Mission Hall, 788 Craig St., SATURDAY EV'G, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Service in Dominion Square Methodist Church on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MASS MEETING in Academy of Music on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 5th. Chair will be taken at 4.15 sharp.

Service in Emmanuel Congregational Church on SUNDAY EV'G, Nov. 5th. Hour will be announced later.

GRAND MASS MEETING in St. James Methodist Church MONDAY EV'G, Nov. 6th. Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

The speaker at these meetings will be

Mrs. E. M. WHITTEMORE

of New York, founder of the **DOOR OF HOPE**, and one of the most widely known, popular and eloquent women in the United States.

Collections and subscriptions in aid of the work of the Old Brewery Mission will be taken in all these meetings.

J. R. DOUGALL, Esq., Chairman.

HARVEST SERVICES.

Harvest thanksgiving services will be held in St. Stephen's Church to-morrow, Oct. 29. The preacher at the morning service will be the Ven. Archdeacon Mills, D.D.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Will be Open To-night, and every Saturday evening, until further notice, The new Piano Warerooms of Layton Bros., 144 Peel street.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

The Famous TISSOT PICTURES

Illustrating the Life, Death and Resurrection of Our

LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST,

(460 Pictures in all),

will be shown in **WINDSOR HALL** *Early in November.*

WATCH THIS COLUMN FOR FUTURE NOTICES.

26

● N.M. 4 ☽ F.Q. 12 **OCTOBER** ○ F.M. 18 ☾ L.Q. 26

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50; 100, $20.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899.

There is something very mysterious about the story told yesterday of a circumspect clergyman having been brought home in a cab seriously injured and unable to give any account of his mishap other than that he remembered being in the act of getting off a car, and a jerk and a fall. How was an elderly gentleman jerked and knocked down while getting off a car? How was he put into a cab and sent home? These are questions which should in the public interest be investigated.

A correspondent has observed that in certain Presbyterian churches the solos and quartettes which are introduced at other services are omitted when the communion day comes round, and he argues that as the higher piety which prevails at that service repels these innovations it is evident that they are felt to be wrong and a concession to the worldliness of those who do not commune. Without dealing with the right and the wrong of such performances as our correspondent deprecates, we think there is another explanation of the difference which he remarks. It is to be found in the conservatism which surrounds all religious observances, and which asserts itself most in connection with those observances which are held most sacred. Of the general fact of conservatism in religious observance, all prevailing forms are proof. The minister's gown is the survival of the ordinary Roman toga; the white tie was the common dress a hundred years ago. So was the coat with the erect collar. People are usually more restive about any change whatever in the communion usages than about other matters in religion. Even in the Church of Rome, with all its gorgeousness of ceremonial, we believe that in the Pope's own chapel for the saying of mass the organ has never been introduced. This conservatism works as much against an observance accounted more religious as against one accounted more worldly. A church which adopted weekly communion, accounting this to be the New Testament usage, gave it up because some of the most devout women in the church could not make up their minds to partake in more than the monthly service, to which they had been brought up.

THE WAR SITUATION.

It is evident from to-day's despatches from London that a more cheerful view of the results of the campaign so far in Natal has taken the place of the gloom which accompanied the disappointment when it was learned that the victory at Glencoe was not as decisive as had been at first supposed. The latest despatches show that if the battle at Glencoe did not result in an utter rout of the Boers it was nevertheless a defeat for them which opened their eyes to the meaning of war against British troops when at work in a regular campaign. The Boer losses were heavy, it is now stated. The Elandslaagte battle was, as first represented, a great blow to the enemy, who lost heavily in killed and wounded, and also lost over two hundred men who were made prisoners. At Reitfontein, too, the Boers suffered heavily, according to latest despatches. In Cape Colony and Bechuanaland the Boer campaign is apparently checked for some cause not yet explained, and both at Kimberley and at Mafeking they have had the worst of every skirmish fought. On Tuesday or Wednesday—accounts differ as to the day—a small force from Kimberley encountered a somewhat larger one of Boers, with the usual result that the Boers would not attempt to stand against a bayonet charge. This failure in actual fighting must result in demoralization. General White's forces at Ladysmith had not up to yesterday marched out against the Orange Free State Boers, but the British cavalry patrol came into contact with them posted in their old position at Reitfontein, on the Ladysmith and Newcastle road, seven miles out. It was conjectured that General White would try to defeat this force, which is of about the same strength as his own, namely, fifteen thousand men, before it could be reinforced by General Joubert's column. But the British forces needed rest, and it is probable that the Boers have had time to join forces, or at least that the Free State forces have been reinforced by General Joubert. In the face of the greater forces of the enemy, the British campaign must for some weeks be a defensive one, though they may repulse the enemy decisively at times. The period during which the Boers have such a great advantage is passing. General Buller will be in Capetown probably on Tuesday, and a week later the first army corps will begin to arrive at the rate of about three to five thousand troops daily.

THE STONE OF DESTINY.

The Scotch are in the habit of boasting that Scotland is not a conquered country. Some months ago we had a bold Scot and his many friends down on us for copying a picture which placed Scotland among the many pillars of Britannia's realm, as though a place of equality with the other parts of the empire was an insult to her. Yet, much as Scotsmen love the honor and glory of Scotland, we are delighted to find that they love truth still more. We had the misfortune to print a paragraph in which the historical stone of Scone was said to have found its way to England with James the First when he came to claim the realm of England as his own. This statement was in defiance of all the history books, at least of those of former days before history was dessicated and presented to poor boys and girls in its bare bones. How the mistake was made we cannot explain. We humbly accept rebuke at the hands of many Scotsmen, and acknowledge that the stone of destiny, as the Anglo-Israelites call it, was carried to England, not as part of a royal flitting, but as a trophy in the triumph of a conqueror, and that it never returned, though it was very soon all that was left to England of Edward's effort to add Scotland to his dominions. There seem to be some people who still regard the existence of this barbarous fetish as a token or collateral evidence of the truth of the legend that Jeremiah took Zedekiah's daughter to Ireland and married her to a native chieftain. This theory of her descent from the decadent monarch of Judah greatly amuses the Queen. The other day when some one sent her a statement of her claim to the throne of David, and announced to her that it was prophesied that a grandson of hers would reign at Jerusalem, she is said to have sent the whole thing on to her grandson, William, who had already been flourishing about Jerusalem in royal robes, for whom a highway had been made to the Mount of Olives, and who is, with much reason, supposed to have further designs on that part of the world. Indeed, the present trip of the Queen's fleet to the Mediterranean is surmised to have something to do with a purpose of keeping all other hands but William's off the eastern shores of the Levant. So the prophecy may not be so far out, after all, even if the sequel does not bear out the theory that it is the English who are the true children of Israel. In making this claim for the English, by the way, the holy stone school of interpretation are only doing what has been done at one time or another for about half of the races under the sun, from the Tinneh Indians of the Arctic circle, who had a champion in a French missionary who lived among them, to the Afghans, who in the full strength of this faith call their children by Bible names. The lost tribes have been found in the Tartar end of China, in the Malay peninsula, and in South Africa. We knew a very well-read man who was sure the Zulus were they.

MANUAL TRAINING.

A correspondent signing 'Observer' speaks of a little Sloid, drawing and modelling and a smattering of chemistry as being the only preparation obtainable in our schools for the life work of a lad looking forward to any of the mechanical arts. He might have added that these things, so far as they are introduced into our school system, have no such purpose as to prepare young people for the life of a mechanic. Indeed, from the point of view of real education, there is no one that needs them less than the prospective handicraftsman. The young mechanic is going to have his physical faculties trained, though no doubt too late, during his apprenticeship at the bench. It is the boy who, after having the powers most closely related to observation and action, and which bring a man into most intimate and actual touch with the world about him, atrophied at school, goes thence into occupations that will not call them forth, who is destined to pass through life bereaved of the best powers of his eyes and hands. Those parents, if any there be, who withdraw their children from school 'because they do not wish them to crowd their brains with things which will be of no use to them,' have a very different idea of what education means from what our educationists have who have given special study to the question of developing the powers of youth. They look upon school as a place to acquire money-making knowledge and judge education by that standard, while the aim of the educationist is to train the faculties of the child and rather fit it to be able to think and do than supply it with a stock of information. With almost contradictory aims it is little wonder that the two powers between which the child finds his early days cast should be found pulling against each other.

We agree, however, very earnestly with our correspondent in his feeling that there is still far too little training for the faculties which he wishes to have developed. Until our own generation, except in teaching writing, the physical powers were ignored in schools altogether. There was not of old, however, the same competitive school strain that there is now, and the boy obtained what the school denied him on the playground, in the farmyard and in the workshop. Even then it was often the boy whose schooling was most irregular who made the largest figure in life. The schools of to-day absorb the whole powers of the pupils, and those things which are left out of the school course are left out of the child's life. Hence the cry is ever stronger that they should be furnished by the school itself with as much method and purpose as it uses in training the other side of man's nature. What has been discovered is that this is not done at the expense of the intellectual training. Far from that, the youth who has his physical powers concurrently developed is able to do much better with his mind than he who has the mind only trained. Giving a fair proportion of his school time to the exercise of these faculties, he will accomplish more with his intellect in the time left. The brain is in intimate connection with the organs of sense and the organs of action, and is in a more healthy, or, as we say, speaking of the brain, a more sane condition when these are allowed normal and healthy operation. All this is, however, aside from the question of technical training. We have in Montreal the best equipment for the highest developments of technical education that any city has but we are almost as far behind others in technical provision for youth of school age. It seems time that, in addition to more manual training in the common schools, we should be making provision for a system of technical schools. Our correspondent's suggestion is that the property of the funds of the Mechanics' Institute be applied to this purpose. That property is, however, heavily mortgaged, and might not yield much.

THE SCHOOL FUND AWARD.

The Province of Quebec has scored a great legal victory by the recent judgment of the arbitrators in the matter of the school fund controversy with the Province of Ontario. In character and importance it more than compensates this province for its former defeat in the matter of the Indian claims. Under the legislation of the old Province of Canada certain lands in the county of Bruce, in Upper Canada, were set aside for the support and maintenance of schools in both Upper and Lower Canada. These lands were granted from time to time to settlers, whose contributions formed the school fund, in which both provinces had rights. The government of the Province of Canada was in the habit of remitting payments, but only in cases where collection would have caused evident hardship. At the time of confederation Ontario naturally became the collector of the sums due, and the government of the new province continued to make remissions, but in a more wholesale manner, and without apparent justification. Students of our methods of practical politics do not need to be informed of the real reasons why a government should not exact payments so due. Suffice it to say that railways were chartered by the province to run through the territory in question, the land was stripped of its lumber and its virgin crops, and as a consequence the joint asset of the two provinces became depreciated to no inconsiderable extent. These facts were actually invoked by Ontario for the purpose of justifying the extensive remissions since confederation, but the arbitrators have held Ontario liable for all losses and deficits which she could not justify as acts of prudent administration. Considerable evidence was made as to the possibility of collecting the sums remitted by Ontario, and it is no exaggeration to say that Quebec's case, which was in the hands of Messrs. Trenholme, Q.C., and Chrysler, Q.C., was the stronger on this question of fact. The amount nominally in question is $230,000, of which Quebec's portion would be $80,000. But the real sum in controversy does not fall short of half a million dollars, by which its treasury will be the richer, at the expense of that of its neighbor. It is to be hoped that the overburdened Quebec taxpayer will derive some benefit from this accession of wealth. The moral effect of the award is scarcely marred by the dissent of Ontario's arbitrator, and Quebec is certainly to be congratulated upon preserving an important part of her patrimony.

'ENGLAND'S GREED.'

The stereotype fulminations of the European Continental journals, as well as of no inconsiderable number of those of the United States, against what is designated as 'England's greed,' meaning thereby the British propensity for territorial acquisition, are so vehement and circumstantial that their readers might well be excused for regarding Great Britain as a sinner above all others in the matter of 'land grabbing.' And yet there is much to be said on the one hand in extenuation of this policy of expansion, and on the other to show that the nations that complain most loudly of it are just those which, although perhaps left behind in the race, have made themselves conspicuous for the very proceeding they condemn in 'perfidious Albion.' Geographical contiguity, or the possession of a powerful auxiliary navy, appears to be the determining element of a successful occupation of new territory, although in this respect Belgium is a striking exception, and, as a matter of fact, the number of states which are in a position to undertake the settlement of new countries is very small indeed. Practically there are only Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States, Holland and Belgium.

Now, in 1830 the area of the British empire was a little less than 7,500,000 square miles. At the present time, exclusive of Egypt and the Soudan, it is about 11,250,000, showing a territorial

gain of over 3,800,000 square miles in nearly seventy years. Until 1884 Germany did not possess a foot of territory outside its domestic boundary; at the present time it claims foreign possessions with an area exceeding 1,000,000 square miles, all acquired within fifteen years. As regards Prussia itself, the nucleus and controlling factor of the German empire, it may be remarked that in 1830 its area did not exceed 100,000 square miles, but it now possesses 134,531, the increase being due to the conquest of Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein and other adjoining and nominally kindred states. In 1830 France possessed only a few very insignificant Asiatic trading stations, some small islands in the Indian Ocean, a few trading factories on the west coast of Africa, some West Indian islands of very limited area and importance, and French Guiana, the whole having an area, at a liberal computation, of not more than 100,000 square miles. At the present time France has colonial possessions with an estimated area of about 3,300,000 square miles, representing a fairly generous expansion in not quite seventy years of 3,00,000 square miles. In 1830 the total area of Russia did not probably exceed 5,000,000 square miles, while at the present time the estimated area, exclusive of the vast but indefinite Manchurian territory recenty appropriated in northern China, is 8,644,100, and this notwithstanding the sale of Alaska to the United States in 1867, which represented a loss of territory of more than 500,000 square miles. It will be seen, therefore, that the great northern state has not failed to expand in a right imperial fashion, and, it may be added, wholly at the expense of its luckless neighbors. In 1830 the area of the United States within the then generally accepted limits was rather less than 2,300,000 square miles. At the present time its total area, with that of its insular possessions, is estimated at 3,581,885. It is fair to point out, however, that a large part of this increased territory is represented by Alaska, obtained, as above stated, by purchase from Russia; the balance has been acquired from Mexico and Spain, as the result of a calculated policy of aggression.

Such, then, in brief, is the record of territorial expansion of the most virulent of the critics of 'England's greed,' and it is certainly not such as to entitle any of them to pose as champions of international self-abnegation. Moreover, when the administrative and commercial methods of other nations in their extra-territorial possessions are contrasted with those of the British, the latter have some right to feel positively virtuous in comparison. In place of the military establishments which are the French substitute for colonization, or the omnipresent, meddlesome police system which passes with the German for the inseparable concomitant of imperial expansion; instead of the protective or prohibitive tariff which obtains with all the nations that have been named, with the exception, of course, of the Belgian Congo Free State, foreign residents in British possessions are, as a rule, on an equal footing with the native-born British citizen, and commerce is thrown open to all comers on equal terms. The 'dog in the manger' policy finds no place in the British system, and, if territory be nominally added to the empire, there is at the same time an implication that there shall be a corresponding advance in the welfare of its native inhabitants, and an open door for all the influences that make for civilization and material prosperity, no matter what may be their source.

THE UNION OF HEARTS.

We have already recorded some striking evidences of the reality and depth of the friendly feeling of the people of the United States toward Great Britain. In the hitherto very strongholds of the Anglophobes—among the poorer peoples of New York and Chicago—there have been signs of a change of heart. Probably the British support of the popular idol of the day, Admiral Dewey, and his friendship for the British has something to do with the friendly feeling in these unexpected quarters. Of the warm feeling of the army and navy of the United States toward the British there is no longer any doubt. At Chicago a few days ago General Anderson at a banquet declared amid great applause:—

We have occasional reminders of the danger of entangling alliances. But alliances need not be entangling. Such alliances should be feared by the weak rather than the strong. And, fortunately, we are no longer weak. There is one alliance we should have, and that is with our British kin, not by treaty, but by mutual understanding and a common policy.

Of how natural and possible this is I saw proof given in Manilla Bay, when the British war vessels took their place on the left of Dewey's line, and between us and another foreign squadron, and the seamen of the two fleets shouted themselves hoarse, showing that they had an instinctive feeling that we were the common heirs of Magna Charta.

I realized it when I was in command in Alaska, where I had no trouble in agreeing on a dividing line of authority with the Dominion official. Great Britain gave us her moral support in our acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines, and it will be a small matter for us as a matter of comity to give a harbor in Alaska.

Great Britain has pre-empted the trade of the Orient. She cannot hold it without we are co-workers. We can seriously injure each other and throw the trade of the Orient into the hands of Germany or Russia. Working together we can make the Pacific Ocean an Anglo-American lake, and establish a commercial zollverein.'

It seems probable that this determination to coöperate with Great Britain in the work of keeping open the trade of Asia to the nations of the world is spreading and becoming stronger as it is becoming plain even to the anti-expansionists that the United States cannot withdraw from the Philippines. Admiral Dewey's declaration to the effect that the Philippine islanders were not fit for self-government has settled that question. That the present Republican administration is inclined to be friendly to Great Britain is past all doubt.

THE WORLD STRUGGLE.

A German admiral has attempted to revive an old idea in a book on 'Sealordship,' lately published in Berlin. His argument is that the United States being in prospect a commercial rival of Great Britain must necessarily be her enemy, and from this he draws the conclusion that it is to the interests of the United States to join hands with Germany in curtailing Great Britain's sea and colonial power. He is also of the opinion that France and Holland should unite with them for the same purpose. In re-vamping this old proposition Admiral Valois has failed to take into proper consideration certain weighty facts which would have sadly damaged his logic. As these facts lie on the surface of all such speculations as he has indulged in, the inference is plain that he ignored them for that very reason, and wrote more to win applause from the Anglophobes than to give a statesmanlike view of the greatest problem in world politics that any man could undertake to elucidate. His work may, therefore, be regarded as merely one more of many which have been written to show how the power of Great Britain could be overthrown. In fact, it is a common thing for men seeking notoriety in France and Germany to write such books, which fall dead as fast as they are published, for the reason we have stated.

Admitting at the start that there is an intense feeling of dislike and fear of Britain predominating the world, the admiral conceals one-half the sentiment. The fear is rather of what Continental writers term Anglo-Saxonism, and that includes the United States. He also forgets to observe that if Great Britain and the United States are commercial rivals, so are Germany and the United States, while the other nations he would include in the incongruous alliance are absolutely without any bond of union other than a common fear of British ascendancy. Each would have infinitely more to lose than it could possibly gain by a quarrel with Great Britain. Then again he has failed to give attention to the demonstrated fact that neither Germany, France nor Holland is a colonizing nation, although each of them has laid hands on vast territories with the hope of rivalling Great Britain in creating colonial empires such as in her case have come spontaneously into being. Not only have they failed as colonists, but they have also failed lamentably in dealing with native and inferior races. The French in Madagascar and Tonkin, the Germans in Africa, and the Dutch in Java are convincing object lessons in this respect. Admiral Valois has also neglected to give due weight to the great fact that Great Britain gladly welcomed the United States into the circle of world powers, because from the highest point of view she recognized, not a rival, but a co-worker and an ally in extending and establishing throughout the new world, now opening to civilization, those ideas and principles which men of British blood planted in America, and which the people of the United States by force of nature and heredity have grandly maintained and seem destined to carry to still greater triumphs.

Apart, however, from these surface illogicalities, the basal proposition on which the book is founded is absurdly untrue and suggests a most hopeless pessimism with regard to the future of the human family on earth. Because two nations are competing for a world-wide commerce that is no reason at all why they should be enemies. It is an error which runs through the whole range of economics that men seem to assume that there is just a given amount of business to be done and of money to be made, and that whatever one man or one nation gets another loses. The very opposite is the fact. The better off one's neighbor is and the more business he does the better customer his neighbors will have. All the nations our author mentions, for instance, as likely allies against Great Britain confess in their published government trade statistics that Great Britain is the best customer each of them has. Nations, no more than individuals, are inclined to quarrel with a good customer. It would take a great deal of argument to convince the United States, for instance, that there was anything to be gained by reducing the purchasing power of a nation which takes six times more American products than it sells to them in return. During the month of August last the balance of trade between the United Kingdom and the United States was thirty-one million dollars. Average that for a year, and an idea will be obtained of what British prosperity means to the United States. As the Cleveland 'Leader' said the other day: 'Great Britain's wealth is one of 'the great sources of our prosperity. We 'have no other customer to be compared 'with Great Britain.' As it is with the United States, so is it with all the rest, more or less. Furthermore, whatever cause other nations may have to look forward to the occultation of their own nationalities by British ascendancy—and one can easily see that such a prospect, if dwelt on, must be galling—the United States has no call to share in any such mortal terror, and as a matter of fact does not share in it. She sees in British ascendancy nothing short of her own. The larger half of the English-speaking people is now in the United States, and she has only to unshackle her trade to have nothing to fear from British supremacy even in that. In fact, whether as a factor of the Anglo-Saxon people or as a distinct integer among the nations, the United States can look forward to a place that envies nobody. She is therefore not in any way likely to take any but a pitying interest in the writhing of writers like Admiral Valois, mainly barking like dogs chained to their kennels. As for other nations, all heart is taken out of any scheme for an alliance against Great Britain by the fact that her tropical colonial system is a free trade one, with an open door to all, so that the commercial interest of each nation against all others is to maintain the British domination.

SITUATION IN SAMOA.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The British commissioner for Samoa, Mr. Eliot, is in receipt of a letter from the British consul at Apia which dispels recent rumors of native agitation. The consul states that the conditions are quiet at Apia and throughout the interior, although it is difficult to say how long this will continue.

SPREAD OF BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 27.—Twelve cases of bubonic plague are now under treatment in the isolation hospital at Santos. One of the patients is a physician. There have been no deaths from the disease since Saturday last.

[For the 'Witness.'

GO.

(To J. A. D.)

Brother in whose breast the martial flame,
That thrill'd the bosoms of your ancient sires,
Burns with an ardor deep as theirs, (tho' fame
Hath kept no record of their deeds and name);
Thou art as eager, when thy flag requires
Men to uphold its honor, far or near,
To hear the call and firmly shut thine ear,
Against all other. Go, we would not quench,
By soft and simple speech, thy brave desire,
Albeit something painful, like a wrench,
Keeps ever stirring deep within our breast;
Yet shall one happy hope our hearts inspire:
That God will shield thee from the deadly fire,—
Or, if His will, shall give thee glorious rest.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

OPPOSITION SET ASIDE.

In the case of Walker et vir vs. W. B. T. Henderson, and H. R. Henderson opposant, and plaintiffs contesting, Judge Curran yesterday maintained the contestation of the opposition on the ground that a judicial sale upon which said opposition was based, was invalidated by irregularities and fraud.

TWO HOTELKEEPERS ASSIGN.

D. O. Frye, hotelkeeper, Lachine, has assigned at the demand of J. O. Dupuis, with liabilities of about $3,500.

G. Forest, hotelkeeper, Montreal, has also assigned at the demand of L. A. Wilson, with liabilities of about $6,000.

NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

In order to give a public test to a new chemical fire extinguisher, the 'Stempel, a small shack was erected on the open part of Dominion square last evening about six o'clock. After it had been lined with shavings and saturated with coal oil it was lighted. When the fire had gained considerable headway a man picked up a small brass cylinder with a hose attached. By turning it upside down a stream was started, which, to the wonder of the spectators, put the fire out in a fraction of a minute. Other tests were equally successful, and the value of the machine as a home fire-extinguisher amply proven. A reel from No. 4 fire station was on hand, and the men were interested spectators.

PRICE OF FURNITURE TO GO UP.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 27.—The announcement is made that all grades of furniture will be advanced ten to twenty percent in price as a result of the efforts of the Grand Rapids Furniture Association. The advance will take effect almost immediately.

AWARDED A MILLION FRANCS.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Oct. 27.—After two and a half years of consideration the Anglo-Colombian Inter-Arbitration Court to-day gave its award in the dispute between the Government of Colombia and Punchard, McTaggart, Lowther & Co., engineers and contractors, for public works respecting the Medellin-Magdalena River Railway. Colombia's claim of 800,000 francs was dismissed and the firm, a London concern, was awarded upwards of a million francs.

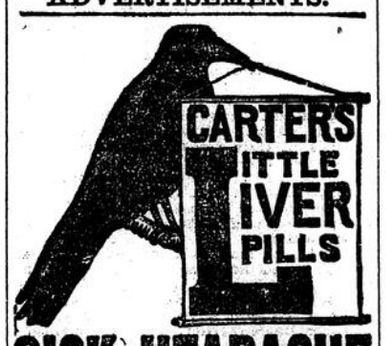
ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE POPULARITY OF
Apollinaris
("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")
is chiefly due to its irreproachable character."
The Times.

"DRINK NOTHING but Natural Mineral Water, such as Apollinaris, free from all vegetable poisons."
Boston Journal

THE ORIGINAL
"MEDICAL HALL"
BELFAST GINGER ALE
May be known by its Blue Label, bearing the maker's name,
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
64 St. Urbain street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE EXHILARATION
obtained from drinking the Carbonated Magi
CALEDONIA WATERS
makes them a perfect substitute for other stimulants.
Sold by best hotels, clubs and grocers everywhere. GURD & Co. Sole Bottlers and Agents, Montreal.

STICK
Your unmounted Photos in Albums with . . .
PASTE
We have CARTER'S, SANFORD'S and others, In Tubes, Bottles and Jars.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS, 1755 & 1757 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

Whole Wheat Flour
For Brown Bread.
BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 Bleury Street.
The original makers of this article.

BICYCLE INSURANCE.
Is your Bicycle insured against being stolen. If not, take out a Policy in The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited.

Furs renovated at the American Fur Store, 27 and 29 St. Lawrence street.

"Bob Wanlock" will recite his Prize Poem, 'A Scots Sang,' on Tuesday Night.

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

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER
Is the very BEST brand to buy and use.
Its components are, beyond cavil, all wholesome and beneficial.
Cook's Friend does not seek to compete with cheap goods, so called, the materials of which may be deleterious to health.
See Trade Mark on every genuine package.
TRADE  MARK

ALL GOOD GROCERS.

Auction Sales.

Benning & Barsalou.
INSOLVENT NOTICE.
BANKRUPT STOCK FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
In the matter of
R. W. WEBB & CO.,
2263 St. Catherine street, Montreal.
We have received instructions from the Curator, Mr. John McD. Hains, to sell by Public Auction, at the store lately occupied by the Insolvents, 2263 St. Catherine street, Montreal, on
MONDAY, Oct. 30th, at 10 o'clock a.m.
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
A well assorted stock of Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Soda Water Fountain and Furnishings, Counters, Show Cases, etc.
Terms—Cash. Purchaser to deposit ten percent at time of sale. Stock can be seen and full information obtained on the premises, or on application to
JOHN McD. HAINS, Curator,
43 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.
Montreal, 18th October, 1899.

32nd ANNUAL SALE.
OVER 7,000 CASES
India Rubber Boots and Shoes, etc.
BY CATALOGUE. AT AUCTION.
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers,
will sell at their salesrooms,
Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, Montreal
ON
THURSDAY, the 9th NOVEMBER,
OVER 7,000 CASES
OF
RUBBERS AND FELT OVERSHOES,
being seconds of this year's production, consisting of
Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Child's Cotton and Wool Lined Rubbers. Ladies' Carnival Button Overshoes. Men's Snow Excluders and Arctics, Pure Gum Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.
Sale without any reserve whatever.
Catalogues mailed on application.
The particular attention of buyers is invited to this very important sale.
Sale at 10 a.m. sharp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Take Cuticura Resolvent
Because it is so pure and wholesome that mothers can give it freely to children of all ages. It cools and cleanses the blood, and is of the greatest value in speedily curing disfiguring, burning, scaly humors, rashes, and irritations, when taken in connection with hot baths of CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients.
Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Baby Rashes," free.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS
110 St. James str eet.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"APENTA"
The Best Natural Laxative Water.
ONE DOSE gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
ORDINARY DOSE, A Wineglassful Before Breakfast.
Its good effects are maintained by smaller and steadily diminishing doses, repeated for successive days.

STEINWAY
The Best Piano in the World.
By Royal appointment the Piano to every Court in Europe. Played upon and eulogized by every modern musical artist of note. In every centre of refinement the Steinway is the Piano chosen by people of means and culture. Wholesale and retail depot for Montreal and the Province of Quebec.
LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine St.

A SCHEME APPROVED

For the Betterment of the Condition of the Poor.

AN INTERESTING MEETING AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Another undenominational conference of leading charitable workers was held yesterday afternoon, at the board room of the Y. M. C. A., with a view to instituting in this city a practical organization for the betterment of the condition of the poorer classes of the city. Mr. George Hague presided, and those present were : The Rev. D. S. Hamilton, secretary; the Revs. J. Paterson, E. McManus, J. Edgar Hill, Canon Dixon, Archdeacon Evans, J. R. Webb, F. H. Gaham, Mr. J. H. Burland, Dr. Reid, Mr. Darlington, and a deputation from the local Council of Women, consisting of Mrs. G. Drummond, Miss Reid, and Mrs. Learmont.

Mr. Hague called upon the secretary to read the recommendations which were adopted at a previous meeting, as follows:—

1. That no new organization be formed for dispensing charity, but that a conference be formed for the purpose of unifying charitable work and for the promotion of interest in the condition of the poor.
2. That the work undertaken be carried out along church lines and that the churches be asked to appoint committees to work in conjunction with the conference.
3. That the ministers of the city be asked to bring the claims of the work amongst the poor before their respective congregations.
4. That we ask for a committee of ladies to co-operate with us in the work.
5. That we commend to wealthy men the opportunity there is for philanthropic work in the erecting of sanitary dwellings for the working classes, which could be secured at a moderate rental.
6. That some effort be made to have existing by-laws enforced and new ones enacted with a view to improving the sanitary condition of the city.
7. That a central bureau be established at which application could be made for work by those seeking employment and in connection with which a wood yard might be carried on.

The chairman expressed his cordial approval of some practical organization which would effectively deal with the poor of Montreal, and at this the third meeting which had been called for the purpose of getting a working force into shape, he was more than pleased to see present Mrs. Drummond and co-delegates of the local National Council of Women, whose co-operation would ensure a speedy solution of this very knotty problem.

The Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill then said that there was a great deal of duplication in charity as dispensed in this city, and he would hail an institution which came to the rescue. He believed that much of the money invested in charity, so-called, was spent in doing harm. An organization carried out along the lines outlined, would cope with a serious evil. During his seventeen years' work in Montreal, he had been impressed with the fact that national societies and public charities, as they existed, were tending to develop a spirit of pauperism. The peculiar location of the city, at the head of ocean navigation, made it the hunting-ground of many tramps and, he believed the curse of the good honest charity was that so-called soft-heartedness, which caused kindly-disposed people to treat a tramp the same as they would an honest citizen, who was out of work. It was no evidence of tenderness to so treat a tramp. If charity could be systematized, the tramp could be starved out and compelled to work if the work was available. He was of the opinion that 25 percent of the charity dispensed in Montreal was wasted.

Mr. Burland, of the House of Refuge, expressed his approval of Dr. Hill's observations, and favored, systematized charity.

The Rev. John Patterson pointed out the danger of dealing indiscriminately with the class of people called tramps. He did not think that those who were regularly helped by national societies were to be put in that class. He recalled the days in Montreal when a band of workers had tried hard to maintain a scheme for systematizing charity, which was very much similar to the one now under consideration, and the chief hindrance to its success was the lack of paid workers.

The Rev. Mr. McManus blamed the kindheartedness of the ladies of houses for this regular giving to tramps. He favored the organization proposed.

The Rev. Canon Dixon expressed great hope for the proposed body, and pointed out that it must be practical, and unless a pastor or other person could say to a man, 'go to such and such an address and you will find work and you will be paid for it,' there was an element of unkindness in refusing to help any one who was really hungry or in want. He did not believe that 25 percent of the charity of Montreal was wasted, and he was in a position to know, for he had worked among the poor for a good many years. He was glad to know that the ladies were going to co-operate in the new work, and they might be sure of his hearty assistance.

A NEW SCHEME.

Mrs. Drummond then submitted the following scheme, first pointing out that a circular had been drawn up, outlining the scheme they proposed to adopt. This circular, which she explained was still in a rough form, Mrs. Drummond read to the meeting. It was proposed to distribute this circular amongst the wealthy people of Montreal, coupled with a letter soliciting aid. The circular, which is self-explanatory, read as follows:—

It is proposed to establish a charity organization society in Montreal, in the interests of the economy and right direction of relief.

The need of such regulation has long been felt.

The system known of 'charity organization' is entirely distinct from all questions of religion and race—and as such is eminently suited to this mixed community. It has proved adaptable and efficient in cities of America, Europe and Australia. Its characteristic features are:—

1. Co-operation.
2. Investigation and registration.
3. Friendly visiting.
4. Conference.

1. Co operation—

The Charity Organization Society does not dispense alms in any form. Its work is to co-ordinate and simplify the work of existing charitable societies, and of individuals, and thus to reach relief more effectual, while preventing its duplication. It dictates to none, but is servant to all, and complimentary to all, with a view to their concurrent and efficient action.

2. Investigation and registration—

By means of a central office with a general secretary or paid agent, it maintains a system of enquiry, and of registration, whereby information regarding the needy poor is placed at the service of those asking it for charitable purposes. This information is so safeguarded that no confidence is violated;

3. Friendly visiting—

The society seeks to enlist a large body of volunteer visitors—whose office it is to keep in touch, individually, with a few families in their respective districts;

4. Conference—

The members of the society constitute a 'conference of charities,' which holds meetings for the discussion of methods and the promotion of harmony and solidarity;

Membership—

The society may be composed of annual members and life members (i.e subscribers), and of friendly visitors, also of ex-officio members—such as the Mayor, Recorder, a representative from each church and charitable agency, etc. Its management is vested in a central representative committee;

Support—

The expenses include the salary of a competent agent—and the rent of a room with the expenses incidental thereto. This necessary outlay may be best met by a large number of small annual subscriptions.

Benefits—The charges of the 'Charity Organization Society' to the community are slight. Its benefits accrue to all. To instance only a few of these benefits;

The charitable agency or individual may apply to its agent for reliable information about applicants for relief.

May, when unable to help such cases, refer them to the agent, who will deal with them as circumstances direct, in some cases referring the applicant to the proper source of relief, in others facilitating his getting employment, or, failing these, reporting his case to the special (if need be, the urgent) consideration of the society's officers or committee.

May consult its employment registers when there is work to be done outside the province of domestic service.

To the poor the society offers a free register for employment, and the certainty that genuine distress will not go unrelieved.

Its beneficent results are traceable wherever it has been sufficiently long in operation, in the better condition of the industrious poor, and the gradual redemption of the shiftless and the miserable.

The one thing necessary for the successful working of such a society is that it should have the co-operation of the whole community, that all should make use of it, and that all who can should become members of it, by subscribing small yearly sums of $1 and upwards for its support.

THE SCHEME APPROVED.

The scheme outlined by Mrs. Drummond was received with much favor, and the meeting finally resolved to adopt her suggestion, and distribute the circular amongst the citizens of Montreal.

The Rev. Archdeacon Evans described fully the methods adopted by the Church of England in dealing with the poor and endorsed Mrs. Drummond.

Dr. Reid, pointed out that there was much poverty which doctors would be able to find out for this bureau, and sanitation would work with the scheme.

It was further resolved to appoint a committee to wait upon Mgr. Bruchesi and solicit the co-operation of the Roman Catholic element in the community.

This practically concluded yesterday's meeting, the formation of an employment bureau being left over until the next meeting, which will take place next Friday.

THE LATE HON. PETER MITCHELL.

The remains of the late Hon. Mr. Mitchell were removed last evening for interment at Newcastle, N.B. Very few persons were present. Following the hearse were two cabs in which were Mr. G. Watt, nephew of the deceased; Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Dr. Robb, Mr. Thomas Griffin, of Miramichi ; Mr. T. D. Adams, of Bathurst, and Mr. Dowling, of the Windsor Hotel. A few other friends arrived at the Grand Trunk station before the train left. Funeral ceremonies will be held when the remains reach Newcastle.

MR. REXFORD ON 'FATHER SOL.'

Last evening the Rev. E. I. Rexford, rector of the High Schools, gave an illustrated lecture entitled 'Father Sol and his family' in the assembly hall of Dufferin School, 94 St. Urbain street. The Ven. Archdeacon Evans presided. The subject of astronomy is a very popular one with both young and old, and in Mr. Rexford's able hands it became very interesting and instructive to all. The lucid explanations of the many beautiful slides shown made the subject so intelligible that the children present were able to get such a grasp of the subject as few older people have. A song by Miss Osgood and a piano solo by Miss Rowe delighted the audience. The evening was also enlivened by two patriotic choruses by the pupils of the school.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING,

The usual gospel temperance meeting will be held in York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, near Drummond, at 8.30 to-morrow evening. The Rev. T. J. Mansell, of Dominion Square Methodist Church, will speak, and a special choir will lead the singing. A hearty welcome is extended to all.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Thibet Collarettes in the latest styles at the American Fur Store, 27 and 29 St. Lawrence street.

M. S. R. STATEMENT.

Some Dissatisfaction Because of Small Net Increase.

LIKELY TO BE EXPRESSED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING ON THURSDAY NEXT.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Street Railway Company, which takes place on Thursday next, Nov. 2, is not expected to be such a 'happy family' gathering as some past annual meetings have been. It appears that the annual statement which will be received by shareholders on Monday only shows, compared with last year, a net increase of about $29,000, and the shareholders are 'kicking' because this is not larger and because there is no sign of the dividend being increased, in spite of the increase in gross earnings. If several of the prominent shareholders fulfil their present intentions, the whole system of the company's bookkeeping is likely to be attacked, especial objection obtaining to some of the charges to revenue, which it is considered ought to be charged to capital account. The gross receipts for the past three years have been as follows :—

1897	$1,342,367.78
1898	1,471.939.65
1899 about	1,600,000

Thus the gross receipts for 1898 were $129,571.87, or 9.65 percent more than for 1897, and the gross receipts for 1899 are about $128,000, or about 8.7 percent more than for 1898.

McGIBBON INQUIRY.

THE PARK RANGER SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

The Parks and Ferries Committee continued the investigation into the charges against Mr. William McGibbon yesterday afternoon. Over a dozen witnesses were on hand but it took four hours to examine four of them and then the committe decided to adjourn for a week.

Ex-Ald. Cunningham was the first witness examined. He frequently visited the park and saw Mr. McGibbon, who he considered discharged his duties in a very efficient manner. From what he saw in the papers he was of the opinion that an injustice was being done Mr. McGibbon and that he was the subject of a cruel persecution. He therefore came forward as a citizen voluntarily to tell what he knew of Mr. McGibbon.

Mr. Courville, a park employee, considered Mr. McGibbons personal habits satisfactory and had never seen him ill-using the employees. Similar evidence was given by Ferdinand Bianze, a road employee.

Mr. McGibbon being called said he had been connected with the park for twenty-six years. He was not a teetotaller, but never allowed liquor to interfere with his duties on the park. He had never abused any of the employees or insulted visitors. If he were to close his eyes to everything that went on in the park it would not be fit for respectable people to go to. The oats consumed by his pony during the winter were paid for by himself with the exception of about two bags, and the city had had the use of his horse free for five years. Favors had been exchanged with the Incline Railway Company, but he considered the city had got more than had been given in this way. He bore no ill-will against any of the employees, but the demeanor of some of them towards him had changed since the comencement of the investigation. They seemed to be more independent. Some flowers had been sent to Mr. McClanaghan, of the restaurant, he thought for the purpose of beautifying it. When he found they had gone from the restaurant he spoke to Mr. McClanaghan about it. He thought he had acted according to the committee's instructions in regard to the wages of the employees. They had never complained to him about that. If oats had been fed to his ponies last spring it was done by an employee who had not told him about it.

Witness produced receipted accounts for feed purchased last winter and the secretary was instructed to get copies of the corresponding invoices from the dealers. Witness had taken a gus from a man who was hunting on the park. He did not know his name or address, and the gun had not been returned.

The enquete will be resumed next Friday

SENATOR SULLIVAN ILL.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 28.—Senator Sullivan is seriously ill. He has been confined to his bed for the past week.

A LONG RIDE.

NEW YORK MESSENGER BOY'S INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

With bronzed face and well-worn uniform, Albert V. Roe, a New York postal telegraph messenger boy, attracted some attention at the head offices of the C. P. R. telegraph company this morning. He had just arrived from San Francisco where he had gone on a bicycle tour from New York. He said he left New York on this trip at the request of his employers, who paid all his expenses both ways. He returned via the C. P. R., and was delighted with the journey. He wore the telegraph cap with the number 574 on an aluminum badge across the front, all the time. He has only one arm and his wheel has no handle-bars excepting a small cross about four inches long. He was to have travelled with an automobile, but it collapsed at Cleveland.

Albert has an ingenuous manner, and said he did not care for those western papers quoting him as having his interview in the Bowery dialect of 'dis and dose and dat.' The western newspaper writer had an idea that because he was a New York messenger boy that he must use slang. Some thrilling tales were told of prairie wolves helping his pace along lonely roads, but he said he had made no record, considering it took him from July 23 to Oct. 3, to make the trip. He expected to return to New York to-night or to-morrow.

IRELAND PROSPEROUS.

MR. B. J. COGHLIN RETURNS FROM HIS TRIP TO EUROPE.

Mr. B. J. Coghlin, the well-known manufacturers' and shipping agent, returned from a trip to the Old Country, states that everything is in a condition of the utmost prosperity. In England it would seem that every man, woman and child is in comfortable circumstances ; every class of business is brisk, and the iron and steel industry is still inflated, although Mr. Coghlin looks for a reaction before long. America has been selling to England, but that was only possible, according to Mr. Coghlin, because wages had been greatly lowered in the United States.

A visit was paid by Mr. and Mrs. Coghlin to Ireland, their native land, and much of interest was noted there. The farmers, Mr. Coghlin found, were exceedingly prosperous, and he advised all who spoke to him on the subject of emigration to remain where they were, although he added that Canada would give all who came out a royal welcome. The new County Council bill was in operation, and was speedily educating the people in the principles of self-government. In fact, the new law meant home rule, practically speaking. The people were understanding their responsibilities under the law, and in a very short time would be able to cary out the administration of all just laws. Emigration had not altogether ceased, but when even the farmers of Galway were rich there was little inducement for the people to leave.

Mr. Coghlin found in Ireland that the people were tired of so many political factions, and desired a union of feeling and sentiment.

MARKETS AND ABATTOIRS.

CIVIC FINANCE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS THEM.

At the meeting of the civic Finance Committee yesterday Messrs. William Strachan and G. N. Ducharme, representing the Abattoir Company, and Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk, were in attendance, Ald. Beausoleil explained that the city should give them a definite answer as to what it intends doing with regard to the cattle markets. It was suggested either to remove the cattle markets from Point St. Charles and the East End or to break the present agreement. Ald. Beausoleil thought the last alternative should be adopted, as the city would make an immense profit by collecting the fees on cattle. Mr. Wainwright was in favor of the cattle market remaining at Point St. Charles. Mr. Ducharme declared that the East End Abattoir was in first-class condition, and that they were ready to accommodate all the cattle offered. It was decided to refer the matter to the city attorneys.

His Worship the Mayor, who was also present, strongly supported the report from the Fire Committee, asking for $350 for repairs to No. 7 fire station. Ald. Beausoleil thought that the committee which superintended the building of the station should be held responsible for the present condition of affairs there. After considerable discussion the committee unanimously concurred in the report.

A ROMANCE OF THE 'SCOTSMAN.'

Hespeler, Ont., Oct. 28.—The wrecking of the SS. 'Scotsman' on the coast of Belle Isle on the morning of Sept. 22 was the means of creating a romance. Among the passengers on the steamer were Henry Swarty, a German bound for the United States, and Edith Davis, a young English lady bound for Hespeler. During the terrible scene that followed the wrecking of the boat Swarty saved Miss Davis's life twice at the risk of losing his own. Instead of going on to the United States the gallant German accompanied Miss Davis to Hespeler, and at four o'clock to-day they are to be married.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEEF. REDUCED PRICES, CHOICEST QUALITY, AT OUR SEVEN STORES.

THE LAING PACKING AND PROVISION CO., Limited.

The best of workmanship guaranteed in all fur goods at the American Fur Store. 27 and 29 St. Lawrence street.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

A young man named Walter McGlashan, a former clerk for the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, of this city, was arrested yesterday charged with the theft of $300 from the company. He disappeared a couple of months ago, it is said, with $600 in cash and notes which he was to have deposited in the bank. The notes, making half the amount, were returned by letter, but as the money was not returned the arrest was made.

McGlashan appeared before Magistrate Lafontaine this morning, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

The arrest was made by Detective James Douglas, of the Thiel Detective Service.

WINTER GOODS.

Messrs. Benning & Barsalou are to sell at their salesrooms on Thursday, Nov. 9, seven thousand cases of rubbers and felt overshoes. Snow excluders and arctics are among the items, the whole of which are named in the catalogue.

MUSICAL SERVICE.

A tenor solo is amongst the special selections which will be rendered in the musical service at the Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church on Sunday night.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. John Kerr, of Gilmour street, Ottawa, is visiting Mrs. H. J. Ross, Belmont Place, Westmount.

The Hon. Mr. H. Archambault, attorney-general, has gone to New York, for a few days.

Mr. Louis Herbette left yesterday for Toronto, where he will be the guest of the Foresters. Leaving the Queen City, he will visit Niagara Falls.

PROGRESSIVE JOURNALISM.

The 'Patrie' announces that its ever increasing circulation has rendered it necessary to still increase its facilities, and that Mr. L. J. Tarte has just returned from Chicago, where he went to complete the arrangements for the purchase of a new press of the most improved style, which will be ready for work in the 'Patrie' offices about January next.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

The following are additional subscriptions:—

George Gillespie	$10
James Fife	10
Soldiers' Friend	3
Arthur F. Gault	3
Mrs. Arthur Birks	2
Mrs. Thos. McDougall	2
H. Irwin	2
Mrs. A. L. Smith	1
Mrs. James Postie	1
Mrs. Monk	1
A. T. Walsh	1
Sister of a Soldier	1
C. Forland	75c
C. H.	50c
A Friend	50c
Mrs. Douglas	50c
Douglas Weir	50c
Mrs. James Mitchell	50c
A Friend	50c
Guarantee Company of North America	$100
J. Rawlings	25
Charles Cassils	20
George Gillespie	10
Henry Morton	5
C. H. McFarlane	5
Arthur F. Gault	3
Mrs. G. F. Burnett	2

The secretary of the Soldiers' Wives' League has been too busy for the past few days to acknowledge donations, but will publish a complete list next week. In the meantime she begs to thank the donors most heartily on behalf of the league.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Elder Dempster & Co. R.M.S. Etolia, from Bristol, arrived at Matane light inward to-day at 7.40 a.m.

The Leyland line SS. Virginian from Montreal to Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

SS. CAMBROMAN'S PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Dominion line SS. Cambroman sailed this morning for Liverpool with a full general cargo and the following list of saloon passengers:—Mr. A. E. Atkinson, Toronto; Mr. S. Atkinson, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. John Brown, Islip, Eng.; Mr. H. C. Boothby, Montreal; Mr. H. R. H. Bloxan, Master Basil Bloxan, Virden, Man.; Miss Brown, New York; Mr. J. S. Cookson, Montreal; Mr. J. Chesnell Egan, Calgary, N.W.T.; Miss F. L. Enderby, Toronto ; Mrs. John Fair, Montreal; Mr. Arch. Inglis, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. C. V. Keeting, Montreal; Mrs. Dudley Mills, Mrs. Herbert Manton, Quebec; Mr. J. Edgar Paterson, Edinburgh, Scot ; Miss Rankin, Montreal, Que.; Mr. A. W. G. Robertson, Delny, Scot.; Mr. A. Bradley Rooke, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. R. R. Racey, Liverpool; Mrs. Severn, Brighton ; Lieut. G. F. Smith, London; Mr. Wm. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Montreal; Mr. C. Drummond Worge, Victoria; Mr. Walter White, Liverpool.

IRON ORE BOOM.

Cleveland, Oct. 27.—Contracts entered into and pending indicate that an effort will be made next year to carry down the lakes and by boat 17,798,000 tons of iron ore, which is far in excess of anything yet attempted. The vessels necessary for this are being engaged. As the total shipments of all the commodities down the lakes this year has been about 18,000,000 tons, there is every prospect that the shippers of grain and lumber will be compelled to use the railways.

SUSPENSION OF CAPTAIN WATKINS.

New York, Oct. 27.—Capt. Geo. H. Starbuck, United States supervising inspector of steam vessels, has modified the order of the local board of inspectors in suspending the license of Captain Watkins, of the American line steamship Paris for two years, because of his running that vessel on the rocks near the Manacles, off the coast of Cornwall, on May 21 last. The ruling of the supervising inspector suspends the license of Capt. Watkins for six months, dating from yesterday, Oct. 26.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may readily be obtained from them direct.

Canadian Patents.—Furnace, J. A. Snyder; heating apparatus, A. Smith; hot air furnace, T. L. Maude; hot air furnace, J. Booker ; medicine heater, T. P. Shaw ; cutter for binder, L. M. Jones; automatic shoe lacing device, E. F. Spencer; culinary pots and covers, M. McKinnon; land scrubbers and stump extractors, H. A. Fraser; acetylene gas generator, T. H. Cliff and G. Cliff; disc harrow, Massey Harris Co., J. Clokey; combined harvester and thresher, F. Peacock; fenders, P. C. Ogilvie; last for making shoes, C. F. Puier.

American Patents.—Bach pedaling brake, R. S. Anderson; drill, H. Aylmer; ensilage cutter, O. E. Bray; wire fence machine, A. H. Cook; hook and eye, I. P. Doolittle; drain ditching plough, N. L. Gobeille; cutting bar for mowing machine, J. B. Hill; service box for service pipes, J. O. A. Laforest; extension ladder, J. Lavoie and J. F. Chazotte; paper file, C. E. Mounteford ; bottle-filling machine, W. Murchison.

Financial.

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

EDWARD L. BOND,
CHIEF AGENT IN CANADA
—FOR—
BRITISH and UNITED STATES OFFICES,
—INSURING—
MARINE, FIRE, ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS.
30 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

C. H. WALTERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
3 St. Sacrament Street.
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Bonds and Debentures Negotiated.

MEMBERS OF MONTREAL MINING EXCHANGE.
J. B. PICKEN & CO.
BANKERS and BROKERS,
124 St. James St.
MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?
BUY OR SELL
Mining Stocks on Commission.
A. W. MORRIS,
Member Mining Exchange,
CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
Telephone 1492. MONTREAL.

A Business Corner Lot In Westmount.

A fine building lot, about 80 feet front, at corner of St. Catherine street and Metcalfe avenue, will be sold at a very low price, if sale is closed quickly.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Positive Sale To Close an Estate

The four houses on Shuter street belonging to the ESTATE W. B. HAMILTON will be sold BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 181 St. James street. Particulars Later.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.
W. M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, COLLIES, PUPS, Sable and white, standard bred. Address No. 2112 Notre Dame street. 28

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; City references; small family. Apply at 247 Greene avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, WORKING HOUSEKEEPER and maid, mother and daughter preferred to take charge of bachelor quarters. Address by letter, L.M. 25, 'Witness' Office, stating references and wages expected.

WANTED, POSITION BY Experienced housekeeper; very best of references. Apply X.C. 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GOLD GILDERS; STANDARD wages. Apply to W. H. HOPE, No. 2255 St. Catherine street.

SOME WAR DITTIES.

[For the 'Witness.'

'REMEMBER MAJUBA!'

To the Second Six Hundred.*

'Remember Majuba! — brave British hearts,
For the Anglo-Saxon race,
From the green earth's nearest and farthest parts
Has turned its single face
To the little, loyal South African town
Where another six hundred waits
To meet, with steady, defiant frown,
The boorish hordes at the gates.

'Remember Majuba!'—the cry goes forth
From the East to the Farthest West,
From the quivering South to the patient North,
From every Saxon breast;
It echoes in each American heart
That recalls Manilla Bay:
Seas can't keep the Saxon lines apart—
We stand for one cause to-day.

'Remember Majuba!' — remember it well.
Ay, leave in your conquering path
Not one of Oom Paul's serfs to tell
The story of Saxon wrath.
Stand fast, Six Hundred—fight to the death!
Give each dull Boer his fill.
Old England wakes—earth holds its breath—
Remember Majuba Hill!

F. COURTNEY BARBER.

*The battle cry of the British garrison of six hundred at Mafeking is reported to be 'Remember Majuba!'

[For the 'Witness.'

WAR.

The battle cry is sounding,
And forth to the war men go,
From comforts and peace surrounding
To danger, distress and woe.
To horrors of death appalling
They march and we say, 'God-speed!'
For they answer their country's calling
In the hour of her direst need.

They murmur not, nor dally,
But volunteer over the world;
Around the standard they rally
To keep it aloft unfurled.
For banner and Queen and nation
They fight, for their country's good,
Glory, promotion or station,
For Britain as Britons should.

But what of the other story,—
The suffering, the dead, the loss,
Dark shadow of war's great glory,
Her Crown is the nation's cross.
Sons, husbands, fathers and brothers,
Whom vict'ry can ne'er restore,
The weeping of wives and mothers
For those who return no more.

The love of freedom inspiring,
For boundary of land, or fame,
Nation on nation firing
To slaughter, despoil or maim.
May God, in His grace abounding,
Heal hearts that grow sad and sore.
Soon the noise of the battle sounding
Be heard in our land no more.

KATHERINE A. CLARKE.

Toronto.

[For the 'Witness.'

BOUND YET FREE.

Beside a running mountain stream
A poplar tall and fair,
Held rule supreme, and none around
Might her high office share;
For e'en the roaring waters owned
That she was empress there;—
And right across the rolling stream
Her graceful shadow threw
To where upon the other bank
An offshoot poplar grew,
Whose roots were intertwined with hers,
That nought could part the two.

Now, like the poplar, Britain stands,
And she is ocean's queen,
How proudly does she bear the name,
And rightly, too, I ween,
While proud are we and close we cling,
Though waters roll between;
So we who grow from out her roots
Will cling to her through all;—
Should need arise, Britannia knows
We'd follow at her call,
Resolved to stand as Britain stands!
To fall, could Britain fall.

ETHELWYN.

THE UNITED EMPIRE.

(A song for Canadian Volunteers.)

Tommy Atkins is a jolly kind of chum,
And we're mighty glad to tell him we will come,
And he'll greet us with a smile,
As we join the rank and file,
And we'll knock his blooming foemen deaf and dumb.

Chorus—

Tommy Atkins is our comrade, don't you see!
And we'll fight for Queen and Country same as he,
And he'll greet us with a smile,
As we join the rank and file,
To fight for Queen and Country, same as he.
Don't you see!
To fight for Queen and Country same as he.

The enemy are good shots—so they say—
But we think that we can match them any day.
If they pop us on the sly,
We will shell them where they lie,
When our howitzers and guns begin to play

Chorus—

Our boys are full of fight and want to go
And we've sent across the sea to tell them so,
We will do the best we can,
And we're ready to a man,
To join the force and strike a stunning blow.

Chorus—

We will fight with Tommy Atkins side by side,
And we'll let him see our mettle, if we're tried.
And if some of us should stay,
You must wipe your tears away,
And remember 'twas for Empire that we died.

Chorus—

The troops from Australasia we shall see,
They will fight with Tommy Atkins same as we.
And he'll smile a smile most bland,
As we come from every land
To fight for Queen and Country same as he.

Chorus—

Three cheers for Britain's forces! Land and Sea!
For they fight for Queen and Country same as we,
As her banner is unfurled
Everywhere around the world,
She will fight for equal rights and liberty.

Chorus—

ROBERT AWDE.

Toronto, Oct. 14.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Arnprior, Ont., Oct. 25.—It is stated on good authority that the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will build a new station at Arnprior in near future.

The Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., B.D., who for the past ten years has been pastor of Dumbarton and Melville Presbyterian churches has received and accepted an unanimous call from the Kemptville Presbyterian Church.

It is reported that wolves are becoming numerous north and east of North Bay. It is said that while a boy named Thibault was out hunting on Saturday wolves got on his track, about six miles from North Bay, but they were turned off by the appearance of other parties. It is also stated that one of the canal survey parties had to break up camp and move below Trout Lake on account of the revenous animals.

An effort is being made to organize a stock company in Almonte to build a large curling and skating rink. 'The Almonte Rink Company, Limited' is the name. The capital is $6,000, the shares being at $100 each.

The North Lanark Agricultural Society intends to make some further improvements in its grounds at Almonte this fall. A portion of the grounds which have been low and wet will be filled up and underdrained.

The Perth Creamery Company has closed a contract with the Canadian Supply Company of Montreal for a first-class butter plant to be placed in their factory, and to be in order and ready to make butter by Nov. 1 next.

The circumstances which led up to the death of Allie Mills, aged 8 years, at Eganville, last week, have elicited many expressions of regret. It is supposed that he received an injury to his head about ten days ago while at play with companions. This brought on a stroke of paralysis and despite the endeavors of physicians and careful nursing the patient rapidly grew worse. He was a son of Mrs. George Mills, of Foster station, Que., but had been living with his grandmother in Eganville.

The body of a young woman named Mary McCabe, daughter of John McCabe, of Oxford, was found in the Rideau river, near Merrickville, County Lanark, on Tuesday last. She had been visiting a friend in that neighborhood and had left for home a few days previous. Nothing was heard of her whereabouts until the finding of her body in the river.

The large sawmill belonging to and operated by Mr. William Kaddatz, at Sebastopol, County Renfrew, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday night last. How the fire originated is not known. The loss, which is in the neighborhood of $2,000, is said to be partly covered by insurance.

The Methodists of Cobden, County Renfrew, have decided to erect a new church at a cost of about $8,000. Plans and specifications are in the hands of the board and the contract for the building of the edifice will soon be let.

MRS. J. K. BARNEY'S WORK.

An English magazine, 'Worship and Work,' has the following concerning Mrs. Barney's work in England a few months ago:

'Of the addresses which Mrs. Barney gave much might be said. They were so full of earnest, living power, and so crowded with the rich result of her own wonderful experience, that they need no word of praise. Few of us are likely ever to hear Mrs. Barney again, but many, if not all, are glad to have had such an opportunity.

'Possibly the most vivid impression which remains is that left by the address on "Snap Shots of My-Round-the-World Mission." It was a most wonderful story, beautifully told, with many a flash of humor and many tender passages, but all of it alike, full of human mother love and pity, well equipped with common sense and courage. It was like another chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and we could easily imagine that there had come back to life, "Phebe, deaconness of the Church at Cenchrea, a succourer of many."'

JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE.

Rabbi De Sola will address the Jewish Lads' Brigade at a special service in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Stanley street above St. Catherine street, on Sunday afternoon at a quarter before four o'clock. It will be the Brigade's first attendance at a church parade.

Pupils Wanted.

MCNTREAL BUSINESS SCHOOL, No. 11 Guilbault street. Thorough business course, including shorthand, both languages, typewriting, bookkeeping, correspondence, arithmetic, mathematics, English branches, French, Latin, Greek, and piano. Backward pupils pushed on. Individual and private tuition. J. J. CONOLLY, Principal.

PARLEZ FRANCAIS—YOU Cannot Learn in a large crowded class; my classes are small and well selected. The language used at each lesson, but always commensuate with pupil's progress. Principles clearly explained, the verbs made easy, and commanded like the multiplication table. When the pupil can once read fluently, he holds the key to the literature and to the practical application of the language for all business or domestic use. Teacher is author of an appendix to Fasquelle's French Course, and holds certificate from the College Francois 1er, Angouleme, France. Address, PARIS, 'Witness' Office. See advertisement in 'Star. 28

WANTED, BY FRENCH AUTHOR, Teacher of 20 years' experience, with highest references, few pupils for French. Apply to GARAND, TERROUX & CO., Bankers, 116 St. James street. 25

Property.

TO THE FRONT!

The Amherst Park Land Company

will offer for sale during the month of November, a limited number of very desirable LOTS in

AMHERST PARK

At the extraordinary low prices of

$70, $75, $80, $85, $90 and $100

On liberal terms and conditions to suit every one

Salubrious Locality and Perfect Titles.

CLOSE TO CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND ELECTRIC CARS.

Higher priced Lots sold with the equivalent of a

FREE LIFE INSURANCE.

Call at Head Office for particulars or take the St. Denis and St. Henry Cars to the office on the grounds, corner of Boyer and Hughes Streets, where our Agents will be daily to receive visitors.

Head Office - 145 St. James Street.

GOOD SAND FOR SALE. TELEPHONE MAIN, 2618.

C. C. E. BOUTHILLIER, Sec.-Treas.

To Let.

TO LET, STORE, 6 Victoria, street, stone-front store, near St. Catherine street; hot water heating; good stand for any business. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. 28

TO LET, 255 Clarke avenue, Stone front house of 8 rooms, on one of the best avenues in Westmount; renovated throughout; new plumbing and heating. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. 28

TO LET, 213B BLEURY, 5 Rooms; 28 Balmoral, 5 rooms; in good order and central. JOHN BURRELL, 185 St. James street 28

TO LET, 347A ST. LAWRENCE, LARGE dwelling in good order. JOHN BURRELL, 185 St. James street.

SHOP TO LET, 1025 St. James street, suitable for dry goods, millinery, shoes, and a very good stand for a furrier; no other in the locality; rent low. 1025 St. James street.

TO LET, HOUSE 570 CADIEUX STREET, cheap from now till 1st May, 11 rooms, first-class condition; bath and w.c. Apply J. J. MURPHY, 24 Plateau street. 17

TO LET, STORE IN COUNTRY VILLAGE with stock for sale; business of $2,000 to $15,000, has been done, and can be increased with capital of $3,000; cash trade mostly, or short credit, as large portion of customers are mechanics earning big wages. Address BUSINESS, 'Witness' Office. 25

TO LET, 450 VICTORIA AVENUE, CHESterfield Cottage, detached, eight rooms, bath and closet, wash tubs, cemented cellar, hot and cold water, painted, grained and papered, and electric lights; all up-to-date, in first class style; twenty-five dollars a month (large yard). Also, four cottages for sale on Albert Place, seven rooms, b. and c., wash tubs, cemented cellar, hot and cold water, electric lights; very neat and substantial, with long terms for payment. THOS. C. BULMER, 530 Cote St. Antoine Road. 24

TO LET, SUPERIOR UPPER DWELLING, 194 Mountain street, hot water heating, and in perfect order. Apply 194 Mountain street. 24

AMUSEMENT ROOM OR LODGE ROOM, several nights to let by the year, or to 1st May; newly painted and tinted. Apply to the Caretaker, 2204 St. Catherine street, opposite English Cathedral. 27

TO LET, FLAT OF Six Rooms, Cheap for the winter. Apply 90B Selby street, Westmount.

TO LET, NO. 20 ST. MATTHEW STREET, modern Cottage, hardwood finish; newly papered; four bedrooms; heated by Daisy furnace. Apply WM. RUTHERFORD, 85 Atwater. Tel. 8154. 25

TWO-STORY BUILDING, FORTIFICATION Lane and St. Peter street, to let, suitable for Plumber, etc. Alterations to suit tenant. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 6

'HOUSE TO LET' PLACARDS IN MANY styles; also lease forms, etc., for sale at the 'Witness' Office. 24

HOUSES TO LET

Furnished and Unfurnished.

Choice Locations.

Moderate Rents.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET

Two flats, size 40 x 40 feet each, heated, suitable for light manufacturing purposes, situated on St. Peter street, between Craig and St. James streets.

Apply at 'Witness' Office.

FACTORY TO LET.

Two Flats. Good Cellar. Good Light. Suitable for light manufacturing. Apply to

639 Lagauchetiere St.

Lost, Strayed and Found

LOST, VALUABLE COLLIE DOG ON Thanksgiving Day; had Westmount license on collar. Apply at Westmount Police station. 28

Wanted.

WANTED, PART 39 OF PICTURESQUE Canada, published by James Clarke, New York. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 14

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions; Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Post-Office Box 423, formerly of 569 Craig street. 3

'Witness' Office

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST and Humorist, open for concert engagements throughout Canada. For terms address Montreal Entertainment Bureau, 2354 St. Catherine street. Tel. up 2471. 14

MONTREAL

ENTERTAINMENT BUREAU.

F. C. CAPON, Manager for the supply of Vocalists, Pianists, Instrumentalists, Orchestras and Elocutionists, for Concerts, and Private and Public Entertainments. For Prospectus and terms address 2354 St. Catherine street. Bell Tel. up 2471.

Flats to Let.

FLATS TO LET.

TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 each, adjoining 'Witness' Office.
Good Light.
Heated by Steam.
Suitable for Offices, Light Manufacturing or Warehouse.
Goods Entrance.
Central Location.
Apply, JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, A DOG KENNEL. Apply to C.D.B., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG LADY, speaking both languages for a store in the western part of city; must be well recommended. Address, stating salary expected, to SALESLADY 20, 'Witness' Office. 28

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; must sleep at home; references required. Apply 4 Sussex avenue. 2

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT For a small family. Apply 21 Chomedy street. 28

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

MESSAGE BOY WANTED, 14 YEARS OF age. Apply at 'Witness' Office at once. 27

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of three. Apply, with references, to 7 Lorne avenue. 27

WANTED, AN ERRAND BOY; MUST know the city well; wages, $2.00 per week. HENRY R. GRAY, 122 St. Lawrence street. 27

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERvant. 178 Mance street. 27

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing. Apply 27 St. Luke street. 27

WANTED, A FIREMAN TO RUN a 150 h.p. stationary engine; state experience and salary wanted; references required. J. W. KILGOUR & BRO., Beauharnois, P.Q. 27

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, AND a housemaid; references required. Apply 13 Rosemount ave., near Greene ave., Westmount. 27

WANTED, YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF good address to call at private offices and solicit orders. Address ORDERS 19, 'Witness' Office. 27

WANTED, A GIRL WHO CAN COOK well; private family. Apply 41 McGill College avenue. 27

WANTED, HALF TONE OPERATOR, must be competent photographer and etcher. Apply 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating references and salary; also sending samples of work done.

FOR NOV. 1st, HOUSE AND TABLEmaid; references required. Apply to N. W. TRENHOLME, head of Rosemount ave., Westmount.

TENOR AND BASS VOICES WANTED for a church in Point St. Charles; young men with some knowledge of music preferred, but not absolutely necessary. Address CHOIR 19, 'Witness' Office.

Bargains.

EIGHT STOP WALNUT ORGAN, also by Bell & Co. Powerful tone; easy to play; handsome case, with plate mirror, cost $150; price now just one-third, $50. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

TWO SPLENDID HIGH CLASS Chapel Organs by Mason & Hamlin and Estey & Co., suitable for small churches, halls, or Sunday schools. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, INVALIDS' ROLLING Chairs, Back Rest, Bed Trays, for breakfast in bed; Bedside Tables, etc., at 208 St. Lawrence street, opposite the market.

FIVE STOP WALNUT ORGAN BY BELL & Co., neat appearance; nice tone; price, $30. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT ORGAN, manufactured by the renowned firm of Mason & Hamlin. This beautiful instrument recently cost $150; will now be sold for $65 to an immediate purchaser. Apply LAYTON BROS. New Warerooms, 144 Peel street. Open Saturday evenings. 28

$100 FOR ANOTHER VERY HIGH CLASS equal to new organ by the famous Wilcox & White Co. This organ cost over $200 in the States, and was only recently brought to Canada. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO secure bargains in second hand Pianos, by the following well known makers: — Behr Bros., New York; Weber, New York; Chickering, Boston; Evans Bros., Ingersoll; Dunham, New York, and many others. Some of these have been in use a short time, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

CLEARING SALE ORGANS—Every one thoroughly renovated, and can be considered as good as new. Terms of $2, $3 and $4 per month will be taken. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street. 28

FOR SALE, BREAD FIRST QUALITY, at 12 cents, and cakes delivered in all parts of city. Apply at Montreal Cash Bakery, 89 Shannon street. Tel. Bell Main 307. 14

A MAGNIFICENT MASON & HAMLIN Organ of unusually sweet and harmonious tone; an organ that cost $200, and is now quite equal to new, will be sold for $100, just half price. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

FUEL FOR SALE—CUT SLABS, $1.25 per load; Dry Kindling, $1.75 per load; Maple, Cut and Split, $2.50 per load; Mixed Wood, Split, $2.00 per load. Cordwood cut at 60 cents per cord. J. L. LUTTRELL, dealer in Wood and Coal, 2625½ Notre Dame st., 4 doors east of Canning st. 19

FOR SALE—Prize Winning White and Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets. April hatch, 75c; 100 eggs Pineland Incubator, perfect order; cost $26; sell for $9. J. DARLING, Mount Royal Vale. 24

11 STOP WALNUT PIANO CASE; Six octave Organ, by Bell & Co. A very attractive instrument, which cost originally $150, but which can now be had for $50. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street. 28

KINDLING, FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond Square. Bell Telephone up 2553. 20

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.

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

WITNESS

May be left at

THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY, UP-TOWN STORE, 2365 St. Catherine street, Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.

OR WITH

R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work of any kind by the day; good references; speaks both languages. Apply 657½ St. James street. 28

J. A. FRASER, Jobbing Carpenter, in rear of 182 Bleury street. Double windows taken down and blinds put up at reasonable prices. Bell Telephone Up 1478.

WANTED, BY A Competent Man, Fall Gardening and furnaces for winter; city references. Address R., 77, 'Witness' Office. 28

WANTED, BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, a situation as Collector, City Traveller, or office work; can furnish the best of references and give security. J. 82 St. Famille street. 27

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman, work by day or week; can do almost any kind of work. Apply E.A.F., 200a Versailles street, city. 27

Rooms and Board.

WARM AND WELL FURNISHED Rooms, from four dollars per month up. No. 7 Hanover street.

SMALL COMFORTABLE ROOM on bathroom flat for one of quiet habits; English family; central. 21 St. Edward street.

WARM AND WELL FURNISHED ROOMS from four dollars per month up. No. 7 Hanover street. 24

ROOM, CENTRAL, FIVE MINUTES' walk from Post-Office, well furnished front single room; gas, hot water, etc., with good board; comfortable home. 669 Lagauchetiere street. 26

Property.

UNRIVALLED MANUFACTURING SITE, corner Dorchester and Dufferin square, 164 x 55, and substantial buildings. J. FAIRBAIRN, 239 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount. 28

CHOICE LOT, 162 BEST PART of Drummond street. J. FAIRBAIRN, 239 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount. 28

FOR SALE, THAT DESIRABLE THREE-story stone front house, 917 Dorchester street, between Drummond and Mountain street; no better situation in the city; has two story extension kitchen, and is in every way an up-to-date house. Particulars on application to Dr. C. AULT 180 St. James street. 27

HOUSE FOR SALE, TEN ROOMS, Exclusive of billiard room, 20 x 21; all work guaranteed; a perfect home; first house on left side Lansdown avenue, above Sherbrooke street; price low, and but a small amount down to desirable person. Open every week day. Ask for Builder. 26

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE

For Sale, in Longueuil, with 7 rooms, extension kitchen, bath, w.c., wash basin, verandahs, and 8,000 feet of land, suitable for summer and winter occupation; only $1,200, and very easy terms. Plans on view at my office. ALF'D. T. HOLLAND, Temple Building.

WESTMOUNT.

A good bargain for the first comers. A few choice lots, well located, will be sold at a sacrifice to quick purchasers. Also residence on Elm Avenue.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND, Real Estate and Loans, 207 St. James St.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND

On City Property and Improved Farms, at low rates and on very desirable terms.

CREDIT FONCIER, F.C. 30 St. James St.



ELDER, DEMPSTER
& CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamships.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

*SS. MONTEREY	Oct. 26
SS. ETOLIA	Nov. 2
DEGAMA	Nov. 9
*SS. MONTEAGLE	Oct. 16
*SS. MONTROSE	Oct. 23

*Cold storage.

FIRST CABIN, $45 and $50 single, $85 and $90 return, to Bristol or Liverpool.

SECOND CABIN, To Bristol (Avonmouth), Liverpool or London, $33.00 single, $62.70 return.

STEERAGE To Bristol (Avonmouth), Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow outward, $23.00.

All other Steamers First Cabin only, single, $40. Return, $76.

BEAVER LINE.
MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool.	Montreal.
*SS. LAKE HURON	Oct. 20
SS. LAKE SUPERIOR	Nov. 8
SS. LAKE ONTARIO	Nov. 22

*Calling at Charlottetown. Does not carry passengers.

Steamers sail from Montreal, at daybreak, passengers embark the evening previous after 8 o'clock.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin, single, $42.50 to $50. Return, $80 to $90
Second " $32.00 " $60.80
Steerage—Outward, $22.00. Prepaid, $24.

DOMINION LINE
MONTREAL to LONDON.

SS. YOLA	Nov. 2
SS. MEMNON	Nov. 4

For all other particulars apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament st.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.

SS. Alcides	4,500 tons	SS. Keemun	4,500 tons
SS. Amarynthia	5,500 "	SS. Lakonia (cold storage).	7,500 "
SS. Concordia	3,500 "	SS. Orthia	6,000 "
SS. Hestia	5,800 "	SS. Salacia	7,800 "
SS. Indrani	5,800 "	SS. Tritonia	6,000 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage)	6,300 "		
New Steamer Building			7,500 "
New Steamer Building			7,500 "

GLASGOW SERVICE.
From MONTREAL.

SS. TRITONIA	Oct. 26
SS. AMARYNTHIA	Nov. 2
SS. CONCORDIA	Nov. 5
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage)	Nov. 9
SS. SALACIA	Nov. 16
SS. ALCIDES	Nov. 23, from St. John, N.B.

Agents—Glasgow ....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.

SS. CUMERIA	Oct. 27
SS. TROPEA	Nov. 3
SS. SILDONA	Nov. 10
SS. FERNFIELD	Nov. 17
SS. FREMONA	Nov. 24
SS. EUXINIA	Dec. 1

From MONTREAL.

SS. CANADIA	Nov. 12
SS. CERVONA (cold storage)	Nov. 17

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. HORDA	Nov. 10

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.

LORD LINE—To CARDIFF.
Regular Sailings during the coming season
From MONTREAL.

SS. LORD IVEAGH	Oct. 28

Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.

For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street. MONTREAL

MANCHESTER LINERS,
LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship line between
CANADA and MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamers.	From Montreal.
	MANCHESTER CORPORATION	Oct. 24
Oct. 7	*MANCHESTER TRADER	Nov. 4
	MANCHESTER IMPORTER	Nov. 11
Oct. 25	MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE	Nov. 18

*Fitted with cold storage.

From St. John, N.B.

MANCHESTER COMMERCE ..... Dec 5

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE and FURNESS LINE.
Montreal, Antwerp and Hamburg proposed sailings are:

From Antwerp	Steamers.	From Montreal.
	SYLVIANA	Oct. 14
	*AKABA	Oct. 25
Oct. 1	*HELENE RICKMERS	Nov. 7
Oct. 22	MAYFLOWER	Nov. 12

And at regular intervals of ten days thereafter.
*The above sail for Hamburg direct.
Steamers sail from Hamburg 10th, 20th and 30th each month.
Regular sailing from Portland to Hamburg during winter months.
For full particulars as to Freight, etc., apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited. Agents,
44 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE
TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES, via Montreal, Halifax or Boston.
HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, BERMUDA, NASSAU, JAMAICA, etc.
☞ Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Cabin rates, $35 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
☞ Send for monthly pamphlet of rates and sailing (32 pages) agent for Gaze's Tours to all parts of the World. 44 days' Tour through Europe, all expenses paid, $260.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
178 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, Main 1507. House Telephone, Up81

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street
(Cor. St. Henry street.)
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.



Black Diamond Line.

The A1 Iron Steamships of this line will run regularly throughout the season from Montreal to

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
SYDNEY, C.B.,
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

Good Passenger Accommodation
Steamers carry Experienced Stewardess.

INTENDED SAILINGS:
SS. BONAVISTA ..... Saturday, October 28
SS. BONAVISTA ..... Monday, November 4

KINGMAN & CO.,
14 Place Royale, Montreal.
Telephone, Main 57.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
Via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
VANCOUVER	Nov. 9, daylight	Nov. 9, 2.30 p.m
*OTTOMAN	Nov. 15, daylight	Nov. 15, 2.30 p.m
DOMINION	Nov. 18, daylight	Nov. 18, 2.30 p.m
CAMBROMAN, from Portland, Dec. 2, 1 p.m		
VANCOUVER	" "	" 16, 1 p.m

***This steamer does not carry passengers.**

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Oct 26	CANADA	Nov. 8, 1.30 p.m.

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards single; $100 return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35 and $37.50 single; $66.50 and $71.25 return, according to steamer.

Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50, according to steamer. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

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

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

STEAMSHIP
Reservations & Tickets
Lines from Montreal, Boston and New York to Great Britain and Continent Direct . . . .

Sailing lists, etc., on application. Tickets by steamers up and down St. Lawrence.

W. H. HENRY,
Tel. M in 2646. 116 St. Peter St.



R. & O. $3.00
CHEMELIEU ONTARIO NAV. CO.
—TO—
QUEBEC
And Return.

Going 28th and 30th. Good to return Until Nov. 2nd.

Last Chance to See Our Soldiers Before the War is Over.

GOOD BERTHS, 75c.

STEAMERS WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent,
128 St. James street, opp. Post-Office.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

STR. "DUCHESS OF YORK" for CARILLON and intermediate ports, leaves Canal Basin WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 6 a.m.

STR. "MAUDE" for GRENVILLE and HAWKESBURY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 7.30 p.m.

STR. "PRINCESS" for PAPINEAUVILLE, BROWN'S WHARF, THURSO, ROCKLAND, OTTAWA, &c., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6.30 p.m.

Freight and passengers carried at lowest rates.

HEAD OFFICE, 161 to 165 Common St.
Telephone, Main 1029.

Consignees' Notices.

Notice to Consignees.

The Thomson Line SS. ISTOK, Scioletich, Master, from Newcastle, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

The ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
Agents.

Builders and Carpenters.

CHARLES FYFE,
Carpenter and Builder,
38 CATHCART ST.
Tel. Up, 2407.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

Farewell Demonstration
—TO—
CANADIAN CONTINGENT
For the Transvaal.

Cheap Excursion—Montreal to

QUEBEC AND RETURN $3.50

Tickets good going p.m. trains October 28th and all trains Oct. 29th and 30th. Good to return until Nov. 2nd, 1899.

CITY TICKET & TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
129 ST. JAMES ST. (Next Post-Office).

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DEPARTURE OF
CANADIAN CONTINGENT
FROM QUEBEC FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

MONTREAL to QUEBEC AND RETURN **$3.50**

Going P.M. Trains Oct. 28, and all Trains Oct. 29 and 30. Return Limit, Nov. 2, 1899

Excursion to OTTAWA,
From MONTREAL **$2.25**
AND RETURN.
Going P.M. Trains Oct. 27, and A.M. Trains Oct. 28. Return Limit, Oct. 30, 1899

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

I. C. R.
Departure of
CANADIAN CONTINGENT
FROM QUEBEC FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

For the above round trip tickets will be sold to Quebec at First-class Single Fare from Montreal on p.m. trains Oct. 28th and all trains Oct. 29th and 30th. Good to return until Nov. 2, 1899.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James Street.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER the 15th OCTOBER, 1899, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 7.30 p.m., for Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.15 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 6.00 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup, daily, except on Sunday, at 12.20, noon, and Levis at 4.35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.10 p.m.

Accommodation for Levis leave daily, except on Sunday, at 11.15 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

Accommodation leave Levis at 11.40 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.00 p.m.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious sleeping and dining cars and first class coaches on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax.

Buffet Cars on Local Express.

THE LAND OF BIG GAME.

The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou, and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant, and other fowl common to this part of the continent.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., Oct. 12, 1899.

H. A. PRICE, District Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.
JAMES HARDWELL, Division Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James street.

NOTICE.

Ratepayers are hereby warned that the Department will commence forthwith to TURN OFF WATER for non-payment.

WILLIAM ROBB, City Treasurer

FITS
STOPPED FREE Permanently cured by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent through Canadian Agency FREE to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Limited, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Agent:

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame street.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

In effect Oct. 16, 1899.

G. T. R. trains leave Bonaventure as follows:

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.20 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.30 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, and Sorel.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O.A. & P.S. Ry.
9.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
1.25 (Sat. only)—St. Johns.
1.45 p.m.—(Sat. only) St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe.
4.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Quebec.
4.00 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.05 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and O.A. & P.S. Ry.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
6.50 p.m.—Ottawa, and O.A. & P.S. Ry. points.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station

7.20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.20 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.25 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.00 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.40 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
9.00 a.m.—Fort Covington.
9.08 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.15 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke.
1.30 p.m.—Quebec.
2.30 p.m.—St. Johns (except Saturday).
3.00 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
3.40 p.m.—St. Johns (Saturday only).
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.25 p.m.—Toronto.
6.50 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
6.50 p.m.—Sorel, Quebec, Portland.
8.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
9.45 p.m.—Ottawa.
9.50—New York via D. & H.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service

For Lachine—5.15, 7.30 9.00, 10.15 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, 2.15 (Sat. only), 3.50, 4.10, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 7.35 8.00, 9.00 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 6.35, 8.00 a.m. 12.10, noon, 1.35 (Sat. only), 5.50, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.30, 9.00, 9.40, (St. Annes), 10.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 Sat. only, 4.05, 4.10 (St. Anne's), 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—5.15, 6.25, 7.30, 10.15, 12.10 noon, 1.30, 2.15 p.m. (Sat. only), 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 7.35, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m.; 5.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 4.16, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.20, 8.00, 8.40, 9.05, (10.00 a.m., 12.10, 1.35, 1.45 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.25, 8.45, 11.15 p.m.

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

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, 7.30 p.m. daily, except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and River du Loup, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and Campbellton, 11.15 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville and Nicolet, 4 p.m.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, St. John, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m. daily, except Monday.
From River du Loup, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.00 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 11.30 a.m.

J. W. RYRSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James st.
Telephone, Main 615.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.35 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points 9.25 a.m. except Sat. 1.35 p.m. Saturday only. 5.10 p.m. except Sunday.
For Huntingdon and intermediate points 5.10 p.m.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.45 a.m. daily, 9.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. except Sunday. 4.25 p.m. Saturday only. 3.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

G. P. R. trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.20 p.m. daily, 7.50 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 5.20 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.00 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays), Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 8.55 a.m., 1.30 p.m., (Sat., only), 4.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 9.20 p.m. daily.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie St. Paul, Minneapolis etc., 9.45 p.m.
For Ottawa 9.45 a.m. daily, 10.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 9.45 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.45 a.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.47 a.m. daily, 8.30 a.m., 12 noon, and 8.5 p.m.
From Boston, 7.47 a.m., and 8.5 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m. except Monday, and 12.00 noon, 8.5 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.30 a.m. (daily except Monday.)
From Toronto and West, 7.50 a.m. daily, and 7.00 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.30 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver 6.15 p.m. daily.

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, 8.40 a.m., 2.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m daily
For Joliette, and St. Gabriel, 9.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.20 a.m. and 4.05 p.m.
For St Eustache, 5.35 p.m., St. Eustache, 1.30 p.m. Sat. only, St. Lin, 4.40 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday, 5.35 p.m. Saturday.
For St. Jerome, 8.20 a.m., 5.35 p.m., 6.35 p.m.
For Ste. Agathe, 8.20 a.m. Wednesday only, and 5.50 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations 8.40 a.m., 4.40 p.m., (except Sat. and Sun.) 5.35, 6.35 p.m., Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 4.40 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers 6.00 a.m., 3.20 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. daily. Ottawa and Lachute, 12.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m. St. Jerome 8.40 a.m., 9.45 a.m., St. Lin and St. Eustache 8.40 a.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, Main, 462.
Telephone, Main 2112.

Groceries Provisions, &c.

Don't be Alarmed

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Canned Fruit and Vegetables,

WALTER PAUL,

is able to take care of all his friends and customers, having secured over five thousand dozen before the advance, and selling them in case lots at lowest wholesale prices.

Corner Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best Style and with despatch at "Witness Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All yer freen's will be at the Windsor Ha' on Tuesday nicht.

OUR LONG EXPERIENCE.

Our long experience in the drug business enables us to cater with success and satisfaction to the most critical and exacting people. Our drugs and medicines are all imported from the most reliable manufacturers, and are always pure and of full strength.

Our prices will interest you.

If you are a martyr to rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles or blood diseases, we strongly recommend the use of Paine's Celery Compound. It is a wonderful health-giver.

JAMES A. HARTE, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT,
DRAIN PIPES,
FIRE BRICKS AND CLAY,
BUILDERS' and CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES

F. HYDE & CO.,
Phone 2812 31 Wellington st.

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
814 McGill Street.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,
PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Whole Wheat Health Bread a specialty. Once tried, always used. **Confectionery** and a large variety of **cakes. Wedding cakes** and **Ice cream a specialty.** Fresh Candies, my own make, always on hand. Also Boston Baked Beans. My only store is at corner of **Atwater avenue** and **St. Antoine St.,** and my only telephone is **Mt. 13.**

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

INDIVIDUAL EVENING INSTRUCTION
AT
The Montreal Business College

On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Shorthand, Typewriting, English, French, Business Arithmetic, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, and Office Practice taught by nine experts. No class work. Call and examine our new methods of teaching old subjects, or Tel. Main 2890, for a prospectus.

J. D. DAVIS,
42 Victoria square.

Cutting & Sewing Classes

With an ENTIRELY NEW METHOD of Cutting. Professional instruction for ladies and young women. Cutters' work given students taking lessons.

MADAME E. L. ETHIER.
Formerly pupil with Abel Goubaud, of Paris. 88 ST. DENIS STREET, Montreal.

Stationery, &c.

ENVELOPES,
Note, Memo. and Letter-heads.
INK,
Stephens, Carter, Stafford, Field and Bell's.
TIMMIS, NOBLE & CO.,
759 CRAIG STREET.

Professional.

BUCHAN, ELLIOTT, & KENNEDY
ADVOCATES, &c.,
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
J. S. BUCHAN, Q.C., H. J. ELLIOTT, J. K. KENNEDY
Tel. Main 663.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
TEMPLE BUILDING,
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, Q.C. FRED. H. MARKEY
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS,
OWEN N. EVANS,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

PATENTS SECURED.
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,
Canada Life Building,
189 St. James Street, Montreal.

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING,
204 St. James street,
TELEPHONE 616.

JOHN F. MACKIE,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
Bell Telephone Building. 1760 Notre Dame St.
MONTREAL.
Telephone Main 3123.

SUCH STUFF AS DREAMS ARE MADE OF.

(Lucy Allen Paton, in Boston 'Congregationalist.')

(Concluded.)

'He's a queer 'un,' reported Dick, 'Don't say nothin' to nobody. Goes off in the mornin' 'most before daylight, and don't come back till after dark, at night.'

This was true, as Eliza, to satisfy her 'natural interest,' ascertained by arising in the early dawn to watch her neighbor's movements. It was altogether delightful to be able to speak with some show of authority of his grotesque appearance—his black silk cap perched on his flowing gray locks, his long, shaggy black coat hanging loosely on his lank form—and thus to hold out a straw of intelligence to the friends who were nearly lost in a sea of perplexity. The foundation was not substantial enough, however, for gossip to build upon, and the stranger remained an enigma.

Late one evening, not long after signs of life had been noticed about her neighbor's house, Miss Flora was taking advantage of Eliza's absence at a sewing circle to pass an hour of enjoyment in the rocking-chair by the window. The shy, sweet scents of the garden were stealing forth into the moon's presence, and the sensitive leaves were quivering under her cold light. Suddenly Miss Flora leaned forward, listening. Were those really the tremulous notes from a violin? Instantly her eyes turned in the direction of the wing window, and by the dim light of a candle that was flickering in the room she saw the spare figure of the old man as he carefully tuned a violin. His head was bent, and his long white hair fell on his shoulders, but Miss Flora could catch a glimpse of his face. His delicate features were sharpened by toil, and stamped with an expression of patient sadness. However, as his fingers deftly busied themselves with his instrument, his eyes gained an eagerness that contrasted strangely with his worn dress and discouraged bearing. With a quick movement he turned, blew out the candle, and began to play, and the sounds floated over to Miss Flora, rising and falling in the wonderful voice of the violin, telling a tale of struggle and defeat, aspiration and peace. When they had ceased, and she came back to her surroundings, her first feeling was one of relief that Eliza's sharp voice had not broken in upon the harmony. She should have to tell her, of course, that the 'queer Ames man,' as everybody called him, played on the violin, and then there would be no peace till Eliza had heard him. Eliza would tell the whole village, and every soul would come up to sit with them in the evening to hear the 'queer Ames man' play. Miss Flora formed one of the most daring resolutions of her life. She would not tell Eliza. She had listened to a bit of the musician's personal history, and to speak of it to any one who could not understand was simply an act of sacrilege. If Eliza should chance to hear him play Miss Flora could not help it, but he never should be betrayed by her lips.

The next evening and the next, as she sat in her place, she listened half anxiously for the sound of the violin, but not a note did she hear. On the third evening Eliza went 'down street,' and Miss Flora hopefully ensconced herself by the window. 'Now he could play unmolested,' she said. Soon she heard the few premonitory notes, and then again the strains vibrated through the air. For some few weeks Miss Flora never was left alone in the evening at her window that the violin did not begin its story. So softly did the musician play that the sounds could not have been heard clearly in the distant street, and she grew to feel more and more that a secret was being confided unconsciously to her ears.

One morning Dick appeared all agog to tell that the queer Ames man had spoken to him. 'He has an awful nice, kind sort o' way with him when he says good-mornin', I've alwuz thought,' said Dick, 'but to-day, what do you 'spose he says to me?' "Dick," says he, "who lives in the next house?" "Mrs. Clymer, sir," says I, "an' Miss Flora, o' course, who else did you think?" says I, "An' two better ladies, sir," says I, "never walked this 'ere ground." "Thank you, Dick," says he, and shuts the door, and off I go.'

With an added interest that evening, when, as good fortune had it, Eliza's sewing-circle had summoned her forth, Miss Flora waited for the violin. Little did she dream that the poor lonely stranger, in the dark room opposite, was watching for her to appear at the window, or that to his dimmed vision her gray hair in the lamplight back of her seemed fair, and her quick, bird-like movements those of youth. Something in the turn of her head, something in the outline of her figure, brought back vividly to the weary old man her whose form and face long, long ago, when there was hope in the world, had meant everything that was sweet and good to him. Her faults? O yes, she had had them, but never mind that she had played with him cruelly; he had forgiven her.

Her flowers to praise, and her weeds to blame,
And either or both to love—

Thus had his spirit cherished her, and old age and youth were joined by the arc that his love had formed. So now he could let his violin sing to the listen-

er at the window as it had sung to nobody since those long past days when the song had been full of courage and free from the minor strains that came almost without his bidding. He used to watch in the dark until he had seen Mrs. Clymer, whose ungainly movements he supposed belonged to the mother of the young girl, disappear out of the gate and Miss Flora trip across the lighted hall to her window in the dark room. Not until then would he begin to play, for it was only to one that he had ever been able to speak of his inner self.

'God bless her for listening so kindly to an old man's music,' he said tonight: 'she has a gentle soul, and she is as good as she is fair.' How could he thank her ? A sudden inspiration came to him. Early the next morning he gathered some cluster roses that grew in untrained luxuriance at the side of his house. He tied them gracefully together and fastened to them a scrap of paper on which he had written, 'For Miss Flora, with the giver's compliments'; then stealthily in the faint light he went to the blind of Miss Flora's window and suspended his votive offering.

Fortunately, one of Miss Flora's morning duties was to open the blinds in the rooms on the ground floor, and so it came about that she herself discovered the flowers. She knew instantly that the roses came from the Ames garden. 'Oh!' said Miss Flora, and she took them in her hand. Then, for some reason, tears, which had long been strangers to her bright eyes, suddenly moistened them. 'I shan't tell Eliza,' she said, and forthwith she hurried up to her room, where she laid the flowers gently in her bureau drawer. The roses might wither, but she would defend the musician's secret. She was a completely bewildered little old lady, however. Why had he given her the roses? What should she do about it? Well, just what she had done all her life—nothing but wait and see,

'I wonder if he can see me; I wonder if he knows that I listen. I'm sure he does; of course he must; but I wonder'—and Miss Flora wondered and wondered.

In this way the summer passed by. Whenever Miss Flora was alone in the evening, the sweet notes would break in upon her solitude; the musician would live over his youth, and the next morning he would hang his flowers on the blind. As the autumn drew near the strains became more and more ethereal and as they were wafted gently over to Miss Flora she felt that she was dwelling 'in regions mild of calm and serene air,' transported far above all thoughts of earth; and the violin sighed its breath away.

One morning Dick burst into the house. 'He's sick, an' I've been for the doctor, an' the doctor's there now.' 'No, no,' seizing Eliza's dress, as, with her usual impulse to help, she was about to plunge over to her neighbor's, 'don't yer go, don't yer dare to go. He said I wasn't to let nobody in but the doctor, "Nobody, Dick," says he, "nobody but the doctor." '

It was not long before the doctor came gravely out of the house. The tired violinist had left the discords of life for ever.

That evening Eliza could not resist going out for a gossip with a friend, and Miss Flora sat in her rocking-chair with folded hands. Let them talk and speculate about him. She knew the story of his dreams—of his true life.

'Miss Flora,' whispered Dick's voice outside the window, 'here, quick, hush, don't yer say a word, keep still, let me chuck it in ter yer. He says to me before the doctor come this mornin', "Give this 'ere to Miss Flora, Dick," says he, "after I'm gone away, some time when she's alone." Them's his very words.' And Dick gave the violin in its worn case into Miss Flora's trembling hands.

For an instant there was silence. Dick's quick instinct guided him; he turned to go. 'I'll never tell, I'll never tell, you bet,' he muttered. 'He was a queer 'un, but yer couldn't help lovin' him. An' Miss Flora, she's another,' he added after a moment's reflection.

Miss Flora tenderly touched the case. She rested her cheek against it; her chin quivered. She would never move the instrument; it would be left as the hands to which it had been dear had placed it; and she would hide it away from the sight of others as she had hidden the roses. Ah, Miss Flora, as you sit there and ponder, tell us if life's experiences give us nothing more substantial than the mere 'dream of a shadow'; tell us, out of the wisdom of your threescore years and ten, if it is not true that the things that are not seen are those that are eternal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ATHLETE

who depends on his legs makes as much effort, but 'tis the Athlete who rubs his legs with Imperial Embrocation who wins.



Athletes, Football players, and everyone who is anxious to improve their physical condition should use

Imperial Embrocation

For it Cures

Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Dislocated Joints, Muscular Pains, Soreness, Stiffness, Sore Throat, Chest Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, etc. Recommended by leading Physicians. Only 25c a large bottle, at all chemists.

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION CO. Box 516.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

Gustave Schimmel and his little son Karl came from Germany to make a little home for the 'mudder' and the 'childers.' They settled in a town in Virginia. Karl was put in a machine-shop, while the father worked at his trade, that of painting houses.

One day something broke in the machine-shop. Little Karl was caught by one of the great belts, and in an instant whirled to the ceiling, where he hung with one arm crushed and fastened in the machinery.

A gentleman who was walking at that moment through the room sprang for a ladder, and with his pocket-knife cut away the shirt-sleeve. He then carried the bruised and bleeding boy in his arms to a table, where, insensible and almost dead, Karl was kept until he gasped faintly, in broken English, 'To the river; throw me; no good—no work more. Oh, I no work for my mudder !'

His father was painting a house somewhere in the country.

'Where shall we take this boy ? the doctors asked.

'I know where he lives,' said one of the boys. 'I'll show you the way'; and the little procession went to the boarding-house of Mrs. Wade.

'Oh, doctor ! how can I take care of the poor child ? My house is so full; my hands so busy. His little room is cold, and up two flights, and who can wait on him ?'

A door opened across the hall, and a clear, sweet voice called, 'Doctor, doctor, bring him in here; we'll arrange about a room afterward.'

'Oh, Miss Mary !' said Mrs. Wade, 'can we keep him ? What shall I do ?'

'Do ? There's but one thing to do. This is Karl's only home, and you and I are to raise him up for some good work.'

The pretty couch was prepared. The fair face of the boy grew whiter, and the smell of ether filled the house. People held their breaths, and when Karl opened his blue eyes he had but one arm. It was taken off close to the shoulder. For weeks he moaned and talked in the delirium of fever—'Mein mudder, ah ! Mutterchen !'

Life is strong in the young; and the little German boy came back with great weakness and discouragement. His room was near to Miss Mary's, and so soon as he could walk he spent many sunny days on the couch by the window. Miss Mary had not walked a step for fifteen years. She sat in her rolling-chair, with her books and her work, her helpful hands and brain never idle.

'Karl, you'll never work in the shop again,' she said one day, 'nor paint, nor dig, nor plough. Now what will you do, my boy ?'

'I don't know, Miss Mary. Desto besser (so much better) to die.' Tears rolled down his cheeks; he was so wan, and then one's heart ached to see him. He looked so lonely and discouraged.

'How would you like to go to college ? You see, I've had nothing to do but sit and make plans for you all these weeks.'

Karl stood on his feet, and laid his thin hand on Miss Mary's chair. 'Du lieber Himmel (thou dear Heaven) ! How good ! And will I study books ?'

'You shall study books, and teach other poor boys; maybe you'll become a professor, Karl.' She reached up and laid her hand on his head very tenderly. 'Here is the place where your work will be done, my boy. Such beautiful thoughts will come to you, and the years will be so full of beautiful study, and you will be useful and happy.'

He grew strong in the summer when Miss Mary sent him into the country. He earned his board running errands and waiting on the boarders.

Sixteen miles away the spires of the college rose above the Virginia hills. Miss Mary knew the trustees, and they gave her adopted boy a scholarship. The first to enter in October was Karl. For two glad, busy years he studied incessantly. Then the father, who had helped to clothe him, suddenly died.

'Boys, I must go back to Germany now. There is no money, and I can help the mother.' The boys protested. The money for the whole course was promised.

'You never shall go, Karl; we can't spare you.'

Miss Mary was consulted. 'I tell you what to do. Accept the loan; you'll be able to pay it with compound interest, my boy. That will save your pride and mine.'

Just before commencement day Karl remarked to Miss Mary that the professor of mathematics was going to resign, and the chair would be vacant.

'Karl, that is the place for you. I feel that God is giving it to you. We must apply at once.'

Karl laughed. 'Oh, Miss Mary, you think I can do anything. Your dear eyes can see through so much love. I am only a small, poor, crippled boy, for all that.'

'Apply for it to-morrow, and send me a line the moment you hear.'

Days passed on; no line came to Miss Mary. She held on, by faith in God and Karl, and just at dusk, as she leaned back in her chair by the open window, one strong young arm was thrown around her neck and a boyish kiss fell on her face.

'They have given it to me ! I wanted to tell you with my own lips. Can it be true ?'

The two, lonely, crippled, and maimed, alone in the busy, rushing world of eager hearts, cried together. They thanked God for all His goodness through all the dreadful days of pain and discouragement.

A friend who visited that college last year, said :

'I asked the name of their young professor of mathematics, he seemed so beloved by all in the college, and the president told me this story of his life, and added: "He is the noblest example of an unselfish, courageous boy I ever saw. We count him our best scholar and ablest teacher." '

The friend continued : 'As I looked at the fair, pale young man, with his empty sleeve and the lines of pain and suffering on his fine, sensitive face, I thought of my own strong, rosy boys at home. I counted their many royal privileges of home and education, and wondered if they would ever attain the high place which the poor little German had reached through such courage and endeavor.—'Sunday-School Visitor.'

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

THE FIRST AND THE SECOND MAN.

I. Resemblances—1. Genesis, the book of the beginning of man's history. The New Testament, the book of the beginning of the second Adam, and of the history of the Church. The first man of the earth. Adam (of the ground) is the generic name for man. Jesus is 'Jehovah the Saviour.' The second man from heaven, the new head of the redeemed portion of mankind (I. Cor. xv., 47.) 2. Both men were placed under trial. The one failed with all in his favor. The second triumphed with circumstances against Him. He learned, or was instructed by the things which He suffered. (Heb. v., 8.) 3. God testified concerning both. Of men, God says, (so some scholars read Gen. vi., 3), 'In their erring they are flesh,' but of the Son He saith, 'This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. (Matt. iii., 17.) God was not satisfied with the first man, but perfectly satisfied with the second and with us in Him.

II. A Contrast.—'Where art thou,' (Gen. iii., 9.) 'Why hast thou forsaken Me ?' (Matt. xxvii., 46.) Adam sins and God seeks him. Jesus renders a perfect obedience and God forsakes Him. There are two principles here. One of justice, the other of mercy and grace. Adam is cut off from life as a sinner, but not from God's grace. In the cross the claims of justice are met in the death of Jesus; this is again grace seeking the lost sinner and saving him. Sin shuts man out of Paradise. Christ's perfect obedience in dying reopens Paradise to the sinner who believes. Rom. v., 12-21, is an illustration of the two principles and of the representative character of the two men.

III. A Perfect Likeness.—'Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.' (Gen. i., 26.) This was lost in the fall. Adam's sons are in his likeness after his image. This must be morally, not physically. Jesus is the image of the invisible God. (Col. i., 15.) And believers come nearer to the Divine image as they increase in knowledge of Christ. As in Adam the sinful nature works through the flesh, so in the Christ nature the divine principle works out a growing likeness to Jesus, in which the body shall share at His appearing. (Col. iii., 10; Phil. iii., 21; I. Cor. xv., 49.)

SUNDAY, OCT. 29.

LONG-SUFFERING.

I. What It Is.—This word in its various forms occurs about twenty-five times in the New Testament. It is a state of mind having the meaning of 'refraining from anger,' 'bearing long and patiently with wrong doing.' It is used in Ex. xxxiv., 6, for 'Slow to anger.' These words are found seventeen times in the Old Testament, to show God's unwillingness to inflict judgment upon evil doers. In men it is a fruit of the Spirit, (Gal. v., 22), necessary to our walking worthy of the Lord, (Col. i., 11), and to be put on as an article of dress, (Col. iii., 12.)

II. God's Long Suffering.—'God endured with much long suffering vessels of wrath fitted for destruction.' (Rom. ix., 22.) Men fit themselves for this. God bears long and patiently with them with a view to their salvation, just as he restrained wrath for 120 years toward the antediluvians, (II. Pet. iii., 15: I. Pet. iii., 20: Gen. vi., 3.) God does not willingly punish. He never gives way to sudden anger. His righteous nature, must punish sin, but the penalty is long withheld, and so when it does come, it appears to come suddenly. His mercy has made provision that the sinner may be saved from the coming wrath. Yet, men despise his long suffering, Paul speaks of himself as a pattern of God's long suffering, (I. Tim. i., 16.)

III. Believers are to be Like God.—'Love suffereth long and is kind,' (I. Cor. xiii., 4.) 'Be long suffering toward all.' (I. Thess. v., 14.) With longsuffering forbearing one another in love. Sustaining. holding up each other, (Eph. iv., 2.) We are to restrain ourselves from anger, impatience, resentment, fault finding, and harsh judging towards men. We should rather seek to win and to save, remembering ourselves lest we fall into temptation. O to be God-like.

Of all the charms this life affords,
And all the blessings Christ accords,
Oh, tell me now, of heavenly bliss,
Is there a charm surpassing this—
Christ's hidden presence oft to feel,
Which He has promised to reveal?

That Christ should hide His glories so,
Yet wrap us round with loving glow,
While talking with us down the street,
To human hearts is passing sweet;
Thus unawares we find Him steal,
And in our souls His presence feel.

Dear Lord! Thy presence by our side
Gives power to us with Thee t' abide;
Converse with us along the road,
And fit us now to dwell with God.
Oh, make our hearts a 'Bethany,'
And ever bear us company.
—F. J. Williams.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. WALSH,

... Merchant Tailor.

(Late of Victoria Square),

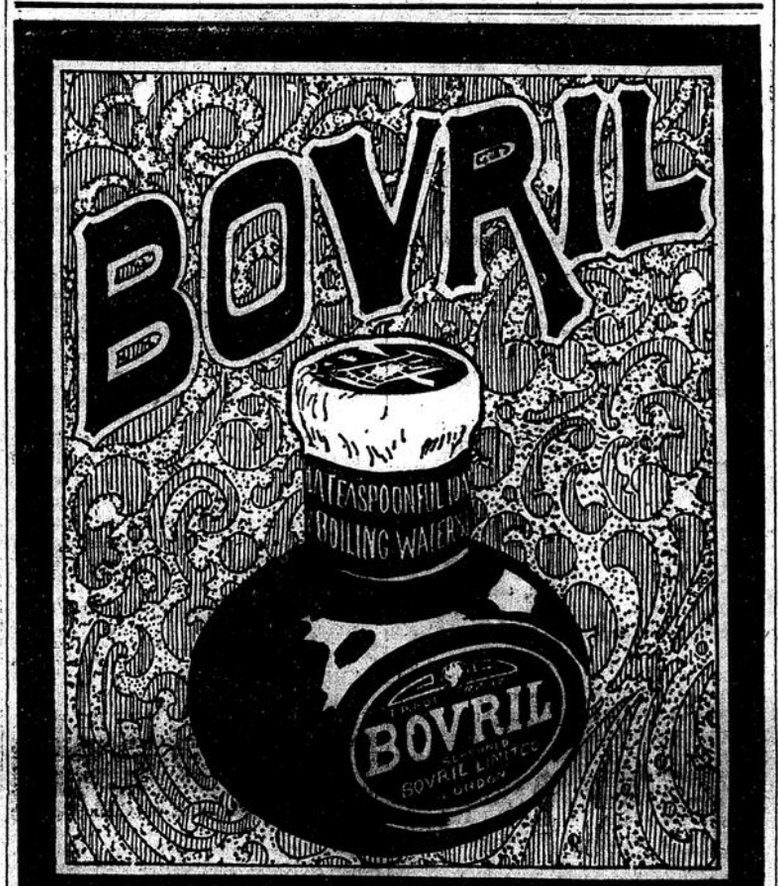
Has opened his New Store at

1759 Notre Dame St.,

Corner of St. John street.

His stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is Up-to-date, and the prices will be found reasonable.

Come and See for Yourself.



BOVRIL is a combination of all the *nutritious* constituents of *Fresh lean beef* with the Stimulating properties of *Extract of Meat.*

BOVRIL is infinitely more nourishing than *Extract of Meat* or *Home Made Beef Tea.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!

M. STRAUSBERG, Furrier,

2122 St. Catherine St. (West of Bleury.)

All Kinds of Furs made to order, also Furs Repaired, Dyed and Cleaned on the Shortest Notice. Furs Exchanged for new.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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

A. D. MANN'S,

Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

'Lassie will ye gang wi' mi tae the Hallowe'en Concert, Tuesday Nicht ?'

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

The only Canadian Free Type Bar Machine, and The only Free Type Bar Visible Writing Machine.

It costs less to begin with, turns out from thirty to fifty percent more work, can be used by anybody, for any class of work, and costs NOTHING FOR REPAIRS.

THE LINOTYPE COMPANY,
156 St. Antoine st.

Price $95 MONTREAL

GOLDEN PRINCIPLES.

A true devotion to our profession for the public good.

Accuracy, attention, politeness and sterling value to all ranks and classes of our people.

Combs,
Brushes,
Sponges,
Perfumes,
Tooth Powders
and Tooth Washes,

and a host of other every-day Toilet Articles, at special and attractive prices.

Paine's Celery Compound is our best selling medicine. Why ? Because it possesses health-restoring virtues unknown to other medicines.

C. J. COVERNTON & CO., Druggists,
716 Dorchester Street, Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

ABSENT MINDEDNESS.

'Charlie Youngpop's baby is beginning to talk now.'

'Has Charlie been boring you with stories about it?'

'No, but I sat near him at the lunch-counter to-day and I heard him say absent-mindedly to the waiter girl, "Dimr me a jinky water, p'ease." '—'Catholic Standard and Times.'

AN INFINITE NUMBER

Of people proclaim the superiority of "Morin's Wine Creso-Phates' for all lung and throat diseases. Take it without delay. The great popularity of this unequalled preparation has begotten a host of ridiculous imitations, without curative virtue: beware of them. Insist upon getting 'Morin's Wine Creso-Phates." For sale, everywhere.

THE VILE COCKNEY ACCENT.

Mrs. A.—'I declare it's scandalous the way these Englishmen drop their h's.'

Mrs. S.—'Think so?'

Mrs. A.—'Yes. The other day George was taken ill from overheating. Well, what should that cockney coachman do but meet every caller at the door and tell them:—'The master is ill from over eating!" '—Chicago 'News.'

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

A THOUGHTLESS PAINTER.

'What is this figure in the background,' asked the German Emperor.

'That,' answered the artist, 'is supposed to be Your Majesty on top of a mountain, commanding the world.'

'Nonsense. Paint it out. The mountain is a very good idea, but the idea of putting me in the background under any circumstances is preposterous!'—Washington 'Star.'

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

Hanson—'Did you hear about Stewart? He is suffering from a broken jaw.' Bilbury—'That's what football comes to.' Hanson—'But it wasn't football. It was golf. A tangle with the dialect, you know.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



IT'S A MISTAKE

To wear glasses when you should not, or not to wear them when you should. We only prescribe glasses when they will be of use to the wearer. Eyes tested free

Geo. Barras OPTICIAN 2368 ST. CATHERINE ST. MONTREAL

RICE'S NEW STUDIO,

2261 ST. CATHERINE ST.,

Is Now Ready for Business.

Old and New Customers are cordially invited.

MOTLEY'S STUDIO,

15a Bleury Street
(Notman's old Studio.)

PORTRAITS, ENLARGEMENTS, COPIES OF PAINTINGS, &c

Amateurs' Work Specialty.

Ulley's Brush Works,

76 VICTORIA SQUARE.—78.

English Hair Brooms,
Hearth and Bannister Dusters,
Long Handle Feather Dusters,
Radiator Dusters.

Carpet Sweepers Repaired. TEL. 2740.

To Ladies that Paint.

We have the finest line of Gilt Mouldings suitable for framing your Pictures, of any house in the city.

G. W. WILLSON & SON,

Manufacturers of Mouldings and Frames,

988 Craig Street, Next door to Witness' Office

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at 'Witness' Office.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Late News From the Scene of Activities.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING AT RIVERTON AND TULI.

London, Oct. 27.—A special despatch from Capetown says General Joubert, the Boer commander, has sent a message of sympathy to Lady Symons, widow of General Symons.

A special despatch from Capetown today gives details of the defeat of seven hundred Boers by the British at Riverton, north of Kimberley, on Wednesday, in which the enemy was completly routed with heavy loss, the British loss being three men killed and twenty men, including two officers, wounded. This is probably the same fight, though a different date is given, as referred to in the Capetown despatch previously cabled to the Associated Press, in which it was said that official reports from Kimberley on Tuesday announced that Col. Scott Turner, with 270 men, had an encounter with the Boers, during which a detachment of fifty men of the Lancashire regiment distinguished itself.

LANCASHIRES' GALLANT WORK.

A detachment of fifty men of the Lancashire regiment distinguished itself and the armored trains did good service. The Boers were unable to withstand the splendid charge of the Lancashires, who cleared the hill occupied by the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The Boer losses are described as very heavy, Col. Scott Turner's force consisting of the local volunteers, with the Lancashires, completed the rout of the burghers after Murray's artillery had driven them out of their entrenchments. Botha commanded the Boer force. The fight lasted four hours. Before the sortie Kimberley was apparently in high spirits, as a despatch from there dated Oct. 23, says everyone was cheerful there at that time and that a wedding was celebrated there that day.

The despatch adds:—'Great enthusiasm has been roused here by the news of the British successes in Natal. Several farmers in the neighborhood of Kimberley have been noticed in the ranks of the Boers. A letter from Father Rorke, says the Boers, with a hundred waggons, were laagered at Taungs. All the whites have left, except the women, who sought refuge in the convent. The Boer commandant has promised to protect them.'

The news from the northern border indicates that the Boers are actively trying to prevent Col. Plumer from relieving Mafeking, hence the absence of news since Pretoria announced the bombardment of the place is creating considerable alarm.

The newspapers are making the most of what they claim to be 'significant admissions' in the supposed Boer official telegrams.

COL. PLUMER'S VICTORY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT TULI.

London, Oct. 27.—A despatch from Utretcht, Transvaal Republic, says:—The fighting at Glencoe lasted nine hours. The burghers state that they never witnessed such a fight. General Lucas Meyer's force of six thousand men with eighty-six guns, was several times repulsed.

ON THE RHODESIAN BORDER.

Belated despatches from Tuli Fort partially elucidate the situation on the Rhodesian border. It appears that Col. Plumer ascertained that all the Zoutpansberg Boers, numbering seven hundred men, mustered under Piet Joubert, at the Brack river, and proceeded to Limpopo river, where they arrived on Oct. 16, accompanied by a number of armed Shangaan and Joutpansberg Kaffirs, whom they had compelled to take up arms. The British thereupon captured three Kaffir chiefs, who are now held as hostages for the good behavior of their tribes.

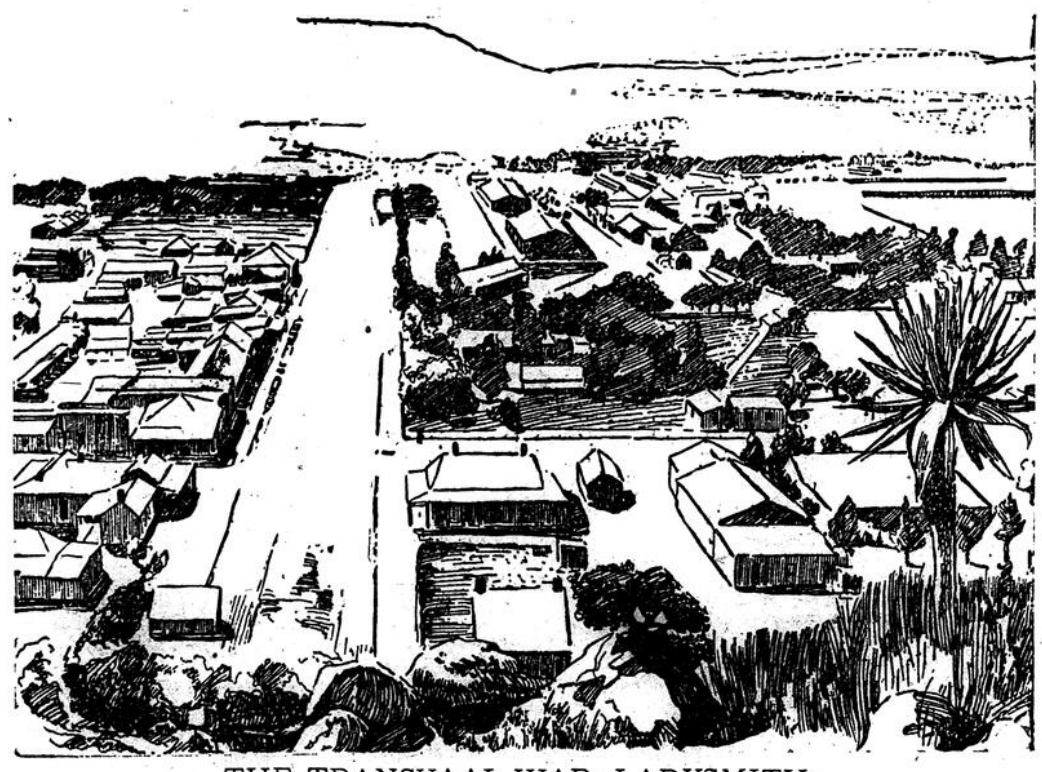
On Oct. 19 reconnoitering patrols proceeding along the north bank of the river in a westerly direction, suddenly encountered a party of Boers in some dense bush, on the Rhodesia side of the Limpopo. The patrol retired, and the Boers fired, wounding a trooper.

Subsequently, Captain Glynne, with a patrol, left Tuli with the object of locating the Boer force.

On Oct. 21, a strong Boer patrol was encountered, at Rhodes Drift, in a thick bush. A sharp skirmish was the result. Two of the British were killed and two were wounded. The Boers had seven men killed and many wounded. The Boers retired to a strong position upon this drift.

Major Pilsen, with an ambulance, proceeded to fetch the dead and wounded, and while placing the bodies on a cart the Boers re-opened fire, killing two horses. In spite of the sharpshooting the British succeeded in carrying away their comrades.

The latest despatch from Tuli, dated Oct. 24, says: 'A Boer patrol crossed the river on mules above Rhode's Drift twice recently, harrying native women and children. They shot cattle and looted.'



THE TRANSVAAL WAR—LADYSMITH.
Where the British Forces in Natal are concentrated.

NEWS FROM CAPETOWN.

LORENZO MARQUEZ DESPATCHES PROBABLY OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Capetown, Oct. 26 (Delayed in transmission).—Two telegrams, dated Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 23, have been received, and, in view of the fact that all Pretoria news is now coming via Lorenzo Marquez, the authorities are inclined to believe they are copies of official bulletins from Pretoria. The first evidently refers to the Glencoe battle, and says:—

'General Erasumus, as expected, was compelled to retire, his men and horses being exhausted. General Erasumus appears to have been decoyed in the wrong direction by the enemy, and the British succeeded in capturing the Utrecht and Vryheid forces. The number of killed is unknown, but the burghers suffered heavily.'

The second telegram bears evidence of being a repetition of the same engagement by Commandant Trichaardt. It says: 'The Ermelo burghers, in charge of the artillery, apparently fled from Dundee. They were reinforced by sixty Pretoria burghers under General Erasumus. The English opened fire and De Jaeger, with a Krupp, yielded. Our wounded were numerous, including Commandant Crobler. We also lost 243 prisoners.'

TO CUT OFF MAFEKING.

BOER PLAN IS EVIDENTLY TO DESTROY THE RAILWAY TO BULUWAYO.

Capetown, Oct. 27.—A telegram from Buluwayo, Rhodesia, dated Monday, says: 'A Boer force is threatening Chiefs Khama and Linchwe, who are loyal to Great Britain. Khama and Linchwe's country lies at the extreme north-west of the Transvaal, and includes Bechuanaland. It seems a gross injustice for the Boers to provoke war among the natives. The probable explanation is that the Boer force intends to destroy the railway to Buluwayo, which runs through Khama's country, and thus prevent any attempt of Col. Plumer's Rhodesian force to go to the relief of Mafeking. Already there have been stories of a Rhodesian armored train engaging the Boers some distance north of Mafeking.'

A PROCLAMATION

WHICH DECLARES NULL AND VOID THAT OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Capetown, Oct. 27.—Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, and W. P. Schreiner, the premier, have issued a proclamation declaring null and void the proclamation of the Orange Free State asserting that a portion of Cape Colony is now Free State territory. Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation warns all British subjects of the colony of their duty and obligations to the Queen.

According to further advices from Kimberley, the Boers removed their killed and wounded in carts. No reliable estimate of their losses has been made. Mr. Rhodes rode out and watched the fight. The townspeople, including the women, mounted the trenches, watching eagerly for the return of the troops. Mr. Rhodes is cheerful and gives dinner parties daily, at which luxuries are abundant.

Great indignation has been caused by the announcement that Dr. Hoffman, a member of the Cape House of Assembly, with a party of assistants, is going to the Transvaal to do ambulance work. It is suspected that he will give information to the enemy.

AN OFFER OF MEDIATION.

The Hague, Oct. 27.—At to-day's meeting of the Committee of the Second Chamber on the Foreign Budget a resolution was adopted urging the government to offer to mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

VOLUNTEERS FROM MANILLA.

Manilla, Oct. 28.—An informal meeting was held here last evening of men proposing to proceed to South Africa to fight with the English. Over a hundred Englishmen, Australians and Americans decided to go. They organized a party and believe they can secure two hundred more men. The volunteers include ex-soldiers, frontiersmen, Englishmen familiar with the Transvaal, and commercial clerks.

SPIES ARRESTED.

LANDING OF ALL BUT BRITISH REFUGEES PROHIBITED.

Durban, Natal, Oct. 24 (Delayed in transmission).—Many spies have been arrested here, and some of them will be shot. On the strength of representations by the Mayor of Durban, the governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, has prohibited the landing of all but British refugees. Undesirable persons of all nationalities will be rigidly excluded. Already there are too many of this class in Durban. It is reported that one of the Indian transports is being fitted to convoy the Boer prisoners elsewhere.

Durban, Oct. 27.—An interesting incident in connection with Elandslaagte fight is reported here. When the fire of the British guns became too hot, eight Boers ran forward out of cover, and, standing together, coolly opened fire on the Imperial Light Horse, with the evident purpose of drawing the latter's fire while their comrades retired. Seven of the eight were killed.

After searching the Transvaal National Bank yesterday the blue jackets and marines withdrew and the bank was reopened.

It is alleged that a number of sporting rifles and express bullets were found in the Boer camp at Elandslaagte, which has aroused indignation.

General Yule's column is recovering from the fatigue of the march from Glencoe. The morale of the troops is splendid.

The rifle association of Pietermaritzburg has been ordered out for the defence of the city.

HOSPITAL SHIP 'MAINE.'

BRITISH GOVERNMENT GRATEFULLY ACCEPTS THE GIFT.

London, Oct. 27.—The government has gratefully accepted the offer of the American women in England to equip the steamer 'Maine,' which has been lent without charge to the British Government by the Atlantic Transportation Company as a hospital ship for use in South African waters.

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 27.—The following despatch has been received here from Pretoria, filed yesterday: 'The government has issued a proclamation declaring that no receipts or interests on bonds can be claimed during the continuance of martial law nor within a certain fixed period of the same. The Boers at Vryburg seized Krokodile Port and destroyed a quantity of ammunition. Commandant Schooman has the railway bridge there. President Kruger is in excellent health.'

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 27.—The British-born residents of Spokane at a meeting decided to raise $1,000 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the British soldiers killed in the South African war. Those present subscribed $400

LORD ROSEBERY'S VIEWS.

COUNTRY MUST PRESENT A UNITED FRONT TO THE ENEMY.

London, Oct. 27.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech at a dinner of politicians on Wednesday, referred to the war and to the heavy loss of life, saying that they had to deplore the death of General Symons and before they sheathed the sword there would be many more such losses. In the meanwhile, he added, the country ought to present a united front to the enemy. In his opinion the Transvaal was not a very complicated question, but merely the effort of a community to 'put back the clock.'

Referring to Majuba Hill, Lord Rosebery said Mr. Gladstone's action was determined by the belief that the power of Great Britain was so great that she could afford to do things other nations could not afford to do without risk. The Boers regarded Mr. Gladstone's magnanimity as a proof of weakness upon which they could encroach.

ANENT THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Dwelling upon the unfriendliness of the foreign press, and foreign public opinion, Lord Rosebery said: 'This is no little war. There are nations watching with cagerness every trip, every stumble and much more, every catastrophe and disaster that may overtake your arms. War waged under these conditions, therefore, is not a little war. I do not know why we should attract so much ill-feeling. There is one simple test that will apply to the British Empire, as compared with other empires, who watch her, with so much—I won't say malevolence—but candid feeling. (Laughter.) He would be only too glad at the present moment to strike a bargain with the rest of the world that every frontier should remain as now.

TO MAINTAIN THE EMPIRE.

'Of what other empire can that be said? Yet, we who are not trying to gain, but to maintain that Empire, we who in the best and highest sense are the most conservative force in the world, are the object of the concealed dislike of governments who, I think, are less concerned than ourselves.'

Lord Rosebery in an impassioned peroration, calling upon the nation to maintain a united front in which, after speaking of Great Britain as 'this lonely island on these northern seas,' view with such jealousy, such hostility, such jarred ambition by the great empires of the world, who count their armies with embattled millions,' concluded amid storms of applause with Shakespeares words:

'Naught shall make us rue,
If England to herself remain but true.'

PASSED CONFEDERATE MONEY.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 28.—In the Magistrate's Court here yesterday morning Charles Jackson, of Marbleton, was up for sentence charged with having passed Confederate money. Judge Mulvena dwelt upon the seriousness of the crime to which the prisoner had pleaded guilty, and that, although he had made inquiry as to his past life, he could find nothing that would justify a short sentence, but in view of the fact that he was a young man the sentence would be one of two years in the penitentiary.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN DESPATCH SAYS ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says.—'All the arrangements have been completed for the Emperor William's visit to the Queen. His Majesty will arrive in England on Nov. 30, and remain at Windsor Castle five days, after which he will go to Sandringham for a two-days' visit to the Prince of Wales.

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

Final Instructions Issued by the Militia Department.

OFFICERS MUST REPORT AT QUEBEC NO LATER THAN TO-MORROW—OTHER DETAILS.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—A military order, issued yesterday gives the names of the officers of the Canadian contingent for special service in South Africa. The list is the same as published already, with the exception that the name of Major Biggar as paymaster does not appear, he having been unable to accept the appointment. It is understood that no paymaster will be appointed in place of Major Biggar. The order also contains the following with respect to nurses, etc.:

3. The necessary authority having been obtained, one additional medical officer and four nurses will proceed with the Canadian contingent to South Africa, to assist in the care of the sick and wounded of the colonial contingents.

Medical Officer:

Captain A. B. Osborne, C.A.M.S. (provisional).

Nurses:

Miss Georgina Pope, Prince Edward Island.

Miss Sarah Forbes, Halifax, N.S.

Miss Minnie Affleck, Lennox, Ont.

Miss Elizabeth Russell, Hamilton, Ont.

(a) This party will be under the orders of the officer commanding the special service force until arrival at the place of disembarkation, where they will receive instructions as to their destination.

(b) A grant and an advance in accordance with the militia orders 218 (3) will be paid to Captain Osborne.

(c) A grant of $30 towards defraying expenses of outfit will be allowed to each nurse and pay to the amount of $30 will be advanced.

(d) Orders as regards pay for officers of the special service force will also apply to Captain Osborne. The pay of the nurses will be on the British scale from the date of disembarkation in South Africa.

4. Captain F. J. Dixon, reserve of officers, will accompany the Canadian contingent as historical recorder.

5. A representative of the Young Men's Christian Association will also accompany the contingent. The department does not assume any responsibility as regards accommodation or rations for his gentleman after arrival in South Africa, nor undertake that he will be able to accompany the force after disembarkation.

OFFICERS TO REPORT SUNDAY.

6. Officers and nurses whose names appear in these orders, will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Otter at Quebec, not later than Sunday, Oct. 29.

7. Officers who have been given sums of money on imprest for purposes connected with the organization of the Canadian contingent will be good enough to account for the same early next month.

8. The Canadian contingent for special service in South Africa will embark in the steamship 'Sardinian,' on Monday, Oct. 30, and will sail upon that date for Capetown.

9. In consequence of the numerous applications for employment by officers and others upon active service with the Imperial troops in South Africa, the Major-General commanding desires to notify, for general information, that it has been found impossible to respond individually to all such applications. The names of all applicants have been noted and their applications will be dealt with separately as opportunity offers. There is, under existing circumstances, no present opportunity of further employment, other than of those officers, non-commissioned officers and men already detailed.

10. It is notified for information that the Major-General Commanding, accompanied by Captain Bell, A.D.C., and Col. Hubert Foster, chief staff officer, will proceed to Quebec this day.

11. Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, district officer commanding No. 1 military district, will act for the district officer commanding No. 2 military district until further orders, and correspondence should be addressed to him at London. M. O. 212 (3) of the 16th instant is cancelled.

By order,
HUBERT FOSTER, Col.,
Chief Staff Officer.

ANOTHER MILITIA ORDER.

A further militia order, dated to-day, was issued last evening. It reads as follows:—

(1) The officers commanding the 2nd 'Special Service' battalion, Royal Canadien Regiment, will arrange to have all the helmets dyed a dark coffee color on board ship. Arrangements will further be made by them for a small black or dark green puggree of light material.

Officers will wear a white celluloid collar, which will be buttoned inside the collar of the serge, and show one-eighth of an inch.

(2) District officer commanding military district No. 7 will arrange with the Dean of Quebec for a military parade service to be followed by the Holy Communion for members of the Church of England, for Sunday, Oct. 29. Lieut.-Colonels Otter, commanding 2nd Regiment, and Wilson, commanding Citadel, will arrange for their commands to attend. The district officer commanding will, in conjunction with Lieut.-Col. Otter, arrange for such services for members of the contingent belonging to other denominations as may be practicable.

(3) The district officer commanding will further arrange with the officer commanding the 2nd 'Special Service' battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, to parade at 11.30 a.m. Monday, Oct 30, for the official inspection by the Major-General commanding.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to intimate his desire to review the battalion at noon. The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence will accompany His Excellency.

At the conclusion of the review, by his Excellency the Governor-General, His Worship the Mayor of Quebec has permission to present an address. The troops will then march through the city to embark on board the steamship 'Sardinian.' The route will be arranged by the district officer commanding in conjunction with His Worship the Mayor. Dinner will be served on board; all embarking. The steamship Sardinian' will, if possible, sail at 2.30 p.m. In the event of this not being possible, she will sail at 10.30 a.m. the following day, Oct. 31.

The officer commanding the Royal Canadian Artillery, Garrison division, will arrange for a salute to be fired from the Citadel as the vessel gets under weigh. Officers commanding units and heads of departments will be good enough to make what arrangements may be possible for a display of flags, etc., with a view to suitably marking this historical occasion.

His Excellency the Governor-General will leave for Quebec to-morrow. Major-General Hutton, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. F. W. Borden, Colonel Foster, Lieut.-Col. Cotton and several officers of the Department of Militia, left for Quebec to-day and Lieut-Col. Pinault, Deputy-Minister of Militia, will leave to-morrow afternoon. Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes will also leave for Quebec in the morning and will go with the contingent, although it is understood that the position he will fill has not yet been decided on. Two excursions will be run from here to Quebec to-morrow, and it is expected that fully a thousand Ottawaites will take advantage of them to see the Canadian contingent off.

His Excellency the Governor-General received a cable yesterday from Mr. Chamberlain stating that the offer of the Hon. William Mulock, to send five officials from the Canadian post-office department, and to pay all their expenses to join the Imperial postal corps in South Africa, could not be taken advantage of because all the arrangements had been completed.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY PROCLAIMED.

Quebec, Oct. 28.—Mayor Parent has issued a proclamation inviting the citizens to observe Monday next, the day of the sailing of the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal, as a public holiday. Not only will the great majority of the Ancient capital's population comply with the Mayors invitation and turn out on the occasion to honor the departing volunteers, but all the local military corps, with their bands, will be present to lend additional eclat to the occasion. Already the local hotels are filling up with friends and relatives of the 'bold soldier boys, who are about to leave us and on Monday the city is expected to be filled with visitors from all parts of the Dominion to witness the send-off and to bid them farewell. The fund for the local demonstration in their honor, as well as to give a gratuity to each of the local volunteers, touched the $4,000 figure yesterday, so that it can hardly be said that the Ancient Capital is lacking either in loyalty or enthusiasm in the good cause.

NOTES.

Lieut. Lafferty, R.C.A., who volunteered for service in South Africa, has been accepted by Col. Otter and will go with the contingent.

None of the addition from the garrison companies of the R.C.A (thirty-six men) going with the contingent will hold higher rank than that of corporal.

The officers of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars have offered to place at the disposition of Col. Otter sufficient instruments to make up a band for the contingent. The offer is under consideration.

Col. McDougall, chief superintendent of military stores, Ottawa, arrived here yesterday to superintend the supplies for the contingent. Of everything, not only necessary but desirable for their comfort, there will be an abundance.

The 'Daily Telegraph' says this evening: 'There are a number of interesting incidents connected with the enrolment of the Transvaal contingent, one of which came to the knowledge of a representative of the 'Telegraph' this morning. One of those enlisted at Ottawa was a young man who was under age, and who in order to get over this difficulty gave the name of his elder brother. He was enrolled and came down to Quebec, but failed to pass the stricter medical examination here and returned to Ottawa last night. In the meantime, the father, learning what had been done, and wishing to put matters aright, came down last night with the elder brother under whose name the youngster enlisted, to supply his place and arrived here this morning, and the place of the rejected one will be filled by the proper man.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

'Dae ye ken Roy's wife? Ye'll hear mair aboot her frae Maister Jarvis on Tuesday Nicht.'

Buy your fur Thibets from the American Fur Store. 27 and 29 St. Lawrence street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE isn't a Substitute Brand upon the market but what leaves your dealer a larger profit than does

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

This is the secret of the anxiety of "Some" dealers to get you to accept something else "Styled" just as good.

SO BEWARE!!

BEEF. REDUCED PRICES, CHOICEST QUALITY, AT OUR SEVEN STORES,

THE LAING PACKING AND PROVISION CO., Limited.

A large assortment to choose from in all furs to be had at the American Fur Store, 27 and 29 St. Lawrence street.



A foot ball player should take every precaution to guard against injury, and that is by using Spalding's goods, which have stood the test for twenty-three years. There are the Spalding Trousers and Jackets, correctly padded; the Spalding Shoes; the Morrill Nose Mask, the best make; the Spalding Rubber Mouthpiece; the Spalding Special New Head Harness; Shin Guards, Elastic Supporters, Elastic Belts, Ankle Supporters; in fact, we can give you the Spalding set of foot ball armor from head to foot, and make it possible for you to receive no injury.

Spalding's Foot Ball Guide, edited by Walter Camp, contains the new rules, portraits of leading teams and players, instructions for beginners, criticisms on leading teams, all the records, and a special article on Canadian Rugby; 240 pages. Price, 10c postpaid.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.
767 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DENVER.



Some Ladies

Will say that this style is all right for those who have enough hair. That's perfectly true, but they don't know what we can do in artificial aids to "a woman's crowning glory." If you had not a hair on your head we could dress your head in this style.

We are always pleased to have confidential chats with ladies about their hair. Our advice is free.

J. PALMER & SON,
1745 Notre Dame St.

CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

The best of collarettes in Electric Seal and all other furs can always be found in stock at the American Fur Store, 27 and 29 St. Lawrence street.

Come an' hear that auld hairt touching sang "The Flowers o' the Forest," at the Hallowe'en Concert, Tuesday Night.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Many Montreal Football Players off to the Transuaal.

HOCKEY — WHEELING, AND OTHER SPORTS.

Several Montreal football players enlisted for the Transvaal. For instance the M.A.A.A. contingent will be represented by a dozen men, among whom are Messrs. C. J. Armstrong, F. B. Irwin, A. Laurie, A. E. Robertson, N. Barclay, A. E. Woodhouse, H. Montizambert, J. Yelland, J. A. Walters and Past Instructor Richard Wylie.

Among the others, the Britannias will miss such men as R. Macdonald, H. Fisher, P. Thomas, R. Lightboud, H. Mitchell, A. Barry, A. Cameron, N. Shaw, H. Brown, S. Arnton, J. Brown.

The Cedars should not be forgotten as Thomas Nash, Allan Shaw and Norman Shaw are in Quebec with the contingent. The Ottawa football people are not behind the line, and half a dozen of them will face the Boers in the present campaign.

ATHLETICS.

A PLEASANT 'AT HOME.'

The 'at home' held last evening in the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association, under the auspices of the ladies of the association, was a grand success. The large gymnasium was beautifully decorated for the occasion. During intermission, several vocal and musical selections were rendered by a few of those present.

POINT'S SEMI-ANNUAL.

The semi-annual meeting of the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 6.

BOWLING.

FORTY-THIRD BATTALION WANT ADMISSION TO LEAGUE.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—The 43rd Battalion, Ottawa, has a strong bowling team, and is making application to the Canadian Bowling League for admission on account of the St. Rochs and a number of others dropping out. The military men do not expect any difficulty in obtaining admission. The visiting teams could be scheduled to play afternoon and evening matches when they come to Ottawa.

HOCKEY.

THE C.P.R. HOCKEY CLUB.

The following circular has been issued:

The first annual general meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Hockey Club will be held in the board room of the Y.M.C.A., on Monday evening, Oct. 30, at 8.15.

Business—The presentation of the first annual report and treasurer's statement for season 1898-1899. The election of officers and executive committee for season 1899-1900, etc., etc. In order that business may be promptly and expeditiously transacted, and that the various departments be properly represented, it is requested that each department delegate two of its members to attend the meeting and act for it.

G. J. P. MOORE, Secretary.

ROSEDALE HOCKEY CLUB.

The fifth annual meeting of the Rosedale Hockey Club was held at the schoolhouse Mount Royal Vale last evening. The president, Mr. John Overing, in the chair. The annual report stated that the season was a successful one both financially and in the matches played. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Hon. president, Mr. John Snowdon re-elected); hon. vice-president, Mr. H. Bullen (re-elected); president, Mr. John Overing (re-elected); vice-president, Mr. Albert Bush; treasurer, Mr. Frank Bush; hon. secretary, Mr. T. Baker; captain, Mr. John Brodie; vice-captain, Mr. Wm. Bullen. Committee—Messrs. Fred. Davis, R. Stephen, C. Pattingale and Hugh Bullen.

Arrangements are being made for a series of matches, as in previous years with local teams.

WHEELING.

FRED. GERLACH TALKS.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Fred. W. Gerlach, chairman of the L.A.W. racing board, is the authority for the following statement:—

'Nothing has transpired to give cause to the many claims being made that the L.A.W. would relinquish the government of cycle racing. The L.A.W., through its racing board, as stated in its rules, acts as a governing body, establishes rules for the conduct and government of track races, exercises its powers to prevent fraud or imposition upon the public, and to enforce the mutual obligations of promoters and racing men.

'The purpose of the L.A.W. in the sport is solely for the development and welfare of the sport. Under its government rides may become champions in a country, and by reason of its affiliation with the National Cyclists' Association may became recognized champions of the world. Manifestly it has no financial interest in racing. Hundreds of its members have devoted unstintedly time and efforts in the hope of perpetuating cycle racing as a clean and honest sport.

'Not many years ago professional riders were maintained and employed by manufacturers to advertise their ware. The reduction in the price of bicycles had made it impossible for the manufacturers to continue this form of advertisement. Thereupon the professional riders were obliged to rely upon their winnings and were dependent upon their own success. Under these conditions many riders were obliged to adopt methods, the honesty of which was questionable, in order to make it possible for them to continue. Becoming dissatisfied with the safeguard placed upon racing by the L.A.W. to conserve the respect of the public, a number of riders saw fit to organize for the purpose of conducting races not under the government established by the L.A.W.

'Unfortunately, however, the organization became involved or dependent upon the financial success of racing, rather than the purity and honesty of the sport. It afforded an opportunity for promoters who had been black-listed by the L.A.W. for non-payment of prizes or other infractions of the rules to return to the conquest of gain, as well as an opportunity for the riders who had been suspended for unfair and dishonest dealing to again compete. Such organization, was, of course, excluded from participation in the reorganized state, national and world's championship contests. The season at present is practically over, and by far the majority of meets conducted by such organizations have been financial failures, owing to the lack of public confidence.

'The unsuccessful season, as compared with the many successful seasons when no organization existed which was opposed to L.A.W. control and government, seems a forcible argument in favor of the continuance of the control of racing by the L.A.W. The repeated stories circulated by such organizations to the effect that the L.A.W. would relinquish control is absolutely unwarranted and incorrect. The national assembly of the L.A.W., which meets annually to elect officers and revise the constitution, is the only body which can decide that question. The question has been discussed for years past, and each time the sentiment of the assembly was overwhelmingly opposed the abandonment of the control of racing.

'Two years ago a committee was appointed to carefully consider the matter which reported last February that, in its judgment, the L.A.W. should continue the control of racing, and furthermore, that no other organization existed which was competent to take control. An occasional expression from an individual member from among the many thousands of its local membership, of an opinion favoring abandonment, has been used to elevate the hopes of the rival organization that such may occur for its own financial benefit. I believe the vast majority of members, and particularly the officials who best understand the situation, will unquestionably favor the continued control of racing by the L.A.W.'

YACHTING.

BARKIS IS WILLIN'.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 27.—Considerable interest is being taken in Winnipeg in the proposal of some Montreal citizens to endeavor to take back 'America's' yachting cup from our American cousins. Many prominent citizens have expressed their willingness to contribute liberally to a Canadian attempt to bring back the trophy to its original pedestal. If Montreal takes the lead in this movement it will have a good backing in Western Canada.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

The third anniversary of the opening of Bethlehem Congregational Church building will be celebrated to-morrow, Oct. 29. In the morning, the Rev. Dr. George, principal of the Congregational College, will preach, and in the evening the Rev. Dr Creelman, Professor of Old Testament Literature. This church has made marked progress during the past three years, and for a new cause, is to-day in a flourishing condition. The members and adherents extend a hearty invitation to their friends to join them in celebrating their third anniversary to-morrow. The church is situated on the corner of Clarke and Western aves., Westmount.

SALVATION ARMY.

There will be special meetings all day Sunday in the S. A. Barracks, 621 Wellington street, Point St. Charles, commencing at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 and 8 p.m. There will be a farewell meeting in the evening, as Miss Florence Hood is leaving for the Training Garrison, Toronto.

THE ROSS GOVERNMENT.

How it Stands in Ontario To-day.

BY-ELECTIONS WILL DECIDE THE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY

There are 94 seats in the Ontario Legislative Assembly. At the present time 48 of these seats are held by Liberals and 41 by Conservatives. Five seats are vacant and one other, West Huron (Garrow), may be, as the decision in the protest has not yet been given. Below is the complexion of the Legislature at the present moment:—

MEMBERS AND THEIR ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.
Auld, South Essex.	Allen, North Hastings.
Aylsworth, Lennox.	Barr, Dufferin.
Barber, Halton.	W. Beatty, Leeds.
W. R. Beatty, Parry Sound.	Boyd, North Grey.
Blezard, East Peterboro.	Bower, East Elgin.
Bowman, North Bruce.	Carnegie, East Victoria.
Bridgland, Muskoka.	Carscallen, East Hamilton.
Brown, North Perth.	Colquhoun, West Hamilton.
Burt, North Brent.	Crawford, West Toronto.
Caldwell, North Lanark.	Dempsey, Prince Edward.
Campbell, South Renfrew.	Duff, West Simcoe.
Carpenter, North Norfolk.	Elber, South Huron.
Charlton, South Norfolk.	Fallis, East Durham.
Clark, West Northumberland.	Foy, South Toronto.
Conmee, West Algoma.	Fox, West Victoria.
Davis, North York.	Gallagher, Frontenac.
Dickenson, South Wentworth.	Hodgins, East Middlesex.
Dougall, East Northumberland.	Hoyle, North Ontario.
Eventurel, Prescott.	Jamieson, South Grey.
Farwell, East Algoma.	Jessop, Lincoln.
Ferguson, East Kent.	Joynt, Grenville.
Garrow, West Huron.	Kidd, Carleton.
German, Welland.	Kribbs, South Waterloo.
Gibson, East Wellington.	Little, Cardwell.
Graham, Brockville.	Lucas, Centre Grey.
Guibord, Russell.	Marter, North Toronto.
Harcourt, Monck.	Matheson, South Lanark.
Harty, Kingston.	Miscampbell, East Simcoe.
Hill, West York.	Morrison, West Hastings.
Hislop, East Huron.	McDonald, Glengarry. ....
Holmes, Haldimand.	McLaughlin, Stormont.
Leys, London.	Monteith, South Perth.
Laughrin, Nipissing.	Powell, Ottawa.
Lumsden, Ottawa.	Pyne, East Toronto.
Malcolm, Centre Bruce.	James Reid, Addington.
Mutrie, South Wellington.	W. H. Reid, West Durham.
McKay, South Oxford.	Tucker, West Wellington.
McKee, North Essex.	Thompson, Centre Simcoe.
Pardee, West Lambton.	Wardell, North Wentworth.
Pardo, West Kent.	White, North Renfrew.
Pattullo, North Oxford.	Whitney, Dundas. 2.....
Pettypeice, East Lambton.	Total—41.
Richardson, East York.	
Ross, West Middlesex.	
Russell, East Hastings.	
Smith, Peel.	
Taylor, North Middlesex.	
Truax, South Bruce.	
Total—48.	

VACANT SEATS.	LATE MEMBERS.
South Brant.	Hardy, Liberal.
West Elgin.	McNish, Liberal.
South Ontario.	Dryden, Liberal.
West Peterboro.	Stratton, Liberal.
North Waterloo.	Breithaupt, Liberal.

The government, it is conceded by the Opposition, would hold Brant and Peterboro. This would make 49 seats, and, taking from it the Speaker's vote, it would give the Liberals 48. If the Conservatives carried the four disputed seats they would have 45, leaving the majority on Mr. Ross's side 3. If Mr. Ross won two of the protested seats, he would have a clear majority of seven.

DIET DONATION PARTY.

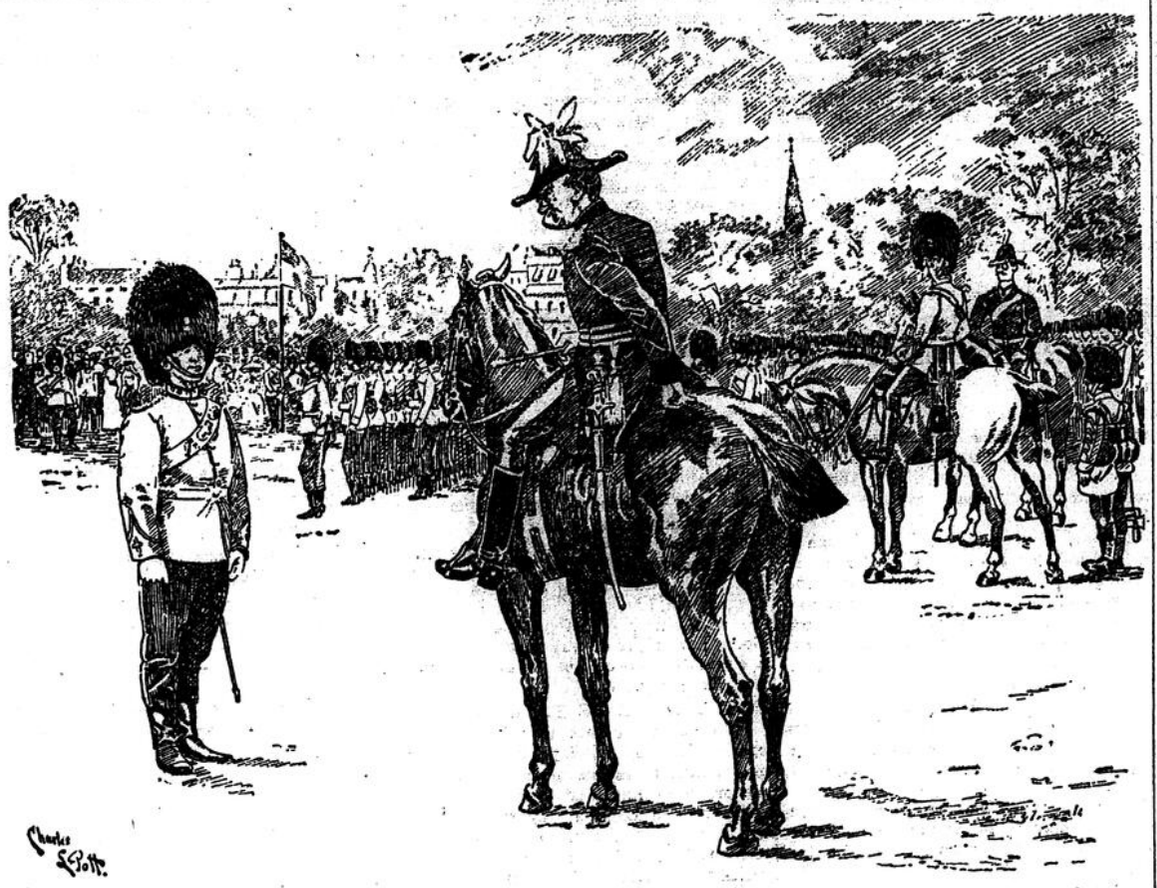
The ladies of the Diet Dispensary announce that a donation party and tea will be held at the rooms, 97 Osborne street, on Monday next, Oct. 30. The members of the committee will be present from four to six o'clock in the afternoon to receive all the friends of the institution and others who take an interest in the practical Christian work of free nursing among the sick poor, and will be happy to answer questions concerning the methods adopted, and show the simple machinery of their now widely spreading charity. It may be mentioned that the articles most useful in the dispensary work are: Rice, tapioca, sugar, gelatine, lemons, tarts, jams and jellies, and nurses's supplies, etc., which with money, whether in large or small sums, will be most gratefully received and acknowledged by the treasurer.

A. O. U. W.

Grand Lodge officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will make several official visits within the next ten days. On Tuesday evening next Grand Master Workman D. McCormick, accompanied by Bro. R. J. Hewton, grand guide, and Bro. Richard Lynch, of the grand executive, will visit St. Francis Lodge, No. 15, Sherbrooke, and on Wednesday evening a visit will be paid to Frontier Lodge, No. 56, Stanstead, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the formation of that lodge. An official visit will also be paid to Richelieu Lodge, No. 6, St. Johns, on Nov. 6, when the Grand Master Workman will be accompanied by Bros. Thomas Ligget, supreme trustee; A. T. Patterson, grand recorder; R. C. Thornloe, grand overseer; E. H. Godin, grand solicitor; C. Rodier, of the grand executive; H. Trudel, D.D.G.M.W., of District No. 3, Montreal; Rene Masson, D.D.G.M.W. of District No. 8, Terrebonne, and A. H. Holden, D.D.G.M.W. of District No. 4, Felighsburg.

FROM HIS EMPLOYEES.

The forthcoming marriage of Mr. James Ballantyne, plumber, St. Antoine street, gave his employees an opportunity of giving expression to the high esteem in which he is held by them. Last evening they presented him with a handsome silver tea service, accompanied by an illuminated address. This tangible expression of the good feeling existing between master and man was greatly appreciated by Mr. Ballantyne, who thanked his men for their generosity and good wishes. The presentation was made by a committee of the workmen, Messrs. Joseph Gardiner, Peter Howard and John Davey. Mr. Ballantyne's marriage takes place next Wednesday.



HE ALWAYS WONDERED HIMSELF.

Scene—General inspection of volunteer battalion. Lieut. Tompkins—excellent fellow, but poor soldier—called out to show the General and British public what he knows.

GENERAL.—'Now, sir, you now have the battalion in quarter column facing south. How would you get it into line, in the quickest possible way, facing north-east?'

TOMPKINS—(After much fruitless consideration).—'Well, sir, do you know, that's always what I've wondered.'

[Report on subaltern officers—bad.—'Punch.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS OFF

Furniture, Bedding and Carpets, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m., at

F. LAPOINTE'S
NEW STORE,
1447-1449 St. Catherine St. East
Near Montcalm St.

14

27 and 29 St. Lawrence street is the address of the American Fur store.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

The different courses of free public lectures for the season of 1899-1900, under the patronage of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, will be inaugurated at the Monument National on Monday evening next. The courses will be given every day of the week as follows:—Monday, Mines and Meteorology, Prof. A. V. Roy, assisted by Mr. Noel Sohier; Tuesday, Construction, Prof. J. A. Venne; Commerce, Prof. S. Coté; Wednesday, Industrial Electricity, Prof. L. A. Herdt; Thursday, Mechanics, Prof. L. Belanger, assisted by Mr. M. Beullac; Friday, Universal History, Prof. P. Demers; Saturday, Elocution, Prof. de la Haye.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

It is not mere goodness that gives the Chickering Piano its value—it is excellence. That word 'excellence' well describes this world-famous instrument, for, says Webster, it means 'surpassing others in some good quality or the sum of qualities,' and that is exactly true of the Chickering Piano. A fine stock of these artistic instruments always on exhibition in our Chickering parlors. The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall Building, St. Catherine street.

Lion's Paws.—A stylish 'motive' in the ornamentation of Brass Bedsteads is furnished by the lion's paw. It is used with telling effect on two bedsteads now being shown by Mr. Lockhart, corner of Victoria and St. Catherine streets (Queen's block). These styles will not be duplicated when sold, and the purchaser therefore obtains to a certain extent a unicum. These bedsteads can be fitted with the 'Waldorf' upholstered spring and Osterman's patent elastic felt mattress; also with the newest knack in adjustable brass canopy. Personal attention will be shown lady callers.

Another well-known Westmount musician purchased on Wednesday afternoon a very fine Cabinet Grand Piano from the new warerooms of Layton Bros., 144 Peel street, opposite Dominion square.

The Banque Jacques Cartier gives notice that it has resumed its payments, and that on Tuesday, Oct. 31 instant and thereafter it will redeem all its notes which may be presented at the head office of the bank, 9 Place d'Armes, Montreal. By order of the directors. Tancrede Bienvenu, General Manager.

The Celebrated Lindman Truss.—Office, 43 Metcalfe street, facing Dominion square.

A Cabinet Grand Karn Piano has been purchased by the Congregation of Notre Dame for their convent at Windsor Mills, Que. The Karn Piano holds its own against its competitors. Don't decide to purchase before you have seen our beautiful stock of Karn pianos and pianos of other makes. The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall Building, St. Catherine street, sole agents for Chickering Pianos.

A Famous Institution.—The Ontario Business College, Belleville, which has been for many years the most widely attended business college in America, is experiencing a larger degree of prosperity than ever before. Students have been entering in large numbers, and today they are in attendance from the following countries: Cuba, Jamaica, Barbados, Bermuda, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, New York State, Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Montana, British Columbia, and all sections of Ontario. The Books published by the College go to every part of the English-speaking world. They are the 'Canadian Accountant,' the 12th edition is now in press; 'Joint Stock Company Bookkeeping,' 9th edition just published; 'Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange,' 7th edition published last year. This is a Canadian college, and these are Canadian books, which are the best of their kind on the Continent. The College is now in its 31st year, and for 23 years of that time it has been conducted by Messrs. W. B. Robinson and J. W. Johnson, F.C.A., (the Mayor of Belleville). A request addressed to Messrs. Robinson & Johnson, Belleville, Ont., will bring the handsome 148 page catalogue of the College. It will pay those interested to send for it.

GENERAL JOUBERT,

Commander-in-Chief of the Transvaal Army, Was in Canada.

HIS CHAT WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 'WITNESS.'

Free Criticism of British Methods---The Troops That Stayed in the Fight at Majuba Hill

Had a French general achieved four victories in succession over a British force, however small, he would have had every honor France could bestow. General Piet J. Joubert did this. He is a descendant of the Huguenots, whom France threw out as outcasts; his four successes were, some hold, insignificant except for their results, as the British troops he met were but a handful of men with leaders either too weak or utterly unprepared for the crises upon them on each occasion. The result of it all was the independence of the Transvaal. General Joubert's reward was his election by his grateful fellow countrymen to the vice-presidency of the Transvaal Republic and the command of the Boer army he had so tactfully and, for British interests, so fatally employed. When heard of first, he was a simple Boer burgher leading his commando. The proclamation of the Transvaal as a British possession had been made by Governor Shepstone just after British troops had taught the black man to respect British authority. The Boers were sullen about it, and local agitation finally resulted in their declaration of independence and all that has followed.

JOUBERT'S DETERMINED WORK.

It was Dec. 20, 1880, that Joubert called upon Colonel Anstruther to halt at Brunkerspruit. He had some 250 men of the 94th Regiment in convoy of a train of stores for Pretoria. After a brief parley, Colonel Anstruther told Joubert that his orders were to go to Pretoria, and that he would go on. In less than half an hour after Joubert had told him, in response, that he must be answerable for the consequences, Colonel Anstruther and his force were prisoners of war and 120 men or more had been killed or wounded. Joubert's forces outnumbered and outmanoeuvred the British troops. A similar affair, though not so disastrous, perhaps, happened a week or two later at Laing's Nek, on Jan. 1, 1881. Again, at Ingogo, or Schaine's Hoogte, on Feb. 5, 1881, and at Majuba Hill on Feb. 1881, British troops were outnumbered, outfought, and at the latter place a large number of the remnant surrendered to General Joubert, who had captured from them what appeared to be an impregnable position. Sir George Colley's force at the latter affair had 82 killed, including the general, 122 wounded and 12 unaccounted for out of probably less than three hundred combatants engaged on the hill proper. The guns and the reserve, with part of those on the hill, escaped by a precipitate retreat, described vividly by 'Majuba Hill' Cameron and other correspondents who fell into the hands of the Boers. Much to the chagrin of British troops, who burned to retrieve these disasters, peace was made soon afterwards, in which the Boers were highly successful as to terms, and in which they were complimented even by the men whom they had fought upon their good shooting.

GENERAL JOUBERT IN CANADA.

In November of 1890, General Joubert visited Montreal, travelling with Dr. Gavin Brown Clarke, M.P., for Caithnesshire, Scotland, and agent general in Britain for the Transvaal Republic. General Joubert made a study of Canadian manufactures, especially cottons, and met the late Mr. Andrew Robertson, Colonel Stevenson, Mr. James Brown, and a few prominent citizens during his stay in the city. (Dr. Clarke is the same gentleman who had so lively a scene in the House of Commons, in London, only a few days since, with Major Rasch, who charged him with having been in the Boer camp when Majuba Hill was fought.)

A 'Witness' representative was introduced to the general, who greeted him very cordially, smiling with a great glow of good nature at some of the Scotch humor that was in the air at the moment from the group in which he stood, in James Robertson & Co's. warehouse on St. Helen street. He was dressed in an ordinary morning suit, frock coat, open, showing his dark vest and heavy watch chain, drab trousers and silk hat. A traveller, wholesale buyer, or linen draper on holiday-bent he might easily have ben mistaken for, standing by the bales of cloth in the warehouse he seemed at home. Had he stood beside one of the field guns at a parade or inspection he would have appeared out of place, plainly a civilian.

SHY ABOUT MAJUBA HILL.

'I would rather not speak of these matters,' said General Joubert, when the 'Witness' representative asked him concerning Majuba Hill. 'You see, we are at peace with England. The whole matter is over. It would be useless to speak about it. We did not seek the quarrel, and were sure if the English people had all understood the position, we never would have had any trouble.'

The General had commenced to speak slowly, and in a decided foreign accent, his words coming more quickly as he proceeded, and many of them denoting that he had learned his English from Scotchmen.

'Why should we not be friends?' he asked, with heightened color. 'We have very much in common, and we have the natives—they look to us both for example.'

'Well, General, what about the natives—how were they treated by our soldiers?'

'I will insult no man's country. If you want to know that, ask your own missionaries, let them speak. They know all about it.'

A MORE PEACEFUL THEME.

General Joubert, evidently with a view of changing the subject, proceeded to remark upon the progress of Canada, and as he had been in some of our cotton factories, he said:

'I have been looking at some of your manufactories. They are really well forward, especially your cotton factories. They are very interesting to me in view of progress in our own country. We are looking towards manufacturing, too.'

A RALLY TO THE POINT.

'But, General,' persisted the 'Witness' representative, 'what about Majuba Hill?'

General Joubert started as though a hornet had hit him. His eyes, none so large at all, seemed to grow smaller, and his whole face changed into quick action. While his answer was in a modulated voice, apparently imploring in its intense desire to be let alone on that subject, he said, with suppressed force:

'Do not ask me about that. I do not want to speak about it. It is all over now, and I regret it as much as any one can. I do not want even to think about it.'

'Yes, but what you can tell me is something I want to know very much—who were the troops you captured on the hill?'

'They were mostly the Scotchmen—the men of the Scotch regiment. We did what we could for them. They surrendered. What could they do? They could do nothing else. We were too many for them.'

'Why did they stay there?'

The general was surprised at the question. He answered with elevated eyebrows, and his hands raised in amazement at the question.

'How could they get away? We had them surrounded. They fought as well as they could, of course; but what is the use of asking me about it. It is all over.' A shade of acute annoyance covered the general's whole expression now; and his face brightened very much when the topic was dropped and cotton machinery became again the theme for discussion.

MORE FRANK AND FREE.

General Joubert spoke more freely in the evening, when on his guard and considering all he had to say.

'I should like to give this whole question to the world,' said he. 'Not in a newspaper interview, because they do not always give my words, but their own, but in a public meeting in the heart of London, and with any man to stand before me and dare to confute my statements. Take the Transvaal and Swaziland. There they are.

(Here the general drew his umbrella point around a square on the floor, placing Swaziland alongside).

'Now that was under the Boer protectorate before the British annexed us. Then when they came to take our land they stipulated that Swaziland should be independent. Well, we agreed to that. It is necessary for us to have interest in Swaziland, because our herds of cattle would die in the winter if we had not the Swazi valleys to take them to; and in summer they would die in these valleys if we had not our mountains to take them to.'

HOW TROUBLE CAME.

'"What made the trouble?" you ask. Well, British people came into Swaziland afterwards and purchased concession after concession from the king, until they had everything but his wives. These they took without buying. That practically disposed of the independence of Swazieland and caused us so much annoyance in our dealings with the Swazi natives as to lead to serious trouble, which was finally arranged by the commission appointed for the purpose. Swaziland now is independent, and the Boers have right of way to the coast and a circumference of ten miles all around Um Kose bay.

PROGRESSIVE AS TO RAILWAYS.

'We do not object to railways. We are encouraging railways, and as to the gold fields, these are purchased by speculators who buy our farms, float the companies in London, pay for the farms in shares, work the mines to make them show riches, and then leave the responsibility of getting gold upon the shareholders, who are compelled to shoulder it while they go off with the profits to fresh fields. Down comes the value then, and the shareholders are left with their shares and the mines. I have a large number of these shares, but what I think is that shares should not be permitted higher sale than the dividends of the mine warrant. Our franchise gives the strangers who come in the right to vote after two years of residence, and any who object to that do so to hear themselves talk.

SOME FREE CRITICISM.

'After the British crushed the Zulus and carried off Cetewayo they did wrong in dividing up the Zulus into so many petty kingdoms. These natives in conflict with each other would sweep down upon our people, sparing neither men, women nor children. The British resident told me with his own lips that their policy was to let the chiefs eat each other. We settled the matter very shortly by going into Seccoeni's country and beating him so badly that there was peace afterwards.

'No, we have no slaves,' said General Joubert, indigniantly. 'The same question was asked of me in London; but when the British took over our territory, how many slaves did Mr. Shepstone set free? Let him tell us that. But when the British gave our country back to us we set free a hundred and fifty slaves. One Zulu tribe had been charged some time before this with transgressing the British law. They denied it, but the British would accept no denial. [illegible] claimed all the men and apprenticed the women and children to the farmers. When our territory was given back to us, these women and children ran away from their masters. We refused to assist in their capture, and thus we set them free.

'As to our bad treatment of the natives, there were three hundred thousand natives with us forty years ago—now there are six hundred thousand. We do not kill them off.' The general thus closed his defence of the Boers, and the conversation assumed the commonplace afterwards.

While the general and his party were in Montreal they were the guests of Mrs. James Brown, of Drummond street, a cousin of Mrs. Clarke. They remained here for some days and met a number of prominent citizens.



DR. GAVIN BROWN CLARKE, M.P for Inverness-shire. MRS. JOUBERT. GENERAL PIET J. JOUBERT. MRS. CLARKE. GENERAL JOUBERT'S SON. MISS JOUBERT, Granddaughter of General Joubert.

GENERAL JOUBERT AND HIS PARTY, TAKEN WHILE THEY WERE TRAVELLING IN CANADA IN 1890.

NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING WAS HELD YESTERDAY.

The annual meeting of the Notre Dame Hospital was held yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. Charles P. Hebert, occupying the chair. There was a large attendance of the governors and officials of the institution, and their friends, including the Hon. Senator Thibaudeau, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, E. A. Genereux, Rodolphe Forget, B. J. Coghlin, B.Tansey, Dr. Benoit, Dr. Villeneuve, Dr. Hebert, J. Porcheron, H. Barbeau, the Rev. Father Duckett, Dr. Parizeau, Dr. Ethier. A. Roy, Ald. Clearihue, Dr. Cormier, Dr. Fournier, Dr. Duhamel, Dr. Garceau, Dr. Harwood, Dr. Valin, and others, including most of the lady patronesses of the hospital.

The annual report, a synopsis of which appeared in yesterday's 'Witness,' was submited by the superintendent, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, and unanimously adopted. The board was re-elected, the election of president to take place later on.

THE SUPREME COURT.

LAST OF THE ONTARIO CASES TO BE FINISHED TO-DAY.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—In the Supreme Court to-day the arguments in the Dominion Construction Company vs. Good were concluded, and judgment was reserved.

In Tucker vs. Young a motion was made to quash the appeal for a want of jurisdiction. The writ in the action was issued out of the County Court. The statement of the claim was filed and also statement of defence. In the latter a question was raised as to the plaintiff's title to the land affected by the action, which was for an injunction, restraining the defendant from flooding the plaintiff's lands lying on a lower level. By an order of the County Court judge the case was then transferred to the High Court, where it was tried and went to the Court of Appeal. Mr. Aylesworth, Q.C., for the motion, claimed that no appeal would lie, as the action was not originally instituted in a Superior Court, and the amount in dispute was less than $1,000. The appeal was quashed on the first ground. Riddle, Q.C., argued contra.

Home Life Insurance Company vs. Randall, was next taken up. The policy sued on in this case insuring the life of the respondent's husband excluded certain diseases, including consumption, from its operation. The proof of loss put in stated that death occurred from tuberculosis, and to the action the company pleaded death from consumption. The points argued on the appeal were: 1. On whom was the onus of proving cause of death, the appellants claiming that the plaintiff should prove a death from a causec overed by the policy, and the other side that the company should prove its plea. 2. What was really the cause of death according to the evidence? Osler, Q.C., and Hoskin, Q.C., for the appellant; Watson, Q.C., and Lancaster, for respondent.

As this case is the last on the Ontario list and the arguments were not concluded at the hour of adjournment, the court agreed to sit to-morrow in order to finish the case.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

EFFORT ON FOOT FOR HELPING RESIDENTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES TO REACH CANADA.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Mr. James A. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, who recently returned from a trip to Europe, made, while there, a thorough investigation of the question of emigration to Canada, and the chances for next summer's work. Among the matters into which he looked was that of assisting the passages of such settlers from the British Isles as the government especially desires to see taking up land in the western country; but who yet need help up to a certain extent, to enable them to make the change. Mr. Smart is in favor of such a policy, in the cases of British settlers who need it, and has so expressed himself to the Minister of the Interior, so that there is a possibility of action in this line being taken if, after consideration, it turns out to be what the country wants done. The matter is one which has been brought up in Parliament, at the last few sessions, and urged upon the government. At present no such assistance is authorized, except such as has been found absolutely necessary, in the cases of Doukhobors and others, and which has been given only as a loan. The assisted passages would be something in the same line, and would be designed with the idea of inducing more British emigrants to come to this country.

Another matter which has engaged attention, has been that of Galician immigration, which some of our Canadian papers have been protesting against as unfair and unprofitable, since the people are, for the most part, poor, It is obviously impossible to shut our doors against any people of this class, even if they are not as desirable as others, which those who are acquainted with their state are not prepared to admit. All that the Minister of the Interior, therefore, will do, is to withdraw the bonus or commission paid to our agents in Europe on Galicians, who have not a hundred dollars to show above their transportation expenses to Canada. This will not shut them out, but will direct the efforts of the agents into the best classes, instead of dealing among the poorer.

It is not expected that there will be next season any such large influx of settlers as the Doukhobors; but the tide will be steady, and there is an expectation that the year 1900 will see increases in the number of settlers sent to us from the British Isles, and especially from Ireland and Wales. Mr. Smart's observation taught him that the work of Mr. Charles R. Devlin in Ireland has not been without its fruit, and that next summer should see quite a number of his compatriots crossing to Canadian shores.

THE SHERBROOKE VACANCY.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct 28.—The political pot in Sherbrooke has commenced to boil, and the campaign has practically opened. Both parties are hard at work, and meetings have been arranged for in all the various polling divisions, and delegates selected for county conventions to be held in this city next week for the purpose of choosing candidates. There is reason to believe that both parties have practically settled upon their standard-bearers for the coming fight in this constituency. It is predicted with considerable certainty that after the conventions have been held the tickets will be: Liberal, Mr. G. A. Le Baron; Conservative, the Hon. John McIntosh. The date of the election, and whether a by-election or general seems to be still a mystery, but whichever it is or whenever it comes, both parties are determined to be ready.

CHAMBERLAIN AND WAR.

WORKMEN OF TOWER HAMLETS VOTED THAT WAY IN YESTERDAY'S BY-ELECTION.

London, Oct. 27.—The parliamentary by-election for the Bow and Bromley division of Tower Hamlets, London, held to-day, to replace the Hon. Lionel Healey, Conservative, was fought on the government's Transvaal policy, and resulted in a victory for the government, the Conservative candidate being elected by 4,328 votes against 2,134 votes for the Liberal and Radical opponent. The Conservative majority was nearly twice that secured by the election of Mr. Healey.

Throughout the campaign Mr. Spender, the Liberal, opposed the war in South Africa. His opposition was so persistent that he was dubbed by the Conservatives throughout the canvass, 'Boer Spender.' His election literature denounced Tory patriotism as 'invoking the slaughter of British workmen for the German millionnaires on the Rand,' and declared that orders for clothing and blankets were given by the government to German concerns and not to British. The constituency, which is mainly of the working class, nevertheless plumped for 'Chamberlain and war.'

PARLIAMENT FURTHER PROROGUED.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Parliament has been prorogued pro forma till Monday, Dec. 11.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

13 to 26 Pages.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899.

BRITISH AND BOERS.

The War in South Africa Follows a Long Struggle.

A HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT—THE TRANSVAAL'S PROSPERITY UNDER BRITISH SUPREMACY.

Several correspondents have written, asking for a history giving the origin of the trouble between the British and the Boers. The following sketch will answer their questions:

To understand the stubborn, independent and despotic character of the Boers, and their peculiar ideas, upon which their system of government of to-day is formed, one must go back to their earlier history, when the habit of trekking was formed. The British have been blamed for developing this characteristic in them by following them up with laws against slavery. As a matter of fact, the Boers developed this character under laws made by themselves, which were worse, such as the English never dreamed of making, and their character and their laws of to-day are of a piece with those of the earlier days, under the regime of the Dutch East India Company, and later, during the time when they ruled themselves. The war of to-day is the outcome of the Boer character thus developed, and of his struggles with his surroundings. The history of that struggle is, therefore, worth recalling at this time:

Though discovered by those great Portuguese navigators, Diaz and Vasco de Gama, and named Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese King, who instantly grasped the fact that the long-sought-for sea route to the East Indies had been found, it was left to the Dutch to see its usefulness as a half-way stopping place to their Indian possessions. The Dutch East India Company planted a colony there about the middle of the seventeenth century, composed of the sweepings of the streets of the cities of the lowland countries, with a few respectable burghers or governors and rulers. Neglected both by the company and by the Dutch nation, this colony governed itself after a fashion, which converted the Dutch character into the peculiar Boer type found throughout South Africa to-day. These people had to fight hunger, disease, their own worst elements, and the Hottentots, then numerous and bold, and learn how to live in a strange country under new conditions. For a time the struggle was fierce, and the safety of the community depended upon united action. The laws and regulations adopted prescribed the daily, almost hourly, action of the colonists, how much land they should till, what crops they should plant, what industries should be allowed, and who should engage in them, demanded much time for councils and meetings of the people, and subjected them to extremely heavy taxation, one-fifth to a quarter of their crops. They were encouraged to enslave the Hottentots and to buy up imported negroes for slaves, and the treatment of these was prescribed by regulation. Their own hardships made the Dutch exceedingly cruel to the slaves. When the pressure of danger from the natives and from hunger was over, the sturdy individual independence of the Dutchman reasserted itself in the lonely Boer farmer of the veldt, and he rebelled against the laws which harassed him every hour of his life.

FIGHTING THE NATIVES.

To escape these laws, the Boer farmers gathered together, put all their household goods on waggons, and trekked off out north and west of Cape Colony, beyond the reach of their own Dutch laws and rulers. In these treks they met new and unknown tribes of native warriors, and again the old fight for life was waged, and won, with the old result of new and strict communal laws, with stricter rules, and by-and-by a trek of the bolder and more independentminded. Thus the broad Cape became colonized by scattered Dutch settlers, who had learned to fight, to enslave the blacks, to farm and ranch, to rebel against laws,—when they found them irksome—to assert the right of rebellion and moving away from their rulers, and also making strict laws and enforcing them, particularly as long as any one would stand them. They grew up in dense ignorance, without schools, and untaught, except those who learned from their fathers to spell out dimly the meaning of their bibles, which the withal pious of these people, hold as

In 1686 the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove out of France by thousands that fine stock the Huguenots, and some of them reached Cape Colony, where, owing to the laws of the Dutch, they were compelled to forget their own language and learn the already degraded Dutch language, which, however, became crossed with their own, and the names of many of the Dutch Boer leaders, down to the present, show that the Huguenots soon secured great influence, and took a prominent place in public affairs.

In 1795 the ideas of the French revolution reached these people and they asserted their independence, after a violent fashion, and the British, at the request of the Prince of Orange, took possession of the country. It was given back to Holland in 1802, but again in 1806, when in danger of falling into the hands of the French, the British took it over, and have held it ever since.

UNDER BRITISH RULE.

The British asserted their authority over all the Dutch settlements, as they were compelled to do, because they had to defend them at times against the natives, with whom they were always coming into collision, as they moved forward and took possession of the country. The British found, too, often that the natives were in the right in these quarrels, and the Boers deeply resented their occasional defence of Kaffir rights, though the British fought no fewer than five bloody and prolonged Kaffir wars in behalf of the Boers. To lessen this task of fighting the natives, also probably to strengthen the hands of the British governor over the Dutch, the British Government encouraged English emigration to South Africa, and four thousand British settlers in 1820 arrived at Port Elizabeth. Soon British settlers were distributing themselves throughout the Cape.. In the meantime British missionaries had begun to penetrate Kaffraria, and their reports and those of the British settlers of the horrible cruelties practiced by the Boers upon their slaves

slaves in 1834. In the subtropical country, where immense ranches and wide farms were the rule, slave labor seemed necessary to the existence of the whites, and a storm was threatened, which, however, was subdued.

But the Boers, who had been trekking in groups for generations to escape from laws, had their own remedy, and, selling their farms at a great sacrifice, a great multitude gathered from all parts of the colonies, who, joining, trekked away north and across the Orange river into the unknown land behind it, where they hoped to ge beyond the law and rule of the British, where they could be a law unto themselves, and own slaves and treat them as they liked, free from interference, which they did for ten or twelve years.

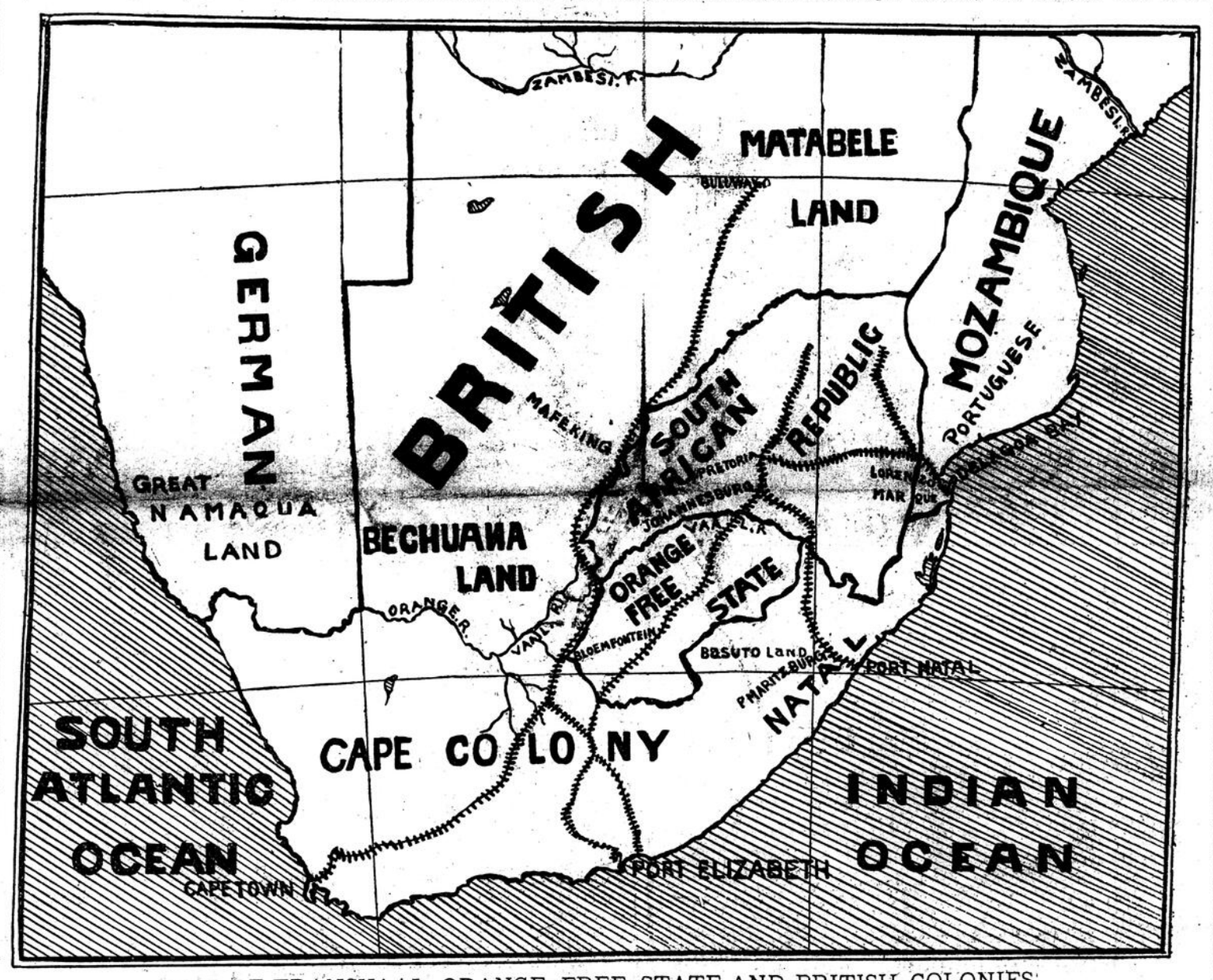
BOERS COLONIZE NATAL.

Another group of Boers under a leader, Pieter Rietz, bought a vessel and sailed around the coast until they reached the port of Natal, where they found a small British settlement, the remnants of two bands of English colonists who in 1810 and 1820 had been attracted there by the beauty and richnes sof the country. The warrior nation of the Zulus had warred upon them, and a few of them managed to hold their own behind a system of defences. The new Boer colonists were attacked by the Zulus, but with the help of the British beat them back after a defeat or two, in which they were decimated. Then Pieter Rietz made a treaty with the Zulu king, Dingan, by which the latter ceded all Natal to the Boers. After signing the treaty the Zulus invited the Boers, a large force of the best fighters safeguarding their leader, to a grand feast they had prepared, and in the middle of it suddenly sprang up and massacred every guest. The remaining Boers and British, wild with rage, fought the Zulus in a great pitched battle, in which the Zulus were routed, leaving three thousand dead on the field. The colony had peace for a time, and reached a stage of comfortable existence, when the Boers, trekking far west, came into contact with the Basutos, another great warrior tribe. The existence of the whole colony was threatened, and the British came to their defence and established their authority over the colony in 1843. Hemmed in by the Zulus and the Basutos, dependent upon organized British forces for their existence, the Boers and British of Natal have become one people, united, prosperous and contented under British rule. The Basutos gave a great deal of trouble at first, but the British have a Resident there, with a few non-commissioned officers, who command a small force of Basuto constables, and these preserve peace and security so far as the surrounding colonies are concerned, perfectly. Once the Basutos quarrelled among themselves, and formed two antagonistic armies, who were on the point of fighting. One of the commanders appealed to the British Resident for advice, and he, having purposely abstained from interfering because he desired this appeal to be made by the Basutos, went down, and, taking his seat with an offi-

cials together and asked them to argue the whole affair out before him, which they did. He then gave a decision, which displeased one army, of course, but on being told that they must obey the decision or fight against the Queen, the dissatisfied army accepted the decision.

ANOTHER REBELLION.

In the Orange Free State things had not been going so well as in Natal. The Boers had not only failed to subdue the Zulus they met there, but they had quarrelled among themselves and came to open fighting over the enforcement of laws of course. British settlers had followed the Boers across the Orange river and the Boer party, with which these allied themselves, appealed to the British authorities at the Cape to settle the trouble. The British did so, and proclaimed British authority in 1848, upon which the discontented Boer faction of Natal crossed the Drakenburg mountains, and, together with the Orange Free State faction, declared a rebellion. British troops defeated them, whereupon they trekked away north, and, crossing the Vaal, under the able leadership of Pretorius, occupied the southern part of the vast country now known as the Transvaal, but which is officially named the South African Republic. By treaty of 1852 they were absolved from their allegiance to the British crown, and in 1854 the British also withdrew their authority from the Orange Free State, and left this people to set up a republic. Afterward the people requested British rule; but while protecting them from the Basutos and Zulus, who threatened them, Britain refused to rule them. A few years later an almost incredible affair occurred, which by a train of circumstances led perhaps to the German emperor's idea of establishing Germany's authority throughout South Africa. One of the largest tribes of British Kaffirs, the Amaxosa, in some mysterious way, came to believe that by sacrificing their lives and property as an act of faith this act would be rewarded by a general resurrection of all the dead warriors and great leaders of the nation. Nearly one-third of the whole tribe, or about fifty thousand people, committed suicide in this belief, and a whole district was deserted. A German legion of two thousand men who had served with the British in the Crimea, composed of industrious farmers and mechanics, with many English settlers, were placed in this depopulated region, and they flourished. Their reports brought other Germans to South Africa, and it became favorably known in Germany. In view of this, the German emperor, when looking around for colonies, chose South Africa, and seized Namaqualand, on the west coast. The Transvaal trouble with Great Britain suggested the idea of Germany acting as its protector and friend with a view to eventualities such as the acquirement for Germany of all South Africa, and this interference of Germany and the famous telegram dictated to President Kruger by the emperor, with the mobilization of the British flying squadron, were among the train of consequences.



MAP OF TRANSVAAL, ORANGE FREE STATE AND BRITISH COLONIES.

The Transvaal settlers who founded this South African republic were the most 'Boerish' of the Boers of the Cape Colony, of Natal and of the Orange Free State; theirs was the last trek from the peoples of many treks; they were the most extreme type of the Boers, a 'survival of the fittest' of the Trekkers. All the roving, law and regulation hating, free life loving, slave desiring, hunting characteristics, bred through many generations, were strong in them. In the Transvaal they were a handful of scattered farmers in a great country, living among savage man-hunting beasts and savage warrior races like the Zulus, and for a long time men, women and children fought day and night almost for their lives with those human and animal foes. They became splendid, wary hunters and warriors, dead shots with the rifle, courageous and skilful in war. But in spite of all their fine characteristics their extreme love of individual independence, resentment of law or control by authority, their love of a life apart from others, enabling them to live almost in savage-like simplicity, and each to do what seemed right in his own eyes, weakened them for defence against such warriors as the Zulus and left the Republic without the means of paying the way of its very rudimentary organization.

THE ZULU WAR.

In 1876 the Zulus threatened to eat up the Boers of the Transvaal and with them the British settlers who had moved in. The Republic was bankrupt and without the means of preparing for the defence of the people. An appeal was made to the British Government by the British settlers, joined by some of the Boers, and without a sign of resistance

in 1877.

Then came the Zulu war, when Cetewayo, with a magnificent army, threatened not only the existence of the Boers in the Transvaal, but that of the colony of Natal. A British army, with the assistance of the Boers of the Transvaal, after a memorable disaster and some hard fighting, smashed the Zulu army and nation which had become the terror of South Africa.

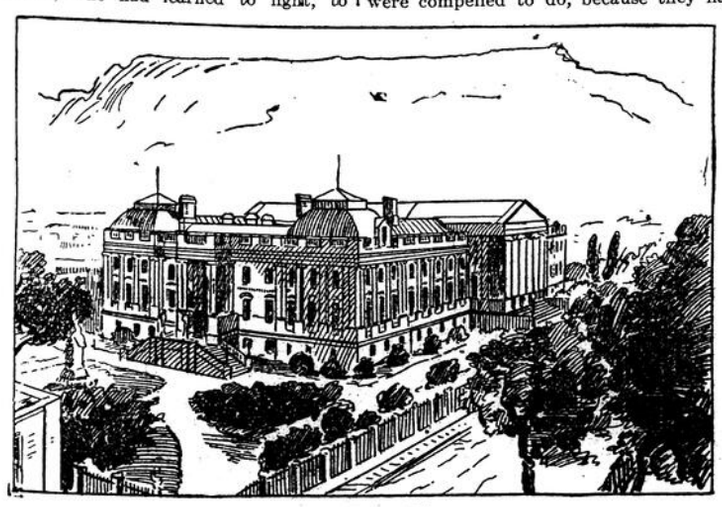
This great danger past, the Transvaal organized, the finances restored, roads to the capital made, and law and order restored, the Boers revolted against the enforcement of law and order, declared British rule an usurpation, to which they had never consented, and at Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill defeated the British forces sent against them. The British Government, after sending an army quite capable of subduing the Boers, within striking distance of Pretoria, entered into negotiations with their leaders. A treaty was signed giving the Boers control of their own domestic affairs but reserving suzerain rights for the British Government.

DIAMOND MINES DISCOVERED.

In the meantime the diamond mines of Kimberley and the adjoining districts were discovered, and drew to South Africa the usual multitude of miners, prospectors, speculators, with their camp followers. The mines proved extraordinarily productive and large fortunes were made, but the world was threatened with a glut of diamonds at comparatively low prices. This gave one of the most fortunate of the speculators and miners, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a chance to exercise his genius for organization and finance, and he managed to combine all the mines and control the output, and consequently prices. Fortunes, great before, became enormous, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, with millions at his command, with great prestige, and with a taste for empire making, turned his attention to politics with the idea of forming a great Afrikander Commonwealth, of all the states of South Africa to be federated for that purpose. He quickly gained the confidence of the Dutch of the Cape and with a fair share of English support soon became a power in the colony which placed the premiership within his reach.

GOLD REEFS FOUND.

In 1884 the rich gold reefs which had long been sought for, were discovered in the Transvaal, and foreigners flocked in, large cities were built, and the revenues of the government rose by leaps and bounds. There were few roads and no railways in the Transvaal and the cost of living was rendered very high, by the lack of means of transportation. The Boer Government, composed of ignorant, uneducated men, without many wants themselves, and without either the will or the ability to organize the government of the country on the new basis now imperatively needed, or to arrange facilities for transportation, fearful, too, lest the British newcomers should get control of the government and re-establish the authority of the British Government, shut out the Uitlander population from all share in the politics or government of the country, refused to allow railways to be built, connecting the Transvaal with the Cape Colony, and the Natal, or even with the Orange Free State. It refused the



CAPETOWN.
Parliament Building, with Table Rock Mountain in the Background.



ORANGE FREE STATE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Uitlanders public schools in which their children could be taught in the English language, taxed heavily all their imports of food, clothing and tools, and merchandize generally, made unjust, inequitable and oppressive mining and land laws, and created monopolies in things used but by them, such as dynamite, for the benefit of the government and of the favorites of the government, the Hollanders and the Germans.



BRITISH RULER AND THE RULED AT BASUTOLAND.

TO ESTABLISH INDEPENDENCE.

The great purpose of the Boer Government was to establish its independence and to render permanent the government of the Boers, now in a minority, and their old-fashioned simple laws and regulations, fit only for a scattered farming community. They said a railway was a necessity, and they determined to have one controlled by the Transvaal and not connected with any railway running through British territory. To this end they negotiated with the Portuguese for the construction of a railway to Delagoa Bay. At the end of 1883 the concession for the construction of the Delagoa Bay Railway from Lorenzo Marquez to the Transvaal boundary, was granted, and in spite of Boer objections to a British company, which arranged with another company headed by an American named Edward McMurdo, for the actual construction of the road. The Transvaal-Portuguese boundary was not determined and the railway company claimed that it could not go on with the construction beyond a certain point until it was fixed, as in that case they stood the chance of having it confiscated. The Portuguese Government pressed for continued construction, and in 1886 the company declared the line called for by the contract complete, though it did not connect with the Transvaal road, built by the government of that province.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Still the boundary remained unfixed, and the Portuguese Government determined to make the connection, confiscated the road and ejected McMurdo and his employees. The British and American governments made claims on the Portuguese Government for compensation for their subjects, and by agreement the affair was submitted to the Swiss Government for arbitration, in 1890, but the arbitrators finding the job profitable, apparently, have been working on it ever since. In reply to a request for a decision from the British Government, it was promised for the fall, and is due now within a few weeks.

The Delagoa Railway was opened in 1887, and it was handed over by the Portuguese and Transvaal governments to be managed by Hollanders and Germans. But the service has been outrageously bad and dear, and trade and commerce have not been encouraged by it, so bad is the mismanagement of the Portuguese on the coast, and the Transvaal Government within its own territory in commercial affairs.

RAILWAY BUILDING.

The British colonies of Cape Colony and Natal had long owned a network of railways which reached the frontiers of the Dutch republics of the Orange Free State and Transvaal, at many points, but there stopped, because railways in those republics were forbidden up 1890, except the Delagoa Bay Railway. After that date the Orange Free State had trunk lines built, under its own control, connecting with the railway lines through Cape Colony to Capetown, Port Elizabeth and East London, and through Natal to Durban, and later the Transvaal Government constructed railways connecting with the Orange Free State trunk railway, with the hope of bringing about a union of the republics, and later with the Natal railways, a connection with the Transvaal railway to Johannesburg. But with the determination of preventing traffic and commerce, except by way of Delagoa Bay, the Transvaal Government fixed rates so high on these short lines in the Transvaal, connecting with those of the British colonies, as to be practically prohibitory. But the rates over the Delagoa Bay Railway were also so high and the service so bad, that the freight continued to come largely by the British lines to the frontier of the Transvaal where it was transferred to waggons and thus conveyed the remaining sixty miles to Johannesburg. Then the Transvaal Government, to stop this traffic, closed up the 'drifts,' or the 'fords' across the rivers as these roads are called. The British Government viewed this as a contravention of its treaty right, and under pressure from it, the Transvaal Government re-opened the drifts. Emboldened by the result of the Cape Colony elections the Transvaal Government has again closed the drifts in the face of the British protest, hinting that the Transvaal has the Cape Colony Government behind it in its anti-British policy. But Great Britain sent a fleet to Delagoa Bay, whereupon the Transvaal Government opened the drifts at once.

CECIL RHODES'S POLICY.

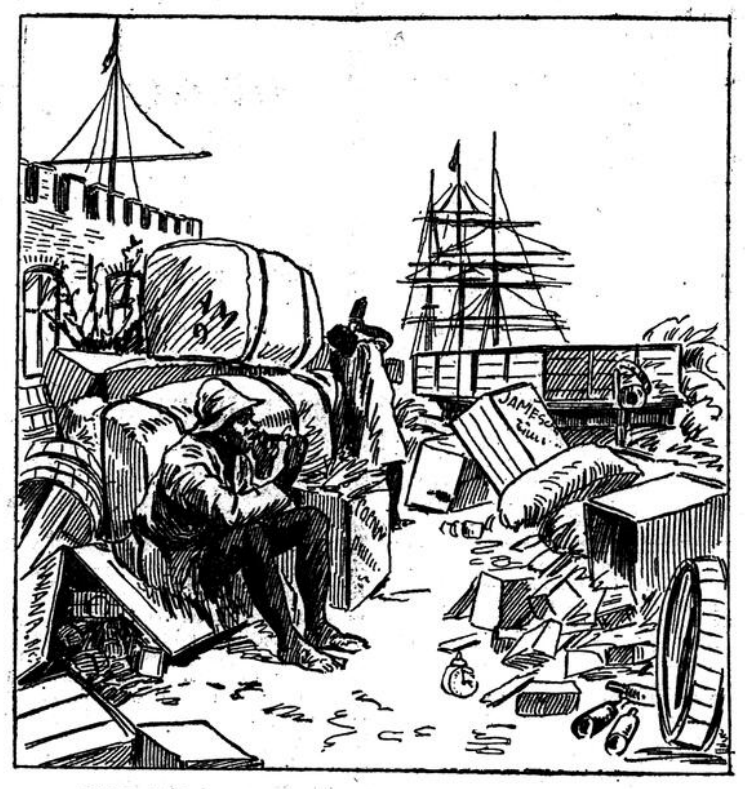
Cecil Rhodes, as Premier of Cape Colony, and with a view to carrying out his policy of creating a solid Afrikander commonwealth, south of the Zambesi, secured for Cape Colony the British Bechuanaland protectorate separating the Transvaal from former Namaqualand, and then he formed the British South Africa Company, which, under a charter of the British Government, took possession of the whole country between the Transvaal boundary at the Limpopo river and the Zambesi river. The idea was to prevent the Transvaal Boers from trekking further north and extending the rule of the Transvaal in that direction. Curiously enough, great numbers of Boers have trekked north into Matabeleland from the Transvaal, but they have become firm adherents of Mr. Rhodes's policy and of British rule.

But the Jameson raid of 1895 was the mistake of Mr. Rhodes's life. The misgovernment of the Transvaal by the narrower-minded sections of the Boers had already driven the more prosperous ones into opposition, and Mr. Kruger was suspected to be partially in sympathy with the progressives.

The reform demands of the Uitlanders of Johannesburg had the partial support of the Progressives and of the Dutch throughout Cape Colony and the Orange Free State. The progressional population was increasing every day, their intluence was growing stronger, the recent opening of the railways was bringing the influences of the outer world more strongly upon the less progressive Boers in control, and immediate and rapid advance seemed certain.

THE JAMESON RAID.

The Jameson raid, on Dec. 29, 1895, from Mafeking, then the northern terminal of the Capetown Railway, to Krugersdorp, a hundred and fifty miles where, on Jan. 2, the little British force of 482 men were corralled up in a hollow and shot down by a Boer force of fifteen hundred men, until they surrendered, turned Dutch opinion throughout all South Africa in favor of the Transvaal Boers, and made President Kruger more thas ever the hero and champion of the freedom-loving burghers. Mr. Rhodes was compelled to resign the premiership of Cape Colony in consequence of his connection with the affair, but his influence was so great that he made his policy of a 'British Commonwealth south of the Zambesi, with equal rights to all civilized men,' the issue of the recent Cape elections, and the Afrikander Bond, which opposed him, was returned by a small majority. The Bond, however, took care to declare their loyalty to Great Britain most loudly and emphatically; they are without doubt sincerely loyal.



THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OF LORENZO MARQUEZ.

BRITISH SUPREMACY ASSURED.

Indeed the supremacy of the British Empire throughout South Africa is assured, not by the loyalty of any man or party of men, but by the fact that upon it depends the security, the good government, the humane treatment of the blacks, and the progress, prosperity and well-being of all the communities, black or white. And the Boer Government must succumb, simply because it is hostile to civilization, whose march it seeks to oppose, and because it seeks to establish the power of an oligarchical minority, which is ever growing smaller and weaker in proportion to the white population of the country. It has sought to ally itself with the Portuguese, whose oppressive iniquitous rule in South Africa has been a curse both to black and white wherever it prevailed.

Portugal's rule south of the Zambesi will soon be superseded by that of Great Britain, which has, by all accounts, come to an agreement with her by which that part of Mozambique shall be taken under the British flag and rule. Portugal has been the champion of the slave and rum trade, and her duplicity and cruelty, which have been without limit, have made her rule abhorred even worse than that of the Boers, by the native populations. The Portuguese officials ordinarily procure labor by kidnapping the blacks whom they entrap by false promises. Time and again the Zulu blacks, who are physically splendid giants as compared with the diminutive, debauched Portuguese, would have driven the latter into the sea but for the protection afforded to British subjects of Lorenzo Marques by British ships in the port.

AN IMPORTANT HARBOR.

Delagoa Bay is by far the finest harbor on the south-east coast of Africa, and its shipping and commerce very considerable already would become very great were it conducted under even ordinarily favorable conditions. But a recent traveller to Delagoa Bay gives the following description of the state of affairs :—

'When a ship casts anchor in Delagoa Bay it is with a sense of danger happily escaped. Sometimes there is a buoy, sometimes there is not, and when the navigator finds one it may be a mile out of place. Captains of vessels say that the Portuguese find no satisfaction in promoting the commerce of others, and they do see some good in wrecks that occur at their door ; the pilots cannot be trusted. The Portuguese Government acts for commerce as it does for shipping entering its port. It creates as much difficulty and embarrassment as possible for trade instead of helping it.

'When I landed at the government wharf where the lighters are unloaded. I looked about me upon a scene that recalled Strasburg after a siege. First I saw masses of boxes containing tinned provisions ; they had been smashed open and were scattered about as by the explosion of a well-directed shell. With them lay thousands of little rock drills, scattered all over the sands, which seemed to have no more value than banana peels. No doubt, some miners in Johannesburg were wondering what had become of their drills. A step further I saw sacks of lime lying on top of sacks of rice and could readily imagine the pleasant taste that would result from this unholy alliance in a tropical climate. Then I stumbled upon a complete outfit for a mine railway—little cars, little wheels, little rails, little iron sleepers, along with innumerable bolts and nuts and 'carefully finished parts that had been carefully packed in Birmingham.' Here they lay all smashed as though from a railway collision. Up to Johannesburg hands were idle waiting impatiently for the consignment. There was wreckage on all sides; it seemed to be the ruin of some great warehouse. There seemed no end to this scene of destruction—broken cases whose contents were sometimes made up of precious bottles or jars, the stuff all running out on the sand ; delicate machinery for an electrical plant; clocks, billard tables, barrels of molasses. Energy must have been spent by the Portuguese in smashing so much of value. I was told 'it had been much worse a few weeks before !'

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

'We all know,' writes the traveller, 'that Delagoa Bay is the nearest port to the gold fields of Johannesburg and that the Boer Government seeks to favor this railway line from there because it is run by Hollanders at the expense of the English, who have competing railways at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Capetown.'

This traveller describes the open corruption of the Portuguese officials, and contrasts its condition with a British port :

'The nearest port to Delagoa Bay is Durban ; mark the difference. It is like going from Venezuela to British Guiana, from Russia to Germany, from darkness to light ; yet so far as climate and natural opportunities are concerned Durban, the port of Natal, would be no better than Lorenzo Marquez had Portugal control of Natal.'

Under British rule, therefore, it may be taken for granted that even the Transvaal itself will be greatly benefited. And the native races will have suddenly escaped from a diabolical tyranny to freedom and even the care of a paternal government. The American writer, Mr. Poulteney Bigelow, quoted above, who travelled all through South Africa, says that the blacks everywhere have confidence in the British, and in them alone, but especially in the Queen. The British Government, he declares, has but to raise a finger and a million blacks would go to war for it at the signal.

England as a result of the war, if it is successful for her arms, will ensure just treatment for the Uitlanders, and a respect for her arms in all of South Africa.

The petition of the Uitlanders, addressed to the British Government some time ago, told of their grievances and begged the imperial government to interfere. Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner for all of South Africa, met President Kruger in conference in May last and went over the ground. A new franchise law was proposed, but its terms were so confused and beset with conditions that it was little better than the old. Kruger proposed the leaving the whole matter to arbitration, but the commissioner said that there could be no such thing as arbitration between a state and her suzerain power. That is about the way things stood up to the ultimatum of the Transvaal Government asking England to instantly withdraw her troops from the surrounding country, which ultimatum was quickly followed by war.



STREET IN PIETERMARITZBURG, CAPITAL OF NATAL.



PORTUGESE RULER AND THE RULED AT DELAGOA BAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM GANAOQUE.

Correspondent Writes That Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Cured him of Kidney Disease.

Daniel Boucher Experimented with Medicines for Eighteen Years—Finally Persuaded to Try Dodd's Kidney Pills Five Boxes Cured Him.

Gananoque, Oct. 27.—Mr. Daniel Boucher, of this town, suffered with Kidney Disease for eighteen years. And for the best part of that eighteen years he has been striving to get cured. Experimenting with medicines and doctors all the time, he had never experienced the slightest relief. And now after eighteen years of it he is cured by five boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The question arises, why did he not try Dodd's Kidney Pills before ? The weapon has laid ready to his hand for the last ten years, why did he not use it ? Surely he must long have known that Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured hundreds of others right in his own town.

It is hard to understand. Natural perversity is often the only explanation in such cases. Mr. Boucher may have been deceived by the pretensions of imitators of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He may have been prejudiced by some other means, but however it was Mr. Boucher came round to Dodd's Kidney Pills at last, and is a healthy man in consequence.

He writes : 'For eighteen years I have been troubled with Kidney Disease. I have used all sorts of medicines, but could get no relief. I was persuaded to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have finished five boxes and am completely cured. I highly recommend them to all suffering as I did. I used to have to stop work for two or three days in the week on account of backache, but now I can do a day's work with anybody.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Durability is Better Than Show."

The wealth of the multi-millionaires is not equal to good health. Riches without health are a curse, and yet the rich, the middle classes and the poor alike have, in Hood's Sarsaparilla a valuable assistant in getting and maintaining perfect health. It never disappoints.

Tired Feeling—"Was all run down and had no appetite. Was tired all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla was suggested, and a trial benefited me so much that now I would not be without the medicine." MRS. G. D. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

Fainting Spells—"I was nervous, suffered from pains in my head. Was without appetite and had fainting spells. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since using this medicine I am stronger, sleep better, have a good appetite and enjoy improved health." MRS. EMMA A. BAYLOR, Windsor, Ont.

Headache—"I had severe headaches and my blood was out of order, so much so that my constitution was generally run down. Had read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, tried it, and after using two bottles was entirely cured." MISS MARY FLANNIGAN, Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Erysipelas Sores—"After scarlet fever a running sore was left on my nose. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. My brother was also relieved by it of erysipelas in his face." ELLA COURSER, Burden, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

'The strictest care always exercised in dispensing and compounding drugs.'

'All drugs sold by us are guaranteed to be pure and of full strength.'

'Our patrons supplied with what they ask for at all times. No substituting allowed.'

Special attention is directed to our fresh stock of Paine's Celery Compound. This marvellous medicine is recommended to you with full confidence. Paine's Celery Compound makes pure, rich blood ; it banishes rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, stomach troubles, nervousness and headache.

A. D. MANN, Druggist,
201 St. Antoine St. and 304 Hibernia St
Montreal.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 17th October, 1899.

QUEBEC BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three percent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Friday the First day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS McDOUGALL,
General Manager.

Quebec, 24th October, 1899. 25

The BANK of TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 87.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT for the current half year, being at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the First Day of December next.

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

By order of the Bank.

D. COULSON.
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
25th October, 1899.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS
CATALOGUES, ETC

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

BONSECOURS MARKET.

It Presents a Busy Scene on an October Day.

THE THRIFTY HOUSEKEEPER HAS A GREAT VARIETY FROM WHICH TO SELECT.

Bonsecours market is mentioned in all the guide-books as one of the sights of Montreal worth seeing. And, truly, the student who loves to 'meditate the book of nature, ever open,' will enjoy a stroll through it on some Tuesday or Friday, when the place is alive with busy, bustling, eager crowds of humanity, buying, selling, inspecting, exhibiting, ever in motion. It is like a whole chapter from nature's great volume, with colored illustrations.

Jacques Cartier square on market day presents a very animated scene. Stalwart men in top boots, and with a healthy, outdoor look on their bronzed, unshaven faces, are unloading bags and barrels on to every available square yard of pavement. Other men and a few women are sitting patiently on their heaped-up carts, keenly on the alert for a chance to dispose of their wares.

And what is there in the vegetable kingdom that you cannot find right here? There are potatoes of every kind and



BONSECOURS MARKET—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

variety; onions with green tops, and long, fibrous roots, hanging from their white bulbs; onions with powerful, tear-producing breath; and flat, reddish onions as big as saucers. Here is a cart filled with fine, crisp stalks of celery and creamy, crimply cauliflowers, and there are boxes of cool, fresh, green parsley to garnish the Sunday dinner withal. There is a great waggon-box full of slender, shapely marrows, and here and there a load of pumpkins, their bright yellow protruberance showing up finely amid the less ostentatious products of the field.

What visions of fragrant, wholesome, hand-made pies, fresh from the oven, those plethoric heaps conjure up! And yet, tht real New England pie, like our grandmothers used to make, is not much more than a pleasing tradition to this generation. We have it yet, O yes, but it is not the genuine, soul-satisfying article it used to be. It is thinner and paler, and has a rather fragile look nowadays, but that isn't the fault of the pumpkin, and some of those I noticed on the market were exceedingly healthy specimens and of a goodly circumference.

Those little, yellowish, oval-shaped things in that box are a kind of tomato for preserving. They are not as handsome a fruit as their more common, ruddy-cheeked sisters, but they are very palatable, nevertheless. These strings of fiery-tempered red pepper-pods look very pretty, but we will be content to admire them without closer examinations. I remember once having been tempted by one of them to my own destruction. Here are carrots, any quantity of them, for savory soups, turnips for those who like them, beans and radishes, and corn for popping. What romances may be enacted over the popper in the long winter evenings. And there is also cabbage, cabbage everywhere, loads and loads of big, heady-looking plants, enough, one would think, to furnish 'Oom Paul's' whole army with saurkraut for the entire campaign.

That motherly-looking old lady has a cart full of 'yerbs'—mint, and catnip, and boneset—and I don't know what all—if you wish to tamper with your own physical economy. They won't do you any harm, anyway.

How patiently the horses stand waiting the pleasure of their drivers! To be sure, there is no room for them to walk off if they wished, but, with the exception of a bony quadruped, here and there solacing himself with a few mouthfuls of his neighbors' cabbage-leaves, they are very well-behaved.

Around and amongst the carts and their loads hurry intending purchasers, examining and inspecting everything as they go. Men are talking and bargaining, and disputing a little, perhaps, but swearing is kept down to the lowest possible minimum, and everything is remarkably quiet and orderly. And there stands Nelson on his tall, ungraceful monument, with his back to it all.

Let us have a look now at the innumerable stalls in and around the market building. Here at the corner are nuts of different kinds—hazel, hickory, walnut. What fun it must have been gathering them, perhaps on some of these mild October days, with the sun shining through a mellow haze, and all the woods still, save for the gentle dropping of yellow leaves, or the angry chirruping of a squirrel startled from his garnered stores. Here, too, are boxes of wild grapes—the fun of the gathering is the best part of them, I fancy.

In these stalls are fruits in tempting variety. 'The juicy pear lies in a soft profusion, scattered round'—almost too soft at this late season; and here, too, the downy peach, the shining plum, the glowing clusters of grapes, and all

'The gentle race,
By Natures all-refining hand prepared,
Of tempered sun, and water, earth and air,
In ever-changing composition mixed.

In this next compartment are dairy products—good, honest-looking eggs great blocks of cheese, and all the divers' families of butters, in rather exposed situations, all things considered.

The gentle art of spinning is not quite lost yet, I see. Of some of these industrious, thrifty, habitant house-wives it may still be told,

'How she seeketh the wool and the flax,
and worketh with gladness,
How she layeth her hand to the spindle,
and holdeth the distaff.'

Here are skeins of yarn dyed bright scarlet, and deep blue, and black, or in natural grays and whites. Those hand-knit socks and stockings—the term 'hose' wouldn't apply—certainly do look as if they wouldn't require darning the first time they were worn, at all events. What an appalling amount of labor those huge rolls of rag carpet represent! Some of it is quite pretty, too, and very cleverly designed.

Oh, here we have the poultry, both the living and the dead. Chief, of course, is the lordly turkey. Next comes the goose with traces of her snowy plumage still about her. These poor chicks have had a brief existence since first they cracked the shell and looked forth upon a strange world. Some of their living brothers and sisters, with very discordant voices, are proclaiming loudly against the injustice of being carried off, head downwards, to an unknown fate. Of wild birds, you can choose from the yellow-legged plover, the gamesome woodcock, the plump, speckled partridge, the tender little snipe with its long bill, and others of the feathered crew. Poor little birds! It seems almost too bad to see them hanging there, with their bright, happy life violently extinguished, but I suppose they, too, are only fulfilling their destiny.

These next tables are loaded with sweetness. There are cloying masses of honey in pails and, in more attractive form, in its native, waxen cells. Busy little insect—

'Was it for this you roamed the spring
Intent from flower to flower, for this you toiled,
Ceaseless, the burning summer hours away
For this in autumn searched the blooming waste,
Nor lost one sunny gleam?'.

O yes, but the bee is a loyal little citizen, and is quite willing to do her part in the service of her country. Here, also, we have 'the sweet and welling juices' of the maple tree manufactured into sugar, and moulded in all sorts of shapes—big cakes that took their first impress in pans or pails, and little heart-shapes, and models of castles with many windows. To properly appreciate maple sugar, one must have visited a sugar bush in one's early youth. In later years, it loses its charm. But on a day in early spring, when the air has lost its keen edge, and the snow is beginning to melt and leave the ground bare in patches, and the new life is commencing to stir in all things, to be taken to a sugar-maple woods, and seated on a log near the fireplace, to watch the men making paths through the deep snow and gathering the sap from troughs under the trees into their buckets, and carrying it to the huge kettles over the fire—that is a rare treat, at least it used to be to a certain small girl I once knew. And then the 'sugaring off,' when enough sap had been boiled down into syrup! That was often done at night, and the fire lighting up the bare trees, and glowing on the snow, and illuminating the faces and figures of the men and boys watching the boiling operations, all made an intensely interesting picture to the small girl on the log. But how good the warm sugar tasted, especially when moulded in an empty egg-shell—so good that a little too much was just enough!

But to leave the woods and return to the market. Round on this other side is more fruit. Before we go inside, let



BONSECOURS MARKET—A NEAT COMBINATION.

us look at the 'finny tribe' downstairs. A dead fish is not a handsome object and he smells 'fishy,' but we won't quite ignore him, particularly that giant, sixty-pound halibut from Boston, turning the remaining section of his aesthetic white back upon his less cultured relatives of the deep—the plebian haddock with his common gray scales, the dark metallic-skinned mackerel, and even the pretentious muskalonge. That shrewd-looking perch, one would know from his big mouth, is a fish of prey. If you look closely, you will catch lovely yellow glints and gleams in the fine scales of that doré which hails from Lake St. Peter.

We will just glance through the butchers' stalls. Those great red and yellow broadsides surely never were taken from anything smaller than a buffalo. That row of pigs, hanging like malefactors, is a rather ghastly spectacle. And here are pigs' feet, gelatinous, succulent things, with calves' heads in close proximity, and smoked hams which suggest Cooper's novels and the pole rafters of a settler's cabin in the far west.

At the head of the stairs we meet our Caughnawaga friends, with their elaborately beaded wares—moccasins for babies, and many-colored pincushions of all shapes and sizes, and impossible birds and boots. There is more yarn up here, and more poultry, and rag-carpets, and eggs, and butter—lovely hard, yellow pats with a floral design imprinted on each without extra charge. Through the crowd goes a pretty, dark-eyed little lass in a red jersey, with a basket of fresh candy.

There are just a few bouquets of garden flowers left. Yellow and red dahlias and asters, with an occasional sweet pea or pansy, and a sprig of mignonette. They find ready sale.

It is airy and pleasant up here, and the young habitant women are disposing of their goods rapidly. They must be dreadfully tired, though. One bright-faced young woman had driven alone eighteen miles the evening before, too late to get any supper at the hotel where she stayed, and was obliged to go without her breakfast to reach the market in time. But she had sold her nine turkeys and nearly all her other wares; and has a snug little sum to take home to her husband and five children, so she doesn't mind some discomfort for their sakes. There is a good deal of silent heroism and uncomplaining endurance in some of those lives that look common and unattractive enough on the outside.

One sees some such sad sights, too, —the blind, the crippled, the wretchedly poor—all the more pitiful from the abundance scattered around. Truly in Montreal, as in all large cities, the poor we have always with us. Oh, the necessity for large-handed charity!

'Think, oh! grateful think,
How good the God of harvest is to you,
Who pours abundance o'er your flowing fields,
While those unhappy partners of your kind
Wide hover round you, like the fowls of heaven,
And ask their humble dole.'

But now there are more going and fewer coming, waggons and carts are beginning to drive away empty; there is a general stir of departure; so the visitor may go too, reflecting on the blessings of peace and industry seen so lavishly exemplified on Bonsecours market.

IRIS.

MR. AUGUSTUS HARE'S ANECDOTES.

There is an interview with Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare in 'Great Thoughts.' Mr. Hare lives at Holmhurst, near Hastings, and his house is full of relics of the past. He has many stories to tell:

'Pointing to a striking picture (by Sir T. Lawrence) of his great-aunt, Lady Ravensworth, Mr. Hare said: "This great-aunt of mine was the mother of as many as sixteen children, and one day Lord Ravensworth was walking in Portman square, when he met a nurse with a singularly handsome child. He stopped her, saying, 'Pray forgive my stopping you, but I cannot help asking whose is that remarkably fine child?' 'Yours, my lord!' was the quite unexpected reply."'

On one occasion Mr. Hare was present at a garden party given by Lady Salisbury in honor of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and concerning this gathering he tells: 'In the middle of it the Sultan came up to his hostess and said, "Now, please, it is time for me to say my prayers. I should like to go to your room and be alone for ten minutes. I always do this four times a day." Trench, Archbishop of Dublin, was so delighted with this that on being presented to the Sultan he said, "I am glad to have the honor of being presented to a man who has made a promise and kept it."'

Mr. Hare often saw Robert Lowe and remembers how a deaf friend was listening to a most tremendous bore with his ear-trumpet, held in close attention. 'Why contend against natural advantages?' said Lowe as he watched the couple.

Several of Mr. Hare's anecdotes had reference to Mr. Gladstone: 'Gladstone was a great disbeliever in Cardinal Manning. He said he knew for a fact that Pius IX. had determined against declaring the doctrine of personal infallibility; but that Manning fell at his feet and so urged and implored him to do it that at length, sorely against his will, he consented to do so. Mr. Gladstone said that he held there was no going back from this, and that even in case of the Pope's death, the condition of the Roman Church was absolutely hopeless.'

A bust of Wordsworth at the end of one of the passages of Holmhurst was given by the poet to Augustus William Hare. 'He often read his poems to my mother,' said Mr. Hare, 'and was good enough to notice her little boy chiefly because I was as fond of flowers as he was'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A BARGAIN

for a church that wants a fine pipe organ at a very low figure.

The large three-manual Warren Organ from the Church of St. James the Apostle, St. Catherine street, which is being replaced by a new electro-pneumatic action Karn-Warren Organ, is now for sale at a price which will place it within the reach of many churches who feel the want of an organ of this kind. At the time of its manufacture it was one of the largest and finest organs in the city. It originally cost $6,000.00. The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall Building, St. Catherine street, will furnish all particulars regarding price and terms. Below will be found the specification of the organ.

GREAT ORGAN.			
Double open	16 ft.	15th	2 ft.
Open diapason	8 ft.	Mixture	3 ranks.
Bourdon	8 ft.	Mixture	2 ranks.
Principle	4 ft.	Posaune	8 ft.
12th	3 ft.	Clarion	4 ft.
SWELL ORGAN.			
Horn diapason	8 ft.	Mixture	2 ranks.
Gambe	8 ft.	Horn	8 ft.
Stop diapason	8 ft.	Oboe	8 ft.
Octave	4 ft.		
CHOIR ORGAN.			
Dulcien	8 ft.	Violina	4 ft.
Melodia	8 ft.	Piccolo	2 ft.
Harmonic flute	4 ft.	Cramone	8 ft.
PEDAL ORGAN.			
Contra Posaune	16 ft.	Mixture	3 ranks.
Violoncello	8 ft.	Double open	16 ft.
12th	6 ft.	Bourdon	16 ft.
15th	4 ft.		
COUPLERS.			
Octave coupler	Swell.	Pedal to choir.	
Great to swell.		3 combination pedals.	
Great to pedal.		Tremulent pedal.	
Pedal to swell.			

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It Would be Monotonous

If there was nothing new in a 50c on the dollar sale, But, with new goods to make a sale resembling it, the public must necessarily take interest in it; this is what exists regarding our Great Sale at

50c on the Dollar.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS — In Black and Colored Goods, Crepons, Alpaca, Satin, Plaids, all the newest shades, designs, cutting and styles, from $1.75 to $6.50

LADIES' CLOAKS — Black and Colored, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.25, $5, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00.

LADIES' CAPES—$2.90, $3.25, $4, $5.00.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS—$2.50 to $8.00. When you buy a cloak here you have the advantage of trying on more than one, for our assortment is very considerable, both in quantity, styles and prices.

TRIMMINGS—In Jet, Pearls, and Fancy Braid. These Trimmings are applied with advantage to Costumes, Dresses and Cloaks, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c.

THIBET TRIMMINGS — Stylish and new, 35c anad 75c. Worth 70c and $1.15.

ALTOGETHER SPECIAL —Black Imperial Silk, worth $1.75 for $1.25. This Silk is magnificent.

SCARFS — In Embroidery and Lace, for office use.

TABLE CLOTHS — New colors and designs.

PILLOW SHAMS — In Lace and Embroidery.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS — From 19c up.

STAIR CARPETS—From 10c up.

SHEET COTTON—Only 15c. Ours is the store par excellence for all kinds of Cottons.

SPLENDID CORSETS — All sizes, good value at 50c, for 19c only. We excel in the Corset assortment.

UNDERWEAR — Well finished, all sizes, from 25c up.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR— Fancy worked, 13c, 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c.

GAGNON & MEUNIER,

129 and 131 St. Lawrence street.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!

Your kind attention is respectfully requested to this **Special Announcement. . . .**

READ CAREFULLY.

REAL OSTRICH FEATHERS.
A line of Cream Ostrich Feathers, 18 inches long, real value $2.00. This Week, **85c.**

COLORED OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Don't buy before having seen these colors: Cream, Drab, Green and Straw Color, real value $4.00. This Week, **$1.50.**

LADIES' SAILOR HATS
Well finished with Black Silk Border and Band. Colors: Gray, Brown, Royal Blue, Cardinal, Navy and Black, real value, $1.25. This Week, **75c.**

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
A fine Ladies' Cheviot Cape, well lined and trimmed with Thibet, real value $10. This week, **$6.98**

DON'T PASS THI !!!
Jackets of Black and and Navy Blue Cheviot, neatly made, real value, $4.50. This Week, **$2,40.**



A VISIT
In our Jacket Dept. will convince you that our **$5.67** Ladies' Black and Navy Blue Beaver Jackets are worth $8.50

DON'T BUY.
Before having visited our Jackets, made of good Black Beaver. SURE TO PLEASE, real value, $6.00. This Week, **$3,85.**

OUR JACKETS
Made of Black, Drab and Green Beaver, with all the latest improvements are cheap at $9. This Week, **$5.95.**

NOTHING LIKE A GOOD
Hanging Skirt. We have a line of all-wool Plaid, real value, $2.50. This Week, **$1.85.**

ANOTHER SPECIAL.
A line of Ladies' Jackets in Drab and Light Gray, expressly made for us, well worth $10.50. This Week, **$6.35.**

SATISFACTION is GUARANTEED
When you buy our new Coloured Boucle Cloth Skirts real value, $7. This Week, **$4.60.**

A Good Article is Never High Priced.
Visit our Ladies' Skirts, made of that Heavy Scotch Tweed. Small and large Plaids, very stylish indeed. Real value, $6.50. This Week, **$4.50.**

NOTICE.—A visit to our stores will convince of what we mean by advertising.

G. LABONTE, 1459 St. Catherine,
Cor. Montcalm and St. Catherine Sts.

BEEF. REDUCED PRICES, CHOICEST QUALITY,
AT OUR SEVEN STORES.

THE LAING PACKING AND PROVISION CO., Limited

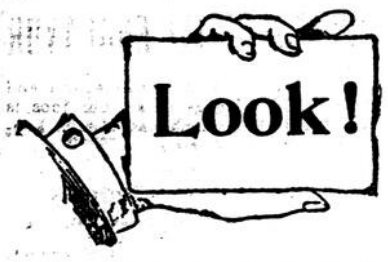
WHEAT-MARROW!

Satisfying Fully. Recuperating Quickly. Digesting Easily.

The best properties of Choice Winter Wheat are given in this article. Ask your Grocer for a 2 lb. package manufactured by the Express Roller Mills.

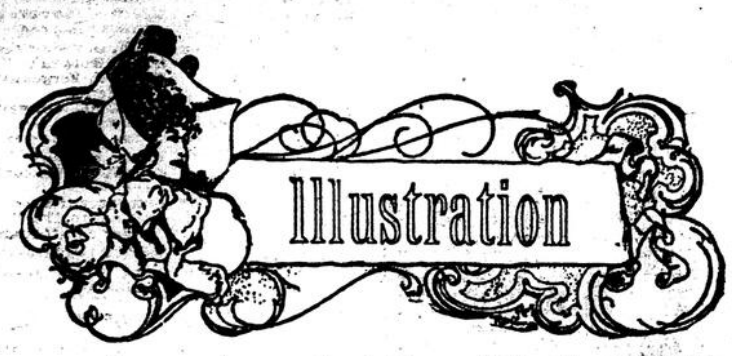
WM. MACK, Prop., Cornwall, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Most people do look at illustrations, you know, and that is why they are so much used in advertisements and on business stationery.

The 'Witness' Printing House has a thoroughly equipped department for each class of work and the motto is good work at reasonable prices, without loss of time. The address is Corner of Craig and St. Peter Streets.



has made great strides within the last few years as evidenced by the improvement and growth of the pictorial features of the newspaper and the magazine. The popular paper must be illustrated; the popular magazine must be illustrated, else they simply would not be popular.

Merchants have been quick to recognize the value of illustration in advertisements. And many of them have taken advantage of the 'Witness'' experience and equipment, which is at the service of the public generally for such work at reasonable rates.

THE 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and St. Peter Streets.

We Have the Men,
We Have the Types,
We Have the Presses,
We Have the Paper,
We Have the Ink,
We Have the Knowledge,

Requisite in turning out the finest Job Printing, and are prepared

For the Largest Orders,
Or the Smallest Orders,

THE 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Cor. Craig and Peter Streets.

The Art of Printing

is well understood at the 'Witness' Printing House. Beautiful Printing depends on the newness of the types and the taste with which they are selected, as well as upon the quality of ink and paper used.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Corner Craig and St. Peter Streets.

Neat Job Printing is turned out by the "Witness" Printing House.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

About Stationery.

Are you out of Invoices, Letter Heads, Blank Forms, or the like? We require what time and prices are consistent with the best workmanship, and often require less of both than the most careless printer.

The 'Witness' Printing House,
Cor. Pet. and Craig Sts.

FARM GLEANINGS.

The value of street dust as a fertilizer is due largely to its power to induce beneficial fermentations in manures and the soil.

Some plants and trees are especially suited to fall planting, and much valuable time is often gained by so doing. Prominent nurserymen everywhere recommend mulching all stock planted in the fall season.

I always spread manure thick over my entire garden in the fall. I then plough the ground shallow and when it is frozen in the winter I again spread manure over it. This makes the ground rich and it can be worked much earlier than if the manure is not put on. Never allow manure to lay out in the weather to heat and burn, but put it on the ground, where it may do some good.

It may not always be good policy for the farmer to raise all the fruits which grow well in his locality. He might be able to buy them cheaper than he could raise them. Men who do only a particular thing become very expert at doing that, and can do it better and quicker, and consequently cheaper, than the man with less knowledge and experience. Again, a person who does a large business can raise and sell his products cheaper than the person who only does a small one. Mr. T. B. Terry used to say that he could buy strawberries cheaper than he could raise them, and no doubt he was correct.

It seems to me to be a mistake to fall into the habit of always staying at home. We are apt to grow narrow and set in our ideas and to view changes or innovations even if they would benefit us, with suspicion. There are times during the year when we can leave our farms without much sacrifice to our work. Let us go; we need not spend money extravagantly, but let us use enough to make our trip pleasant and comfortable, then our minds will be in an attitude to absorb ideas which we may be able to apply with advantage to our work. Our outing will make us happier, more contented, wider-minded and better citizens.

Owing to the keen competition in every line of work no man can expect to succeed if he wastes his time on matters that have no connection with his business. If you profess to be a farmer, be one, first, last and above all things, and give your farm the best of your thoughts and time. Do not leave the management to incapable, though perhaps well-meaning heads, nor the work entirely to your help. Look the world over and you will find that the most successful men, financially, are those who are generally found in the heart of their business. We cannot afford to neglect our farms, and should we habitually do so, sooner or later we shall be awakened by the shock of a crisis in our affairs.

We should keep an eye upon our farm appliances, and if anything wants repairing see to it at once. If a bolt breaks in your mower or binder, or a nut loosens, attend to it immediately. A few minutes now may save many dollars and much valuable time afterwards. Have a place for everything, and when any article is not in use insist that it be put in its place, and there will be no time lost in looking for it when again wanted. As soon as our soils are in the right condition to work in the spring there should be no delay in seeding our barley, oats or spring wheat, as every week we lose means a decreased yield of grain at threshing time of three to five bushels per acre. This is one of the great advantages of fall ploughing.

We are told that we must not follow the rules laid down by our forefathers, that methods of farming have changed so much in the lapse of years that we cannot with profit pursue the old ways. However, we cannot change nature; that remains the same for all time. Our forefathers seemed to follow the same rule in farming. There were no agricultural colleges, no experimenting, yet if the season was favorable their crops were good. This was due to the fact that the soil was new and not so much land was under cultivation as we now have. Time and education have changed this. We are the better able to discriminate as to which will be most the profitable plans to follow, but I shall continue to watch my neighbors' crops and methods, and whenever I see a good thing, follow it up, providing all things work together for good.

Where apple trees grow well, are long-lived and productive, as in most of the Middle and Eastern States, farmers should certainly set out trees enough of the best varieties to supply their families with this king of all the fruits. Where the soil and climate are unfavorable, as in many parts of the west, it is not only unprofitable, but vexatious and discouraging, to set out trees, as they only live a few years after they begin to bear, and young trees must be set out every year to supply their places. In Adams county, Ill., grapes, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries grow nicely, but John M. Stahl says that it costs considerably more to raise apples, and five times as much to raise peaches, pears and plums as the same quality of fruit can be bought for that is raised in more favorable localities. The same may be said of many more counties in that and other Western States.

Analysis has shown that muck allowed to dry by simple exposure contains from sixty-five to seventy-five percent of organic matter, and from one to two latter constituent, however, is not present in a form immediately available to and a half percent of nitrogen. This growing crops. If, however, this air-dried muck is composted with the manure of the farm, both the quality and the quantity of the latter is increased and the nitrogen of the muck converted into valuable plant food. The presence of the muck prevents loss of ammonia from the heap and retains the more soluble, and hence more valuable, liquid manure. Air-dried muck is an excellent absorbent, and for this reason we can specially recommend its employment in the cow house, the pig-pen, in the barnyard, and, indeed, wherever there is liquid manure to absorb. By its use in such ways many dollars' worth of plant food can be annually saved upon the farm.

It is now generally conceded that manure loss far more while undergoing the rotting process in a heap in the barnyard than any possible advantage it gains for ordinary farm use. Manure drawn direct from the stable and spread on the field loses nothing—liquid and solid is all there—and spread out evenly on the frozen land, or on the snow, can hardly undergo any change till the spring thaws carry the liquid and easily soluble portions into the soil, the balance to be turned under with the plough. The difference of labor between the old plan of piling and rotting and that of spreading direct from stables is what will chiefly commend the latter plan in this country where labor is an item of such great importance. A load or two of manure a day during the winter can be drawn direct from the field where it is wanted, and spread with a minimum of labor.

We know of a costly barn constructed by a successful man of business. The horses stand with their heads to a solid stone wall and their heels to the centre of the barn as in livery stables. All feed has to be carried in past horses at much risk and trouble. Stable is in basement and hay is kept away up in second story of barn above. When feeder wants hay he has to ascend one pair of steps, go up one ladder, and finally climb a post. Then hay has to be handled three times. Buggies are kept where dust is thickest, and the corn bin is far from stock. The cows stand out doors in the mud while there is unoccupied room inside. The slop has to be carried ten rods to the pigs and the chickens are allowed to roost in the barn. Such is the situation, but it is not given as a reflection upon the general ability of the owner. He is a farmer and not a builder. Do we not have this man in every locality? Brother farmer, allow me to suggest that you make some improvements.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The highest spot inhabited by human beings on the earth is the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, Thibet, where twenty-one monks live at an altitude of 16,000 feet.

The New Hebrides Training Institution, on Tangoa, Santo, has completed its first four years' course, and sent out its first class of graduates to labor among the heathen.

There is call from India for Mr. Moody's colportage books, such as 'The Spirit-filled Life,' 'The Way to God,' 'The Castaway,' 'The Secret of Guidance,' 'Prevailing Prayer,' 'Faith.'

All the Methodist churches in New Zealand have excluded intoxicating wine from the communion service. The Primitive Methodists there have gone still further, for at their recent Conference they passed a resolution making total abstinence a condition of church membership.

The popular edition of Mr. Walter Walsh's 'Secret History of the Oxford Movement' has now been published. There has been an exceptional demand for the book. A full fortnight before its publication, over 22,000 copies were ordered, and the demand has continued ever since.

The population of South America is 34,000,000; of these there are still 32,000,000 who have never heard the gospel. There are but 350 missionaries in the entire continent. This dark land can truly be called 'the neglected continent.' Roman Catholicism, in its darkest and most soul-enslaving form, holds sway.

Korea is full of promise. Mr. Foote writes to Mrs. Dr. Currie, of Hx., 'The Koreans are a noble race of people and very anxious to learn. This makes it easy to teach them. The Holy Spirit is continually opening work in new cities and villages, and what we need is men to follow up this work. Twice recently men have been here to persuade a missionary to visit their city, seventy miles distant, only to have their request refused.'

When Bishop Hurst was in Poona some years ago, he went out to the great temple of Parbuti, and there watched the worshippers. He asked the aged Brahmin priest, who for many years had received the offerings there, 'Do as many people come here to pray as formerly?' 'No,' was the reply, 'they are fewer every year.' 'How long will this worship last?' asked the bishop. 'God knows,' was the reply; 'perhaps ten, perhaps fifty years. 'What will bring it to an end?' asked the bishop. 'Jesus Christ,' was the answer.

As the time approaches, says the New York 'Observer,' when the nation is to decide, through its House of Representatives, whether a Mormon convicted of polygamy ten years ago, an advocate of that system at the present time, and the 'husband' of three 'wives,' is to sit in Congress, we desire to call special attention to the recent action of the ministers of Salt Lake City, representing many denominations, in which they appeal to their brethren throughout the country to unite in observing Oct. 29 as a day for the preservation of the American home. Such a request should be heeded so far as possible.

The Religious Tract Society in China recently observed its twenty-third anniversary. In an interesting address delivered on that occasion, Dr. Griffith John, the veteran missionary at Hankow, states that the society, during these twenty-three years, has circulated over 13,000,000 copies of Christian books and tracts. During the last ten years the circulation was nearly 11,000,000 copies. To fully appreciate this immense circulation, we must bear in mind the fact that all these tracts are sold. The only gratuitous circulation made by the society is to the students at the time of the triennial examinations, this being the only way of reaching them as a body.

In describing the 'Church socials' in East London, the Bishop of Stepney says: 'I have had a great many during these past twelve months, and very encouraging they have been. We are great people for shaking hands in the East End, and I have shaken hands for an hour right on end, till my arm was quite tired, as the people filed in between the clergyman and myself to their parish hall. One evening I shook hands with 650 people, and what struck me was the wonderful way the pastor knew his flock.' Referring to confirmations, the bishop says that it means so much to be confirmed in East London. It often means being laughed and jeered at and enduring a good deal of petty persecution: but still there are rows of lads and lasses to be seen in every church, and often grown men and women, ready to bear it all for Christ's sake.

On the St. Leger Day at Doncaster, England, despite showery weather, thousands upon thousands poured into the town and on to the racecourse by every conceivable route and conveyance. Open-air preachers, amid the dense masses, hour by hour toiled on, singing, praying, warning, inviting, that they might by all means save some. At times the listeners were few, and then again a crowd would gather, while all around a large audience sat in carriages and drags, including a party of soldiers, who were addressed by Major Cox. Finally, 'Marked Testaments' were offered to the anxious, and the racecourse again witnessed the strange spectacle of men at prayer on bended knees. Each of the three days this work was continued, and triumphed amid scenes of sin, of drunkenness, of gambling, and of ruin. The distribution of literature every day was enormous—sixty thousand choice publications in all being given. Ben Alberto, the converted tipster, created no small stir among the racing fraternity, and Herbert Leng, the racecourse minstrel, gave a powerful testimony.

Madame Antoinette Sterling, in conducting recent meetings in India with Pundita Ramabai, a native lady evangelist, had a somewhat quaint experience in the Bombay Presidency. The natives had never seen that kind of missionary before, nor heard such a voice. They were so pleased with her work that they said to themselves, 'This is a foreign woman "guru," and for fear of giving offence to us, she has omitted to put her begging-bowl outside of her door.' In India every 'guru,' or holy person, carries a brass, wood, or clay begging-bowl, into which the devout put some small sum of money. Madame Sterling walked out on the verandah of her bungalow one morning, and there, to her amazement, found two begging bowls. One, a little one, with a few annas in it, intended for the Pundita, and one, an enormous affair, containing a handsome amount for herself. The only explanation she could extract from the servant was this: 'Little bowl, little money for the little Pundita with little voice. Big bowl, big money, for big Miss Sahib with big voice.'

In connection with the recent burning of Penicuik House, the former Midlothian seat of Sir James Clark, it appears that while searching among the ruins after the fire, one of the workmen on the estate discovered a bulky book that proved to be the Bible which belonged to the immortal Jenny Geddes. The covers of the volume were missing, and the edges of the leaves were charred, but otherwise the Bible, which has broad red lines betwen the columns of printed matter, was undamaged. Jenny Geddes, the famous covenanting heroine, was a market woman in Edinburgh, who started the protest in St. Giles's Cathedral, when an attempt was made to read Archbishop Laud's Service Book, in 1637. Jenny's vigorous protests against the ritual which King Charles and his adviser in matters ecclesiastical sought to force upon Presbyterian Scotland, took the form of a stool flung at the head of the Dean of Edinburgh, who was reciting a collect. The stool, which had so much to do with the final overthrow of prelacy in Scotland, is in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum.

Bright spots are developing themselves in Italy in connection with Protestant missions. Travelling from Rome to Milan, an English party broke the journey at Spezia, a seaside town about fifty miles south-east of Genoa. They were delighted with the work being carried on by the Spezia Mission on undenominational evangelical lines by its venerable founder, the Rev. Edward Clark, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Puilen. When asked, 'How comes it that in the midst of this Roman Catholic people you can get one thousand of their children in your Bible day-schools?' the answer was, 'It is not done by Jesuitry, for we give them plainly to understand we shall teach the Bible. It is because, first, we give them a good, sound education, free from traditional miracles and superstition; and, scondly, because the parents, though professedly Romanists, cannot trust their own priests with their children!' The mission maintains an orphanage, with from thirty to forty girls, carries on Sunday-schools and serves thirty to forty preaching-stations, besides its central one in the town. It takes a special interest in soldiers and sailors, and visits ships of all nations entering the port. King Humbert has expressed his approval of its good work.

A PUZZLING PROBLEM.

The immense superiority in all departments of the Protestant peoples is a problem which is just now sorely puzzling Catholicism. The 'Civilta Catolica,' the Italian Jesuit organ, in a recent number, made the following frank confession:—

Wealth and power no longer belong to the Catholic nations; they have become the appange of peoples who have separated from the Roman Church, Spain and Italy, France, and a large part of Austria, if compared with Germany, England and the United States, are feebler in the military department, more troubled in their politics, more menaced in social affairs, and more embarrassed in finance. The Papacy has had nothing to do with the conquest of one-half the globe, of Asia and Africa; that has fallen to the arms of the heirs of Plotius, of Luther, of Henry VIII. All the vast colonial possessions of Spain are passing into the hands of the Republic of Washington; France yields the sovereignty of the Nile to Great Britain; Italy, conquered in Abyssinia, maintains with difficulty her maritime influence by following in the wake of England. Here have we, in fact, all the Catholic countries reduced to submit to heretic powers, and to follow in their traces like so many satellites. The latter speak and act, and the former are silent or murmur impotently. This is how affairs stand at the end of the nineteenth century, and it is impossible to deny the evidence of it. Politically speaking, Catholicism is in decadence.

Not less frank is the avowal of the eminent Catholic writer, M. Joseph Muller, of Bavaria. After declaring that Protestant dogma is 'un néant,' he says:

We have, however, to remark a victorious movement of Protestantism spite of the nothingness of its dogma, and a surprising retreat of Catholicism in all domains and in all countries. Wherever Catholicism encounters Protestantism it seems unable to cope with it. . . . In Alsace the increase of Protestants is double that of Catholics: In 1895 there were in Prussia 18,000 conversions from Catholicism to Protestantism, and only 2,000 from Protestantism to Catholicism. Worse even than this numerical inferiority is the backward movement of Catholics in all that concerns rank, intelligence and prosperity. In the Catholic States it is simply astonishing to see the influence which a Protestant fraction, a merest minimum, exercises in the direction of political affairs and in scientific questions. One is most struck with this in France and Hungary.

The principal cause of the social and intellectual inferiority of Catholics resides, according to M. Muller, in the fact that they do not accord to reason and to action the important role which they play amongst Protestants. He does not seem to recognize that this in itself is a sufficient condemnation of the Catholic system.—'The Christian.'

THE AUTHOR OF 'SCOTS WORTHIES.'

Whilst cycling on a lonely moor road, says a Scotch correspondent of the 'British Weekly,' I came across the quaint farmhouse of Lochgoin, in the parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire. One cannot help taking note of it, as it stands quite near a monument, and one is led there to ask for information regarding it, although the engraven stone tells that 'this monument is erected to John Howie, author of the 'Scots Worthies'.' The present occupant, grandson of the author, is the thirty-first John Howie who has lived on the farm. It was here that many an outcast for the sake of his religion sought shelter, and here that the chronicler of his heroic forefathers wrote his great work, 'Scots Worthies.' Many relics of the Covenanters are still preserved by the Howie family. I saw the banner of homespun linen that was used at many a conventicle. Then there was

John Paton's sword, and the very Bible he handed to his sorrowing wife as he passed to execution. Several books of manuscript sermons preached during Reformation times, some old coins found in the ground round the farm, a copy of the 'Breeches Bible,' were, amongst other things, to be seen. A daughter of the house is now a missionary in Manchuria, showing that the spirit of the Covenanting forefathers still haunts Lochgoin indeed, one could hardly live in that sequestered and dreary spot without being affected by the traditions of it. Even the passer by felt the ground sacred to the memory of the Covenanters.

A BIBLE, A BICYCLE, AND A FIVE-POUND NOTE,

OR THE STORY OF A BUSH MISSION.

(By the Rev. W. H. Cann, Goodwood, S. A.)

Four years ago the Bible Christians in South Australia began what is now known as the Bush Mission, the story of which is full of interest. Dr. Torr, of Way College; the Rev. J. Thorne, and others, had been for some time studying the problem as to how the people in the outlying districts of the colony could be reached by the gospel. It was well known that there were hundreds of places where a few people could be found, such as miners, those living on sheep runs, shearers, at certain times in the year, and others, who were a long distance from any important centre. It was felt that those people ought not to be left without the means of grace; that they had claims upon those in more favored spots; and that these were not doing what Christ would have them do when they knew of their condition and made no attempt to give them the gospel. The question was asked, 'What can we do?' It was thought that a missionary should be sent with a van and a pair of horses. This was done for a time, but often there was a difficulty in travelling for want of water and feed for the horses, and the van had to be given up, The idea forced itself upon the originators of the mission that young men could do the work on bicycles. It would mean a tremendous amount of travelling over rough roads, and often in terrible heat and dust-storms. What about support? Well, no salary or support of any kind could be guaranteed. The conference discussed the question, appointed a committee, and made a grant of £25. Young men offered for the work, friends outside of the denomination freely gave to such an object, and so the work was begun. This is the order—a young man offers himself, he is brought before the committee, and if he is deemed suitable, he is given a bible, a bicycle, and a five-pound note, A portion of the country is mapped out for him, covering an area of some hundreds of miles, which he is supposed to cover at least once a quarter. He has no settled home. He begins at a certain place and goes from station to station, and makes the round every two or three months, as the case may be. He generally finds the people very hospitable, and they gladly welcome him to the very best they have. His object is to visit the people in their homes, and tell them the story of Christ's love. Wherever possible he gathers the people together in some house or shed, and conducts a service. He says nothing about money, but very often the people will make a collection and give it to him. The secretary is always in communication with each missionary, and whenever driven they receive a little assistance. Many persons in these parts had not heard a sermon for years until visited in this way. Again and again decisions for Christ take place. Wherever practicable, Sunday-schools are formed and preaching-places opened. In some cases the local people carry on the Sunday-schools with an occasional visit from the missionary. At the annual conferences the young men give a most interesting account of their work. God is in a most remarkable manner blessing them.—'Australian Christian World.'

THE MINES OF JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Goodenough, of the American Board, says: 'Whatever be the issue of the controversy between Great Britain and the Transvaal, whatever the immediate future may have in store for this district, nothing can prevent an immense development at Johannesburg, since there is every evidence that the mineral wealth along the reef is practically inexhaustible. The natives are coming from all quarters of Africa, south of the equator, to work in these mines. Of Mayfair, the new outstation, close to Johannesburg, Mr. Goodenough writes:—

'The work has been one of thrilling interest to those who have been engaged in it, with its ten or a dozen different services on a Sunday, to different audiences, some of whom would hear the gospel for the first time; with the opportunity of preaching every day in the week, and to different people each day; and with the possibility, nay, certainty that some of the fires which we are lighting shall burn and kindle others, perhaps 2,000 miles away. For here are natives from Barotseland, Nyassaland, and Zanzibar.

'We have longed for the "gift of tongues," and the Lord has given us the equivalent. Here is our good Joel, who teaches English, Zulu, Xosa, Sesuto, and Dutch, and here is Muti, who speaks the East Coast languages, Sheetswa, Ngitonga, and Sityopi, besides Zulu and English, There have been 225 different natives in the school at Mayfair during the year. Of these thirty-eight have come from Mayfair, Fordeburg, Johannesburg, and the location, and the rest—147—from nine different mines. Tribally divided according to the languages which they speak, they fall into three groups: (1) The Zulu group, 58, among whom are numbered, Zulus, 23; Maxosa, 15; Fingos, 2; Bacar, 1; Swazis, 2; Matabele, 5; and Madebelo, 10. (2) The Basuto group, includes Basutoland Basutos, 21; Transvaal Basutos, 35; Barotses, 21; and Zambezians, 7. (3) The East Coast group, 81, includes Batswai, 21; Batyopi, 1; Portuguese and Shanganes, 14; and also the Transvaal Shanganes, 45. Of the different tribes, I think the Basutos are most ready to hear the gospel, and the Batyopis the least ready.

'In view of the great number of natives from all parts of South Africa Mr. Goodenough naturally speaks of that region as "our mine," not of gold that perisheth, but of mortal souls for whom Christ died.' While it seems to him to be the grandest mission field of South Africa, he adds:—

'The hindrances are such as to appal any one looking at the work from a human standpoint. At the Simmer and Jack, mine, where 4,600 natives are in a single compound, the compound manager said to me last Sunday: "I should think this compound preaching would be heart-breaking work." And yet it was in this very compound that one of the most repulsive-looking Shanganes—a witch doctor named Diamond—was converted. That was two years ago, and for more than a year, until he went home, he was a shining light in that compound. The natives used to say. "When we see the change in Diamond we see the power of the Lord, and we believe what the missionaries tell us is true."'—'Missionary Herald.'

UPWARD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I do not know the author of these lines, but would like to see them in your paper.

(MRS.) P. L. S.

Oakville, Wash.

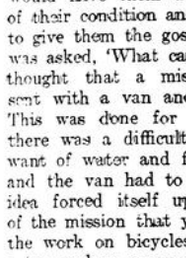
Draw the line a little tighter,
Spirit mine!
Make the life a little brighter,
Spirit mine!
For the truth's sake be a fighter,—
Show the world life may be whiter,
Purer, stronger, dearer, lighter;
More divine!

If one wills, life may be higher,
Spirit mine!
If one loves, God will be nigher,
Spirit mine!
His affection does not tire,—
Let us, then, His truth desire,
Seeking it past water, fire,
Gold and wine!

—Selected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGE MARKS



Why do you sit calmly and just let your hair all fall out or get gray and do nothing to stop it? Call this common sense? Not a bit of it. No need of losing your hair in this way. And there is no need of your looking old before your time, either. The hair may be preserved and made beautiful by giving it the food found in—

AYER'S Hair Vigor

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Your hair may have all the dark, rich color of early life. Then why not have it so?

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"Your Hair Vigor makes my hair soft and glossy just as it was when I was a girl. I recommend it to every one who has gray hair because it brings back the natural color."
Mrs. EZEKIEL BROWN,
Aug. 17, 1898. Clinton, Maine.

Write the Doctor.

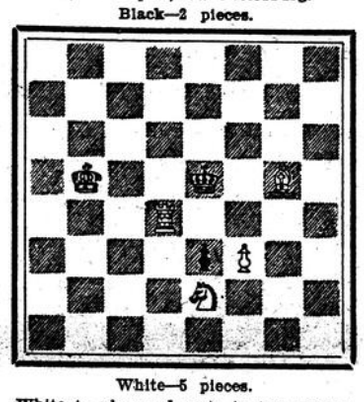
He will send you a book on The Hair and Scalp, free. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, Oct. 28, 1899.

PROBLEM NO. 285.
By J. Ropett, St. Petersburg.
Black—2 pieces.



White—5 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 283, by Col. Rockwell and Alain C. White, in two moves, is solved by 1 Kt—B 6.

Solutions received this week as follows:

	283.	Qrt.	Con.
H. Girard	2	25	156
A.K.B.*	2	18	154
N.T.T.*	2	28	141
'The Black Douglas'	2	30	131
A.B.G.*	2	27	115
'Ada'*	2	32	89
L. C. Wurtele*	2	14	88
C. E. St. Maurice, jr.	2	38	85
T. B.	2	38	83
W. S.	2	38	83
'Sec'y C.C.A.	2	8	78
'The Indian'	2	38	73
'Pawn'**	2	36	68
'In a fix'	2	26	65
'Greenhorn'	2	31	49
W. H. Lindsay	-	36	36
L.D.M.	-	2	11
J. A. Dubreuil**	-	11	11
Chas. Corbould*	2	38	6
Kenneth S. Howard*	-	7	2

*Once first in continuous tournament.
**Twice first.

Look out for the announcement of our Third Solution Tournament, conditions of which will be given with the first problem next week.

'A.G.B.' writes from Lachute, Oct. 23: 'Many thanks indeed, for the pocket chess board. I like it very much, and prize it highly for problem study.'

Game 290—Muzio Gambit.

This interesting game, contested in Germany some time ago, was paid the compliment of being selected by the chess editor of the 'Illustrated London News' for publication in that journal on two occasions within four months. It is a good example of the many chances and opportunities offered by a lively attack, even though this involves a preliminary sacrifice.

White. Herr Imbrush.	Black. Herr Hering.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 P—Q 4 (a)	5 P x Kt
6 Q x P	6 Q—K 2 (b)
7 Castles	7 P—Q 4
8 B x Q P	8 B—R 3
9 Kt—B 3	9 Kt—Q B 3
10 Kt—Kt 5	10 P—R 3
11 P—K 5 (c)	11 Kt x K P
12 P x Kt	12 Q—B 4 ch
13 K—R sq	13 Q x Kt
14 Q B x P	14 Q—Q 2 (d)
15 B x Kt P (e)	15 Q B x B
16 Q x B	16 R—Q sq
17 P—K 6	17 P x P
18 B—K 5	18 B—Kt 2
19 Q—B 3	19 P—K R 4 (f)
20 Q R—Q sq	20 Q—K 2
21 R x R ch	21 K x R
22 Q—R 8 ch	22 K—Q 2
23 R—Q sq ch and wins.	

Notes.

(a) Hardly equal to the usual continuation, 5 castles, P takes Kt; 6 Q takes P, etc.

(b) 'Facilis descensus Averno.' Black should have replied 6.—P to Q 4; 7 B takes P, Kt to K B 3; 8 castles, P to B 3; etc.

(c) Well played. If now 11 . . . P takes Kt, 12 B takes Kt ch still keeps the ball rolling.

(d) If instead 14 . . . B takes B; 15 P to B 4, Q to Q 2; 16 Q takes B, with a grand attack.

(e) Rather a change of venue. Simpler and quite as strong would be 15 P to K 6. If 15 . . . P takes P; 16 B takes B. Kt takes B; 17 B takes K P, Q to Kt 2; 18 B takes B, etc.

(f) Bad is the best; but the threatened check at R 5 must be prevented.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Why is it that nearly all aged persons are thin?

And yet, when you think of it, what could you expect?

Three score years of wear and tear are enough to make the digestion weak. Yet the body must be fed.

In Scott's Emulsion, the work is all done; that is, the oil in it is digested, all ready to be taken into the blood. The body rests, while the oil feeds and nourishes, and the hypophosphites makes the nerves steady and strong.

50c and $1.00; all druggists. 668
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

A braw Hielan'chiel o' muckle skill and learnin', will say a word or twa tae the Scots at Windsor Ha' on Tuesday nicht.

TO BE AND NOT TO BE.

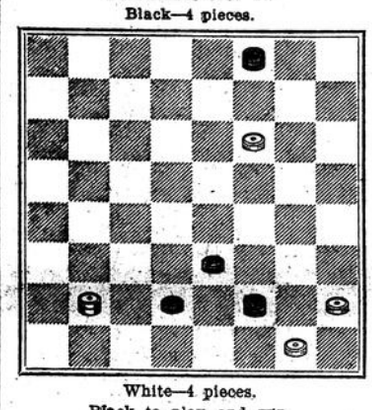
Arrangements are about completed for the next cable match between Great Britain and the United States.

The Ladies' Chess Congress to have been held in New York this fall has been postponed for a year, the ladies not having been able to get the necessary funds.

One outcome of the Dreyfus racket is the abandonment of the proposed International Tournament in Paris in 1900, the disgust aroused among Jewish players, who give such a large proportion of the masters, making the idea impossible.

CHECKERS.

PROBLEM NO. 24.
Black—4 pieces.



White—4 pieces.
Black to play and win.

This problem is offered as a means of ascertaining the number of our checker readers. Verb. sap.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price, 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO.,
7 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

Dollars For Doctors.

But Mrs. Douglas derived little benefit till she used B.B.B.

Proof after proof we have been furnishing how B.B.B. makes bad blood pure blood and cures cases that even the doctors failed to benefit.

Here's the case of Mrs. John Douglas, Fuller, Ont., an account of which she gives.

"I have used B.B.B. for impure blood, pimples on the face and sick headache. I tried a great many remedies and spent dollars for doctors' medicine but derived little benefit. I then started using B.B.B. and only took four bottles when my skin became clean and free from all eruptions. My other troubles disappeared also and I am now in perfect health."

EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ¼ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPS'S COCOA

ARTISTIC DECORATIONS!

Your work will be done just as cheap by experienced artists as by common painters. Why not ask our estimates and get something tasteful and full value for your money?
Sketches furnished! Fine Wall papers Painting in all branches.
T. E. MIETTINEN,
Russian Imperial Medallist.
(T. E. MERTON.)
194 Peel Street. Tel. Up 913.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."—BABY.
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST AND CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.
Wholesale Agents in Canada:
THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Toronto.
Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, England.



The cook is handicapped and good food spoiled unless the best kitchen utensils are available. In every respect the

"CRESCENT"
Steel Agate Ware

is superior. Our label is our guarantee to this effect.

MADE BY
THE THOS. DAVIDSON M'F'G CO.
Montreal.

WET WEATHER
Will Soon be on.

See that your Roof is tight We will send an expert to examine and report on it, without any cost to you. This will save you money later.

CEO. W. REED & CO.
783 & 785 Craig St.
Roofers, Asphalters, &c.

A NEW PATENT



A Necessity in all Households

An injection to the lower bowels takes away the cause of sickness, is a soother under all conditions, it banishes drugs from the healing art, and once healed by this wonderful Automatic Syringe by sitting on the instrument the water rises into the intestine and takes off infirmities; and persisted in, all things being equal, you never need be ill again. Constipation and Dyspepsia flies before the rush of genial warm water. You derive almost instant relief and in time are cured if the injection is used in connection with the Colon Flushing according to direction the cure is sure.

.....PRICES.....

No. 3, $3.50, No. 4, $5.00, No. 5, $6.00

955 St. Catherine street,
MONTREAL.

DR. FULTON Returning from Vacation, Cures painful and other Ailments quickly. Success assured. Reliable method. Consultation FREE. Correspondence solicited.
2432 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

BURGLARY INSURANCE.
There is only one Company in the Dominion that can guarantee you against loss or damage by burglary, and that is The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR CONTINUAL ENDEAVOR

To make excellency of workmanship and material conspicuous in all our jobs, is the qualification which has always kept us foremost in the trade.

A FEW OF OUR ROOFS.

Parliament Bldgs., Ottawa.
Charlottet'n Cathedral, P.E.I.
St. Joseph Church, Ottawa.
Swift's Ice House, Chicago.
Feller Institute, Gde. Ligne.
New York Life Ins. Bldg.
Standard Life Ins. Bldg.
Imperial Insurance Bldg.
Grand Trunk Railway Depot.
Notre Dame Hosp'l.
Balmoral Hotel.
Royal Victoria Hospital.
Little Sisters of the Poor Home.
St. Patrick's Church
St. James Church.
Franciscans Church
Grace Bapt. Church.
Taylor Church.
Grace Church.
Erskine Church.
Bonsecours Church.
Temple E-manu-El.
Protestant Hospital for Insane.
Jesuits' College.
Longue Pte. Asylum
The Canadian Brewery.
Canada Meat Packing House.
Montreal Horse Exchange.
Montreal Gas Co. Building.
Prince Alb't School.
O'Brien Memorial Hall.
St. Ann's School.
St. James' Club.
Queen's Hotel.
Canada Pipe Foundry.
Dufferin School.
Sohmer Park.
Sir Jos. Hickson's residence.
Sir Wm. Van Horne's residence.
Mr. J. Crathern's residence.
Mr. R. B. Angus' res.
Mr. Duncan McIntyre's residence.
Mr. T. E. Hodgson's residence.
Mr. W. C. Cunningham's residence.
Mr. R. G. Reid's res.
Mr. A. Holden's "
Mr. E. J. Sergeant's residence.
Mr. J. O. Gravel's residence.
Mr. A. A. Ayer's res.
Mr. R. J. Inglis' "
Mr. Hugh Watson's residence.
Ald. Harper's res.
Dr. Campbell's "
Carsley's Buildings.
Verdun Infirmary.
John D. Duncan's Building.

THE MONTREAL ROOFING CO.,
Cor. Ottawa and St. Thomas Sts.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. B. Ledoux & Co. wish to inform the public and customers in general that they have now added additional room to their factory to be used for storage, and that they are now prepared to store carriages of all descriptions for the winter months. They also beg to announce that they are turning out the latest designs in SLEIGHS for the coming winter's trade. Intending buyers should not buy until they see Messrs. Ledoux & Co.'s stock, as they have the finest collection of Sleighs that can be found anywhere in the world.

Designs, with prices, mailed on application.

ADDRESS—
B. LEDOUX & CO.,
93-95-97 Osborne Street,
MONTREAL.

A CHANCE

For Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. Useful Articles, Machinery, &c., for sale.

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	5 in.	2½ in.	1 3-16 in.
1	10 in.	4½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	7½ in.	2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	18 in.	8 in.	2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	24 in.	4½ in.	2½ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4-speed 14 in. to 6½ in.	3 in. face 2½ in. bore
2	3 " 6 in. to 4 in.	1½ in. face. 13-16 in. bore

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diameter.	Face.
1 12 in.	4½ in. face.
1 15 in.	9 in. face.
1 30 in.	6 in. face.

2 counter shaft hangers, 14 in. drop.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 32 in.
One Drum Cylinder Press, 50 in. x 32 in.
One Forsyth Folding Machine.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
One Stonemetz Folding Machine.
These machines will cut and fold, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3½ in.
Address or apply to
J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital,
43 ARGYLE AVE.

The only hospital in the city taking babies under years.
Young Women desiring training in baby nursing. Apply to DR. WARD, at the above address.

HOME DEPARTMENT

LINORA'S LAST LETTER.

Children's Autumn Occupations—Hints for Hallowe'en---Troubled as to Tithing.

SOME OF LINORA'S LETTERS.

(By L. McKENSIE.)

Edenville, May 24, 1891.

Dear Clare,—I hope you will take it as a proof of my sincere regard that I am using up my holiday in writing a long letter. I know it will be a long letter because I intend to tell you about our Arbor Day celebration, and that is a work of time. I prepared for it beforehand by collecting the materials for an entertainment and by making various calls on the mothers and asking them if they would be so kind as to provide a cold lunch so that we need not waste time going home for it, and lo! the mothers, being notable cooks and fond of engineering tea-meetings and picnics, resolved to surprise us with a dinner, and surprised we were, and very pleasantly, too. They brought ready-cooked meat and fowls and pickles, also cakes, pies and puddings in abundance. Anything that required heating was put down beside the bonfire, we started to burn the rubbish, and here the school-boys took great delight in boiling potatoes, and drawing the tea. The work had to be done first and eating came as a reward of merit. A dear old lady sent us a large basketful of perennials from her crowded garden and we had plenty of seeds. Twenty-five persons came besides the children,, so presently we had a band of grdean-loving ladies planting the beds which the young men dug up. The fathers took a cart and went to the woods for trees to plant and we called after them to be sure and find an oak, for Merrie England and a maple for Canada. The young ladies set the bigger schoolboys to carry water which we heated in a boiler over the fire that the little boys and girls fed with the rubbish they collected. While the water heated the young ladies swept and dusted and washed windows. The men carried out the desks and made a fierce attack upon the floor with mops and pails. The girls scrubbed the desks out under the trees with much merriment. I took care to let my presence be known when I approached a group of workers in any part of the yard, otherwise I might intercept jokes of so broad a character that I would be fain to retire with scarlet ears. So I went about saying to myself 'If I did not know from the newspapers that the school system was to blame for obscenity in the children I might have thought there were other reasons nearer home.' The men arrived with the trees, and the planting went on briskly while the children sang 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' etc.

Then arose a great cry for dinner, and as the floor was now dry the men built a table round three sides of the room. This the mothers soon covered with white tablecloths, and so loaded it with good things to eat, that the little boys were in ecstacies. Then what a famous dinner followed, and how happy we all were, though I did not escape without some trials. While I was washing windows Grandfather Parsons sat on the woodpile near by and discoursed to one of his friends. I don't think you have met him before in my letters, so I must tell you I consider him a disagreeable old man, but I may be prejudiced.

'We neer had no such foolishness as Arbor days when I was young. We didn't waste any time I kin tell you and we learned a great deal faster than they do now. Take gogerfy for instance; when I was ten years old I knew all the coarse print in the book and the fine print too. Now, there's Tom, he don't know nothing about 'gogerfy,' it's a waste of time for him to go to school. So I told my son to make him drive the milk to the cheese factory in the morning even if it is so far away that he don't get to school till ten o'clock. He's eleven years old, and he ought to be some use. His mother objected' (leering)'for fear the horse might run away and then she was afeared that he might hear some bad talk from sich a mixed company as gathers every morning. But I pinted out to my son that it would save the hired man's time,' continued this old heathen, 'and I showed him that he wouldn't hear anything worse than he hears any day that he works in the field with that boy we have, for he is a terror to swear and go on, but he's a great boy to work, so we don't like to part with him. Tom likes going to the factory first-rate now.'

Poor Tom ! I wondered why he got rougher and tougher every day, but I might have remembered that Mr. Parsons kept the worst hired help on this road. Is it not astonishing that people cannot see what an assistance good, honest, God-fearing hired help would be in bringing up children? But instead of paying a good price for a good article, they take the dregs and pocket the five dollars a month, thinking it a clear gain. I should not like money so saved; it might be the price of the children's souls. They leave the help in charge of the little ones while they go to town, to church, to picnics, to the fair, to visit, and then if evil comes of it they blame it on the school system. Sometimes when I overhear remarks of that nature I think that it would be an easier task to dip Lake Ontario dry with a spoon than to dip evil out of the schoolroom and keep it out. But who is to blame for it—the system or the people?

Before our afternoon entertainment began I happened to be standing before the blackboard talking to Charlie's mother. She is a pretty and clever woman who says she is able to do anything that hands can do.' Her neighbors all defer to her and she always takes the first place in a gathering of this kind, so, perhaps she is a little spoiled. We were enjoying our conversation when Charlie came up to us and taking his mother by the dress gave it a little tug to attract her attention. When she looked down at him with a smile he pointed his chubby finger at a corner of the board where I had drawn a great green frog, sitting in the water under a lily pad. He was a useful frog as well as ornamental, having done duty as an illustration for a lesson on the habits of frogs and water animals, and for a reading lesson on 'The Lazy Frog.' Children are always fond of pictures and these take a personal pride in my efforts in that line. Judge then of my astonishment and chagrin when I looked at the lady, and discovered that an ugly, sneering expression sat upon her lips and dashed from her eye.'

'Yes, Charlie,' she said, in a biting tone of voice; 'Yes, there is no doubt that your teacher is a very clever woman.' Charlie, feeling that something was wrong, backed away, and I turned to speak to some one near me. Oh, Clare, why need she have envied me my poor little talent, when she can do fifty things that I cannot. She seemed to be jealous of the child's admiration of my work, and I find it cropping up sometimes in other mothers. It makes me think that perhaps the day of co-operation between mothers and teachers is farther away than we think.

Our entertainment was quite successful, the trustees made speeches and we concluded the day by singing, 'God Save the Queen,' with much fervor, and departed to our several homes in a very amiable state of mind. How much we will find to talk about in the summer holidays! I will reserve my problems until then.

LINORA.

(The End.)

HOME WORK AND PLAY IN OCTOBER.

By Sara Miller Kirby, in 'The Delineator,' (Condensed.)

The summer playtime is about over. Only a few of us can linger in the mountains and country places to enjoy the hazy autumn days. It is an interesting time of the year for the children, for they are eager to enter into the activities going on about them—activities that are man's rather than Nature. She is quietly and leisurely completing the tasks commenced in the spring, and preparing to rest from her labors. Man appropriates the results of her labor, and seizing all available material, starts with renewed zeal to work out the problems of existence. In Nature's completed work, and man's activities, we may find topics for the month of October.

Let us consider Nature first. What are the contrasts about us between this time of the year and spring? The hillsides do not show the young grass springing up, and in the grain fields we find only the short stubble, and an occasional spear left by the reapers. The harvest has been gathered and stored for winter use, or already sent to the mill. As we walk through the orchard we stop to pick a red-cheeked apple, a golden pear, or a delicious plum or peach. Chrysanthemums and dahlias have taken the place of roses and daisies. The birds are no longer interested in the nests so patiently built in the spring, and everywhere we see falling leaves and seedlings floating to a winter resting place. It is not, perhaps, so joyous a time as spring, but these are not necessarily the sad days of the year, as Bryant would have us believe in his poem,

'The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sear,'

but rather a time of rest after labors well performed, a completing of the circle, a touch of infinity. If the children get the idea of death in any way, point out to them how peacefully and quietly Nature goes to sleep after her work is done. Read or tell them Mrs. Gatty's story, 'The Unknown Land,' or Beecher's 'The Anxious Leaf.' Other beautiful selections may be found in the writings of Wordsworth, Keats, Whittier, Lowell, Hawthorne, Lucy Larcom and Bryant.

A pleasant occupation now is the gathering and study of the autumn fruits. With the apple, for instance, we will review our colored pictures of the leaves and blossoms just coming out, then the green nubs that kept growing and growing through the long summer days, and now the ripened fruit. To complete the apple story, make colored pictures of an apple with stem and leaves. Examine the skin, the pulp under it, and cut down to the seeds in their little protected sections. Here are the germs of other apple trees, and their food all prepared for them. Find the sections of countries where apples grow, and follow out the picking, storing and finally the shipping of the fruit to many parts of the world. Talk of the various ways in which the apple is used as a food, and of its remarkable medicinal properties, which make it almost an ideal fruit. Similar studies may be made of pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and autumn vegetables, with their methods of culture and properties. One little boy of my acquaintance took great pleasure in modelling in clay the autumn fruits and vegetables. They were very well modelled, and he kept them carefully in a box until Christmas, when he surprised his father with his handiwork.

There is also much work of interest in the autumn about the flower garden. First we may make a list of the flowers to be found now either in the fields or in our garden. The asters, golden rod, occasionally a bit of scarlet sage, the purple loosestrife, the fringed gentian, and about our houses the tuberoses, dahlias, cosmos and chrysanthemums. Outlines and colorings of these will complete the flower scrapbooks. Then we must look after the flowers that have gone to seed. We may make little paper or muslin bags, gather the seeds, put each kind in its separate bag, label them, and put them away for another year. Bulbs and tubers will interest the children in contrast with seeds, and these are next dug and put where they will not freeze. Then there is the potting of plants, the covering of roses and other bushes, and vines, and need some protection; the raking and burning of rubbish, and the compost bed to give good soil for another year. The last may be in a far corner of the garden, and will be made of cast-off sods, fine sand, leaves and top dressing from the farm yard thrown in together and left all through the winter to make fine, rich dirt. The small boy with a wheelbarrow or an express waggon will find in the making of a compost bed an occupation after his own heart, and load after load of dirt and leaves will soon be piled together in a corner of the garden.

The flight of the birds must not be forgotten. Their coming last spring may be recalled. We may name over the different kind of birds we have seen during the summer, with the notes made of the time and place we saw them, the nest building, color and shape of the eggs, etc. This is the best season to collect nests, both because they are so much easier found, and because the mother bird will not be disturbed by our taking her deserted house. We may talk of the sparrows and pigeons, which remain with us, build block houses like the pigeon house, learn bird songs and games, and remember each day to scatter some crumbs where the sparrows may find them.

Jack Frost has without doubt made his first appearance for the season, and touched the chestnuts, hickory nuts and butternuts. We must not allow October to pass without giving the children the pleasure of a day in the woods to gather nuts. What is more exhilarating than the fresh air, with a touch of frost in it, the bright sunshine, the sight of the trees in the distance, with foliage from dark green through various shades of yellow to scarlet and brown, and the exercise of gathering the chestnuts and walnuts. With nut gathering there may also be one afternoon for collecting a basketful of horse chestnuts and acorns to be used in counting, the acorns to be added to mosses for picture-frames of the nursery, and some of both to be saved until spring, when they may be planted and their germination watched. Another delightful expedition is that of hunting for a sweet wild grape.

In their walks on autumn afternoons, and on the nut gathering trips the children will often stop to watch the squirrels as they spring from branch to branch, or chatter over the nuts they, too, are storing for winter use. The squirrel is the type of industry, a responsible and self-reliant little creature, an object lesson for the children. Let the children watch for an opportunity to note the way the squirrel holds a nut in his paws, the way he stores and nuts in his cheek pouches as the most convenient way to carry them; follow him to his nest in some hollow tree, and find how many kinds of nuts, and other varieties of food he is laying away for winter consumption. Let them note the difference in the red squirrels and chipmunks, and the grey squirrels, with their soft, bushy tails. Perhaps they may find some grey squirrels in the parks, tame enough to eat from their hands, and willing, after a number of visits, to look for cake in their pockets. There are many very pretty poems and finger plays about squirrels, and the circle game of the squirrel chase is always a favorite with little folks. Sewing cards picture the various phases of squirrel life. An interesting sequence may be worked out, beginning with some pleasant incident of the day when the squirrel is first watched, the kind of trees he visits, and the variety of nuts gathered, the baskets we carried for our nuts the tree where he has his home, how much he will enjoy it when the cold north wind is blowing, and the snow lies deep in the woods, the homes of foxes, the field mice, the muskrat, the woodchucks, and finally the child's home made snug and cosy for winter by the products of many countries and the labor of many hands. Use as many ways as possible of illustrating the subject, thus appealing to more than one sense, and also read from well known writers on the subject. If you enjoy the best writers, your children will also, and a taste for good literature is cultivated. The hunting for wild honey is another fascinating subject for autumn. Any one who reads John Burroughs on the subject will wish he might go with him on such a tramp.

With October we have a falling of the leaves, the delight of walking through them in the woods when they rustle under foot, the study of their varied colors, and the gathering of huge heaps for bonfires. The coloring of the leaves may be copied with colored crayons on the blackboard, or with water colors in the scrap books. The shape may be modelled in clay, each one on a plaque by itself. When the vines and plants that have been touched by frost are pulled up to make the garden look neat for winter, we may see how the roots look, how some of them spread out in the ground and others have a single or tap root. Mention the use of the root in keeping the plant in place, and in gathering nourishment to feed the plant cells. Review the life of the plant from the seed planted last spring to the seed gathered now. Notice the germ in the seed all ready under favorable conditions to start into new plant life.

From all these topics everywhere before us in the autumn may we gather the thought of God's care for his children, for everything he has created, no matter how seemingly insignificant. We must also see that fruit bearing is universal, nothing being exempt, and that as the plant is known by its fruits so are we known by what we do and what we are. The autumn of the year points, too, to the life everlasting—nothing is destroyed or lost; it only disappears to reappear in some new form of life. This is an encouraging thought—showing that each is important in the life of the world, and should so esteem himself, his greatest effort being to find his work and to do it.

Having given some thought to the provisions made by Nature for the coming winter, let us turn to what man does for himself and the helpless creatures dependent upon him. The farmer finds it a busy time, for he must pick his fruit, husk his corn, and look after the winter quarters of his horses, sheep, cows, pigs, ducks, and chickens. Here we have the making of apple barrels, the drawing of an orchard or a vineyard, the games of buying and selling fruit, lessons in color, and the picturing of the places where all the fruit goes. Then comes the corn husking with harvest songs, the corn bin, and if desired the waterwheel, mill, the cornmeal and corn bread. The farm buildings may be represented in blocks, pictures and paper cutting and folding. These will include the hay mows stored with hay, the bins of corn and grain, the boxes of turnips and pumpkins, the horse stalls, the carefully arranged barns for the cows with their appliances, the sheep racks and poultry houses. We may picture the farm house itself with its wide halls, large fire places, mantels and andirons, its pleasant rooms, its window-garden, its grandfather's clock, its roomy garret filled with reminiscences of by-gone days, affording endless games and amusements, and its pantries filled with good things prepared for winter. Several days could be devoted to the various animals about the farm, a day's work being given to each, the horse and its use for one day, the dog another, the cow, the cat, and so through the list. The housewife's work may be represented in the baking and cleaning, making of winter garments and the changes necessary in the house that it may be pleasant and comfortable when the cold weather comes.

Probably one worker, who, either during the summer has done something to make the home comfortable for winter, or perhaps is doing it now through the bright October days, is the carpenter. Perhaps the house has been enlarged, more conveniently arranged, or, if repairs were all that were needed, there have been new sills and steps, storm doors put in place, weather strips at cold windows, and the innumerable little things that every householder must look after, and which require the work of a carpenter. We might begin the subject when on an afternoon visit to the woods by calling the children's attention to the size of the trees. Let them notice their height, measure the trunks with a string, examine the rough bark, and find if possible some tree that has been cut down. A visit to the woodchoppers will be of interest. One has but to recall the scene when some tree was felled in a village street to be assured of the interest the children manifested in every step from the first stroke of the axe through the time when the tree falls, the cutting off of the branches, the sawing into logs, on to the last bonfire of brush. Contrast the completed house with these first steps. Let the children see how many things they can find that are made of wood. Then follow the process from the felling of the forest trees to the logging camp and life of the woodmen, the hauling of the logs to the river, the rafts made and floated in the spring to the sawmills, the sawmill and the boards made, the drying and then the lumber dealer who sells the lumber to the builders. At many of the country and state fairs there are excellent exhibits made of builders' materials of all kinds, the different kinds of wood and often models of buildings, or parts of buildings, showing how the material will look when used. Such an exhibition is well worth the attention of both the older people and the children.

The next step would be the saw, the plane, the square, the hammer, the auger, the chisel, etc. With a rough piece of wood let the children experiment in handling the tools. They could make a rough spot smooth, drive a row of nails in a straight line, draw a corner with the square and a pencil, saw the stick to a certain length, and bore a hole through one end of it. They could find places about the house where each tool has been used, and note how carefully the work was done that the parts might fit together properly, and the lines be straight. Do not hesitate to allow children to use tools just as early as possible, for the training not only develops them physically, but the exactness necessary for good work trains the mind and exerts an influence on the moral nature. Boys six and seven years old who have been in the Sloyd schools will point with great pleasure to a piece of work they have developed from a rough board, declaring that they did it all themselves, while it does one good to notice their self-reliance and intelligent alertness. The kindergarten will allow a full representation of the steps in building a house. Blocks will build almost any kind of a house from a woodman's hut to a mansion; paper may be cut or folded into doors, window tables, closets and mantels, parquetry will lay floors, show angles and make the carpenter's square, sticks and soaked peas are used for augers, hammers and saws, clay or paper will make a box, sticks will represent the framework of a house; so through a long list. There are many bright motion songs and games about the carpenter and his work, while such writers as Charles Dudley Warner, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Hawthorne and George Macdonald furnish the best of literature.



D.F., asks for simple entertainments suitable for a Hallowe'en party. A description of several such amusements will be found in another column.

Thanks, L.D.S., for the hymns you send. They are not immediately available for the column, but may be of use later.

Will K.M.W. please send us her full name another time? We like to have the name and address, even if they are not to be published.

THE CRITIC.

A QUESTION OF MEANS.

Editor Home Department,—At the end of column sixth of the Home Department in a recent 'Witness,' a short paragraph touched a tender chord in the heart of, at least, one of your readers: 'A tenth is a small return to give to Him who has given us all. Can any fair-minded person decide on less.' To every word I said, 'Amen,' because for a long time neglected personal duty in the matter of giving has vexed me sore, and thus far I have failed to convince myself, that a tenth is mine, by right, to give. Will some one help me solve the problem after my circumstances are told. They are probably similar to the circumstances of hundreds of other women. I am a housekeeper who receives an 'allowance' weekly, from which I am expected to 'run the house,' lighting and heating excepted; supplying the needs of a family of six grown-ups, providing clothing for three of them (women), pay wages to servant, with the never-ending 'extras,' and wear and tear, a constant drain. Said 'allowance' is spent carefully and wisely (after years of experience). Nevertheless it is daily necessary to practice personal and household economies. One or two missionary objects receive small subscriptions; shabby gloves, etc., being much in evidence when payment to such falls due. Deep down in my soul I long to be able to make offering of a tenth, though it be but 'a fragment,' but, alas, at the week's end, 'who steals my purse steals trash,' and all I can do is to ask the Lord to accept the desire of my heart for 'silver and gold have I none.'

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN.

MOTHER'S CORNER.

Mothers, be cheerful, bright and happy. Let the little ones find you ready to sympathize with and help them, in all their worries, trials, or temptations. Never be too busy to listen to them, when they run to you with their joys or sorrows, even if it is an interruption; such interruptions are blessings. Look upon them as such, and you will be able to return to your work, after sympathizing or rejoicing with the little ones, with renewed energy and zeal.

Then strive never to let your dear ones see you ill-tempered; let the law of love rule in the home; you can do so much more with children by love and patience, than sternness and crossness. Let them understand, mother knows best always, that she must always be obeyed, but that she is ruling all in love, kindness and gentleness.

Above all, never make a promise to a child that you cannot keep, or never tell a child the slightest shadow of an untruth. Let mother's word be one they can depend upon, trust and believe.

Lastly, dear mothers, seek divine help, guidance, direction; yours is not an easy task, but with your Heavenly Father's love shining in your hearts, all will be well, and your sweet, soft influence will never be forgotten.

K. M. W.



NO. 45.

This is the season when one of the secrets of cheerfulness can be taught to children, showing them the sweet uses of 'disagreeable' weather. The cloudy days have their own beauty; the rain and the snow from heaven have their mission to the brown earth, preparing it for another seed-time and a far-off harvest. It is of these things children should think; let them not hear complaints of gloom and rheumatism in connection with the weather. A mother, or more efficiently still, a father, taking the children for a Sunday walk through the woods, can teach them to see all things that God has made, and to behold them very good. In the little motion song given to-day, the hands are held horizontally at about the height of the head, and moved from side to side, gradually coming lower for clouds. For rain, move the hands up and down, bringing them down rather rapidly. For snow, bring the hands downward more slowly, moving the fingers as if playing the piano. 'No ray can glisten through,' is a phrase that may need to be explained, but it is a pretty one to remind little folks of, when they see the sky quite covered with clouds. 'He giveth snow like wool,' is from Psalm cxlvii., 16.

This is the way the clouds come down,
Darkly, darkly falling.
So they cover the shining blue,
Till no ray can glisten through.
This is the way the clouds come down,
Darkly, darkly falling.

This is the way the rain comes down,
Swiftly, swiftly falling.
So He sendeth His welcome rain,
Over field and hill and plain.
This is the way the rain comes down,
Swiftly, swiftly falling.

This is the way the snow comes down,
Softly, softly falling.
So He giveth the snow like wool,
Fair and white and beautiful.
This is the way the snow comes down,
Softly, softly falling.

For the Home Department:

HALLOWE'EN PARTIES.

The simplest entertainments often cause the most merriment. One of the time-honored sports for Hallowe'en requires merely an apple suspended in a doorway by a string. Two persons stand opposite with their hands tied, and each tries to take a bite from the apple as it swings. Much amusement is evoked by the way the apple (it should be a good sized one), eludes their efforts. If this is going on at two or three different doorways, a large company will be occupied, applauding and laughing over the perseverance displayed by the apple biters. Another contest may take place over a tub of water in which rosy apples are swimming briskly round, the water being stirred frequently to keep them moving. Each member of the company in turn takes the handle of a fork between his teeth and drops it from a given height, say, the top of a chair, into the tub. If the prongs stick into an apple, he may claim the apple. Some people show much skill in aiming at the apple; others seem to hit one or two 'mair by guid luck than guid guidance'; others again will always drop the fork into the water just as an apple has bobbed past. The number engaging in this contest should be small, so that each may have several turns, and not get tired waiting between times. As the apples are taken out more should be put in. The older form of the same game, much enjoyed by children, is putting the head in the tub and catching the apple in the teeth; but this involves the wearing of old clothes and the drying of little heads afterwards; so it is not available for an ordinary children's party. It may be suggested, however, that a large pleasant kitchen is the best place for a Hallowe'en party, whether of children or young people. Making candy and popping corn may then be added to the amusements.

Various methods of reading the future—or rather trying to do so—are practiced on Hallowe'en, but these are not always in good taste. One of the best is pouring a spoonful of melted lead through a hollow key into a saucer of water. The lead assumes odd shapes, from which the career of the person pouring may be described. One person may have a hammer, another a castle, etc. Taking the skin off an apple in one unbroken paring to throw it over one's shoulder, and see what initials are formed, requires some skill. The cake containing a ring, a thimble, and a coin, is a favorite article for supper, but do not put in a thimble of brass or celluloid, as they are poisonous. Tableaux to illustrate a ghost story can be made very effective by putting out the lights and burning alcohol in saucers, but this requires to be managed with great care.

WHILE YOU ARE YET GROWING.

Growing girls and boys do not always appreciate that it is while they are growing that they are forming their figures for after life. Drooping the shoulders a little more every day, drooping the head as one walks, standing unevenly, so that one hip sinks more than the other—all these defects, easily corrected now, will be five times as hard in five years, and twenty-five times as hard in ten years. A graceful, easy carriage and an erect, straight figure, are a pleasure to beholder and possessor, and are worth striving for.

An easy way to practice walking well is to start out right. Just before you leave the house walk up to the wall and see that your toes, chest, and nose touch it at once; then in that attitude walk away. Keep your head up and your chest out, and your shoulders and back will take care of themselves.

A Southern school teacher used to instruct her pupils to walk always as if trying to look over the top of an imaginary carriage just in front of them. It was good advice, for it kept the head raised. Don't think these things are of no value. They add to your health and your attractiveness, two things to which everybody should pay heed.—N. Y. 'Times.'

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all answers should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

Each day is finer than the last, and et we have said all the week, 'It is ..nished now, this fine weather, surely,' But the bulbs are planted to await the happy spring time, and the flower borders are brought into a little better order as withered flower stalks are cut away, and the tubers of tender plants lifted and stored, in a dry, frost-proof cellar.

As I wandered through the garden paths over the moist grass, the fallen leaves were deep and rustling, and I was mentally regretting the passing of the flowers, when a faint but familiar perfume came to me in one particular spot. I moved the leaves aside, and found a spray of mignonette blooming as if it was midsummer. I have often likened flowers to people, and there is one who reminds me of mignonette, for it is the sweetness that emanates from a life of good deeds, without pretension. It lacks beauty and brilliancy, no doubt, but its fragrance is a constant delight.

The pansy, too, reminds me of one who is so brave and cheerful under difficulties that would discourage most people, for its purple and gold looks up through the last snowridge in spring, and blooms as if nothing had happened after a keen November frost. It preaches many a sermon of patient and faithful endurance.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

'What a nice compact little flower stand,' I said, as I stood in a sunny room where a window full of cheerful-looking geraniums and other plants were settled and coming into promising winter blooming. 'It is a simple affair,' said the owner. 'I took an old table, which was in the shed, and painted it a dark green. Then the carpenter nailed a strip of board around it, and lined the whole with zinc, bringing it up the sides over an inch, to cover the board he had nailed around. It was just the length of the window, and made a water-tight tray that I could set the plants in, without any saucers, to hold stale water. I bought new pots, all even-sized, just to fit in neatly, and there was a hole bored in one corner and fitted with a cork. Twice a week I fill the tray with boiling water, and the steam rising, moistens the under sides of the leaves, and the hot water warms the pots. When it becomes lukewarm I sprinkle the plants with a whisk-broom, then draw off the surplus water and wipe table and pots. This is done in the morning, and my plants look clean, and do not gather vermin, nor do the pots gather any of the green and black unsightly fungus that is seen so often.' And they certainly were very trim and healthy-looking.

PARSLEY.

If there is a patch of good green parsley in the garden, why not take up a clump of it, and put it into a deep box. If it is carefully lifted, it will not wilt, and after keeping in a cool place for a few days it can be put into the kitchen window, and be very useful and pretty in many culinary ways after the frost covers the out-door growth. Even if a quantity is dried and bottled, as is the fashion with careful housewives there is not anything that is dried so appetizing as when grown fresh and crisp in the earth.

TIN CANS.

'Alberta' sends a question as to whether tin cans are injurious to plants. Living, as she does, in the North-West, where flower pots are scarce, she is obliged to use them, and has read that they are not good for the roots. There is quite a difference of opinion on this subject, and as the same question was asked last year we did a little experimenting and decided in their favor. For some things, especially the cacti family, they are preferable to pots, and to none are injurious. They keep a more even moisture, and do not dry so quickly, while the rust that gathers inside acts as a tonic and gives the plants a fresh, bright green. Of course, the cans must have good drainage; there must be holes bored near the bottom, and a few bits of broken crockery and charcoal put in, and they need more care as to over-watering. The cans are used successfully with Chinese primroses, and quite outstrip those planted in pots and grown side by side. Of course, they will look unsightly if left unpainted, but if given a coat of dark green they look neat and unnoticeable if the plants grow well enough to fill them. Old and rusty cans are as good as any, the more rust the better on the inside. So there is a real use and value in these discarded tins.

AZALEAS.

'Query' writes: 'Our azalea, a lovely pink one, did well all summer, and set buds, being on the north side of the verandah, and well cared for; but now that the buds are half grown they are turning brown, and several have dropped off. The plant is healthy, and has been carefully watered and never disturbed.' It seems as if the plant has been properly treated, but who can say if, during the hot days this autumn, it has become root dry, and if the sun penetrates the pot and searches the roots the result is disastrous. The nearer these plants are kept to forty or forty-five degrees the better, except during sunshine, and then the heat must not be on the pot. For this reason an over-pot or jar is of value to such plants as these. If the azalea had not sufficient water it would not perfect its buds, nor if the temperature was too high, and if the ball of earth is once allowed to dry it is difficult to wet through again. For this reason it is a good plan to give the plant a weekly immersion, if drainage is perfect. It is quite likely that some of the late flowers will develop properly, though the early formed ones are lost. It is an experience that has happened to me, and quite a disappointment when this very beautiful garland flower fails to fulfil one's expectations.

WINTER WINDOW PLANTS.

'Amateur' writes: 'I have a good window for plants if it has enough light; there is plenty of heat and moisture, and I should like you to tell me what is most likely to succeed there. I do not care for a window full of pots without any bloom.' There are many plants that can be grown successfully in such conditions. You can try Chinese primroses, petunias, abutilons, begonia semperflorens, the different oxalis, Impatiens Sultana, geraniums, and such bulbs as hyacinths and daffodils. All these plants are suitable for a window, but the knowledge of their cultivation can only be gained by experience. This knowledge does not come to all alike, and some people never acquire it, for they lack that patience which is as necessary for a good gardener as for a good fisherman.

With some amateurs everything seems to blight, and is infested and overrun by insects; the plants die in a mysterious manner, and they blame the plants or the florist, when the fault is ignorance or neglect. 'I never can succeed with flowers,' some one said to me lately. 'Do you burn gas?' I asked, for I know that is often made the scapegoat for many losses. When the answer was in the negative, I concluded that the speaker had no genuine love for the flowers, and belonged to that large class who admire a bouquet when it is a medium for display and a rose according to its cost at the florist's. Let a beginner in plant culture keep to two or three varieties, study their nature and their needs, and then try others. It is a fascinating study, and well worthy of the best and most persevering attention.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

'Erin' sends a leaf that he says is called the 'Irish feather,' and wonders if it is an emblem. The leaf is Asparagus Sprengeri, which is sometimes called 'Emerald Feather,' on account of its green, feathery foliage, and not as an emblem, that I am aware of. It is a valuable plant for decoration, and is free from all insect or other pests. It will grow well in the window garden, and runs riot outside in the summer in good congenial soil. It needs leaf or turfy loam, sharp sand and manure mixed, and a light sunny situation at all seasons. As a hanging basket this asparagus is very effective, and if plenty of moss is used in the basket for its rootlets to reach, it will soon be covered with green feathery foliage. It can be grown from seed in spring, and transplanted into small pots as soon as large enough to handle. A temperature of fifty to fifty-five degrees is necessary for a perfect growth, and when the plants have sent out fronds six feet in length or more, there will be small white flowers, followed by an abundance of red berries that add materially to the appearance of the plant. It can be trained into any desired form.

BULBS FOR GARDEN AND WINDOW.

'A. S. T.' asks what is the difference between the outdoor and indoor bulbs, as to quality and method of cultivation. You might as well ask what is the difference between an apple and a pear. As for method of cultivating, the bulbs for indoors can be planted at any time in autumn, and left in a very cool place, where it is dark, watering well, and covering for a while with a sod or bit of board, which helps the forming of roots. As soon as they are brought to the light they will develop flowers, but if forced too quickly the flowers will not be so fine and large. In planting bulbs out of doors, they should be put in early, so that the roots may make growth before cold weather sets in.

They require a moderately rich soil, that has been kept fertilized, and there will not be any good results without free drainage. A small quantity of sand at the base of each bulb will be of benefit. They should be placed from an inch to four inches below the surface, according to the size of the bulb. When the ground freezes hard the bed must be well covered, with coarse litter, which remains till spring, but if covered too early or too heavily, the tops will start prematurely, and be injured by spring thaws. In purchasing, consult the catalogues, as some varieties are more vigorous than others.

RUBBER PLANT.

'S. W.' sends a leaf of rubber plant that is afflicted with a common trouble. It is a fungus growth that occurs in plants where an unequal temperature or an unequal distribution of moisture is found. Plants that are watered and drops of water left on the leaves are apt to suffer from this cause. Try keeping the plant in an equal temperature, and wipe the upper side of the leaf every day, so that no moisture is held on it. Give the soil a little fertilizing material, such as is sold at the seed stores, for it may be the roots are starving, and not able to resist disease.

'Irene,' I am glad to have your pleasant letter, and the description of your garden and of the woods around you. But I do not know of any use for the bark you mention, and would not advise you to try to taste any berries unless you know their nature. Of course you know that the bark of some varieties of cherry trees is employed in making up medicine that is used for coughs and colds. Probably that was what the Indians were taking when you saw them.

THE BULLDOG.

To the uninitiated an affection for a bulldog seems a perversion of taste, for the bulldog is not symmetrical, is not graceful, and sometimes appears to lack intelligence. About his intelligence, however, there is more than one opinion. About his affection and his loyalty there can be no doubt whatever. His affection knows neither hesitation, wavering or change, and he is loyal to the death. Then, again, he is a rare comrade. He is not noisy, he is not nervous, and he is not given to demonstration. He fills the requirements that Emerson formulated as a perfect companionship. He does not need to speak to show his sympathy. He can tell you what he wishes to say with his little eyes, and he can be eloquent with the wagging of his stumpy tail.

This kind of a companion is not such as commends himself to all persons, for there are those in the world who like chatterers, and consider the unending small-talk of the drawing-room the highest and most pleasurable expression of human wit. For such as these the bulldog is not likely to have the greatest attractions. Let such have a frolicsome dog, or a kitten that will chase its tail. But the bulldog is a good companion for a quiet man of a thoughtful and philosophic cast of mind. The bulldog will not disturb his musings, the bulldog will not say the wrong thing at a time when silence is precious, for the bulldog rarely speaks. When he does, he is short, though not sharp, in his communications, and very much to the purpose.—'Criterion.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES and PRICE LISTS (Sent Post Free), and SAVE FIFTY PERCENT.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, BELFAST, IRELAND,

And 164, 166 and 170, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.,

IRISH LINEN & DAMASK MANUFACTURERS, AND FURNISHERS TO H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS FREDERICK, Members of the Royal Family, and the Courts of Europe,

Supply Palaces, Mansions, Villas, Cottages, Hotels, Railways, Steamships, Institutions, Regiments, and the General Public, direct with every description of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

From the Least Expensive to the FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Which being woven by Hand, wear longer and retain the Rich Satin appearance to the last. By obtaining direct, all intermediate profits are saved, and the cost is no more than that usually charged for common-power loom goods.

IRISH LINEN: Real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 46c per yard; 2½ yards wide, 57c per yard, Roller Towelling, 18 in. wide, 6c per yard. Surplice Linen, 14c per yard. Dusters from 73c per doz. Linen Glass Cloths, $1.14 per dozen. Fine Linens and Linen Diaper, 17c per yard. Our Special Soft Finished Long Cloth from 6c per yard.

IRISH DAMASK TABLE LINEN: Fish Napkins, 70c per doz. Dinner Napkins, $1.32 per doz. Table Cloths, 2 yards square, 60c; 2½ yards by 3 yards, $1.32 each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 23c each. Strong Huckaback Towels $1.08 per doz. Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Initials, &c., woven or embroidered. (Special Attention to Club, Hotel or Mess Orders).

MATCHLESS SHIRTS: Fine quality Longcloth Bodies, with 4-fold pure linen fronts and cuffs, $3.52 the half doz. (to measure, 48c extra). New designs in our special Indiana Gauze Oxford and Unshrinkable Flannels for the Season. Old Shirts made good as new, with best materials in Neckbands, Cuffs, and Fronts, for $3.36 the half-dozen.

IRISH Cambric POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS "The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame."—*The Queen.* "Cheapest Handkerchiefs I have ever seen."—*Sylvia's Home Journal.* Children's, 30c per doz.; Ladies, 54c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 78c per doz. HEMSTITCHED—Ladies', 66c per doz; Gentlemen's, 94c per doz.

IRISH LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS: COLLARS.—Ladies', from 84c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 4-fold, all newest Shapes, $1.18 per doz. CUFFS.—For Ladies or Gentlemen, from $1.42 per doz. "Surplice Makers to Westminster Abbey" and the Cathedrals and Churches in the Kingdom. "Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—*Court Circular.*

IRISH UNDERCLOTHING: A luxury now within the reach of all Ladies. Chemises, trimmed Embroidery, 47c; Nightdresses, 84c; Combinations, 94c. India or Colonial Outfits, $40.32; Bridal Trousseaux, $35.80; Infants' Layettes, $12.00 (see list).

N.B.—To prevent delay, all Letter Orders and Inquiries for Samples should be Addressed

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Belfast, Ireland.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OXOL FLUID BEEF



IS THE LATEST, BEST and MOST RELIABLE.

Ask Your Druggist or Grocer for It, and take no other.

THE MIRROR RAT TRAP.



THE BEST YET

D. DRYSDALE, HARDWARE,

645 Craig Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKIRT SAVER

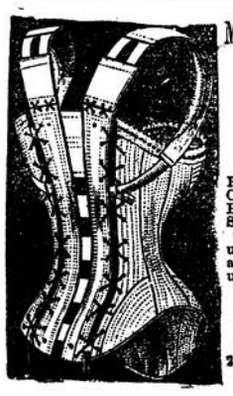
S.H.&M.

Bias Brush Edge Skirt Binding

protects the skirt—makes it wear longer—the indestructible brush edge is woven with long and short sides, the velveteen cut on bias is inserted between sides of head, making the famous Natural Skirt-Fitting Curve—no other binding can smoothly fit the skirt, no other is half so handsome, so dressy, so durable—Next time you go shopping ask to see our binding and the best other binding, and you'll see the difference, and you'll also be convinced that velveteens cut from the piece are nowhere near suitable. S. H. & M. binding stock is made exclusively for binding, and is the only binding durable, dressy, handsome and economical.

S. H. & M. is stamped on every yard. If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

The S. H. & M. Co.
24 Front Street West, Toronto, Ont.



Magnetic American Health Corsets

TO ORDER.

Solid Comfort, Perfect Fitting. Cure Rheumatism, Backache, Round Shoulders, etc.

Give a slimmer figure to the corpulent, a more youthful figure to the aged.

Wear well. Agents wanted.

Madam Stevens,
2515 St. Catherine st Montreal.

IRON FOLDING BED



This Bed has BRASS TRIMMINGS, and consequently when folded, is an ORNAMENT to the bedroom. Being ALL IRON it affords no protection to vermin.

For sale by all dealers in Furniture.

H. R. IVES & CO.

Show Rooms and Works, Queen Street, Montreal.

To get this handsome Silver-plated Tea Set all you need to do is to use the best general purpose and laundry soap sold, the

QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR,

(Stag's Head Brand)

And Save your Wrappers.

The soap is unexcelled for purity, is hard and economical, and for 400 Wrappers, returned to the manufacturers, you will be given the tea set, which sells retail at $13.00.

For a smaller number of wrappers we give the option of enough toys, silverware, books and music, to supply all your family with

FREE GIFTS.

FREE



Send for Free Catalogue of Premiums to the Manufacturers.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., McCord and William St., Montreal.

Ask Your Doctor

whose Bedding he recommends. His answer will be TOWNSHEND'S. That is where he tells you to send your bedding after sickness. Why not send it there now and avoid sickness which is often caused by Impure Bedding.

COME DIRECT TO US.

Wholesale and Retail. *No Branch Stores.*

2458 ST. CATHERINE STREET ONLY.

Telephone Up 2455.

BANKRUPT STOCK

At REDUCTIONS from 20 to 60 percent

The whole of the Bankrupt Stock of SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, OPERA GLASSES, ART POTTERY, &c., is now on sale at the store formerly occupied by John Watson, 2174 St. Catherine Street. This is an exceptional opportunity to purchase at very low prices WEDDING PRESENTS. The goods are of a superior class, and the low prices at which they are offered ought to ensure a speedy sale. Call early and get first choice.

Bona Fide Reductions of 20 to 60 percent.

Phone Main 1546. P.O. Box 1113.

GEORGE TUCK & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Asbestos and Tuck's Packings,

COTTON WASTE, OILS, OAKUM, &c.

Asbestos Pipe and Boiler Coverings and General Engineer Supplies.

No. 7 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boy's Page.

Their Hallowe'en Trick.

BY WALTER M. LOUCKS.

The coming evening would be Hallowe'en. One might well have known the fact when one saw the hurrying to and fro, the whispered consultations and the knowing winks, and nods which took up so much of the time of the Pinevale youth during the day preceding that night of all nights to those who think there is no fun like the fun of having a good joke at the expense of another.

The loft of Squire Hicks's woodshed looked on this particular day as if there was something of importance on foot. Eight boys, ranging in age from eight to fourteen years, were gathered, in it, and each was as busy as if the entire universe depended upon his industry for a continuance of existence. Two were busily engaged in stuffing with straw an old pair of blue duck overalls, patched at the knees and elsewhere, and fitting the legs into an old pair of top boots, which most decidedly had seen their best days. Another couple were equally closely occupied in treating an old grey cloth coat in like manner, after having fastened a pair of mitts to the extremities of the sleeves. A third party had taken upon themselves the more difficult task of forming a likeness to a human head in which they were fairly successful, it was made of a small round sac stuffed with straw, on one side of which was fastened a 'false face,' while on the opposite side a growth (?) of long hair dangled from beneath a broad-brimmed felt hat.

At length after a great deal of work and worry and by the use of pins, buttons, strings, and any other means which they could in any way utilize, their task was completed, and the three parts were securely fastened together, forming what its constructors called a 'home-made man.' They stuck it up in the far corner of the loft, and then stepped back in a body to examine the result of all their labor. Their man looked forbidding enough, with his ill-shapen limbs, and slouched hat, but the boys were quite satisfied with him and after a few comments, retired and fastened the door, leaving their grim sentinel standing in sober silence in the corner. They all went home, and all was quiet as usual until the evening.

It had scarcely become dark, when Ned Hicks, son of the squire, stole from the kitchen door to that of the woodshed and took up a position in the shadow of the doorway. After taking a careful survey of the street up and down as far as he could see, he gave a low whistle which was immediately answered from within a short distance, and a figure emerged from the porch of a house opposite, and hurried across the street, taking up a position beside the one already in the doorway.

'Is it you, Harry?' enquired Ned, in a low tone.

'Yes,' returned the newcomer, 'where are the others?'

'I haven't seen them yet but they'll come directly, I guess.'

And come they did. One by one they glided up after receiving the signal that the coast was clear. Tom and Chester and Willis and Frank and Sandy, until there was but one of the afternoon's company absent.

'Where's Barney?' enquired Ned, of the last arrival, Sandy.

'He went to his Aunt Maggie's with some milk; he'll be here in a minute,' was the reply.

Just here a low cautious whistle was heard up street, which was answered from the group in the doorway and in a moment Barney was among them.

Being all present now they went noiselessly up the stairs and laying hold of the figure in the corner, which rattled and cracked ominously but made no resistance, they bore it to the foot of the stairs. Here they held a whispered consultation and arranged their plan of procedure, then emerging from the shed closed the door and hurried quietly down the short street and out on the narrow country road, bearing their burden among them.

For half a mile or so, maintaining a strict silence, they held on their way until they came to a small and poor-looking log-house beside the road, from the window of which struggled a few rays of light. Arrived within a few rods of the house, the boys laid down their burden beside the fence and while Tom and Sandy crept up to make an examination, the others sat down and waited beside the prostrate figure. The two scouts made their way cautiously up and peeped through the window into the single room which the house contained.

Sitting on a rude home-made stool was a man, eating by the light of a candle his supper of poor-looking bread and molasses. His hair was grey and long, and his wrinkled brow and stooped figure carried the impression that he had seen not only a goodly number of years, but also a deal of mental and physical suffering. The room was bare of many of the comforts of a home and a small fire flickered uncertainly in the open fireplace.

The two youngsters took in the whole room in a hurried glance and then returned to their companions. Their manner, however, was not so excited as it had been. They had never seen the interior of Old Barnes's dwelling before; they had only seen the old man himself in the village, or they might not have come on this expedition. But they did not want to back out now and so said nothing of the poverty they had witnessed.

'It's all right,' they reported, 'the old lad's eating his supper and won't be out till he comes to bid the stars good-night before he goes to bed.'

The boys took up their mummy once more and proceeded to stand him up almost in the doorway of the house. They had some difficulty in getting him to maintain an upright position and were all busy with their task when the door suddenly opened and the united light of a candle and a small fire was poured over them, while the next moment Old Barnes himself stood in the doorway.

Among the group outside a hurried scattering ensued and before the surprised old man could collect his wits, not a thing could be seen but the figure of their mummy lying prone upon his face across the path. After their first scare was over the boys gathered in a group outside the range of light to gaze dejectedly upon the downfall of all their plans. The object of their pains was lying before them, with his hat off, one boot displaced, exposing a bunch of straw sticking from the bottom of the trouser leg, and with another wisp protruding where his coat and trousers had been forced asunder by the force of his fall.

'I thought you fellows said he was busy and wouldn't budge,' exclaimed Chester in a wrathful whisper to Tom and Sandy, eager to vent his ill-feeling on someone.

'So he was; I guess we made too much noise,' replied Sandy. Neither he nor Tom was very sorry that their trick on the old man had failed.

Here they were interrupted by the voice of the old man himself. A glance at the straw-stuffed figure had told him plainly what was the matter, and peering into the darkness he caught sight of the group.

'Come on, boys, and set it up,' he called out, cheerily, 'I'd like to see it standing.'

Seeing that they were caught, and knowing from what they had seen of Old Barnes in the village that he was a 'good-hearted old chap,' they came forward and commenced to fix up their mummy and set him on his legs again. The old man watched them with a good-humored smile until they had it standing.

'He's pretty well done, boys, now, I tell you,' he said as they stepped back, 'pretty well done. I say, boys, it's a cold night and you must be chilly; come in and warm yourselves a bit by the fire before you go back.' Come 'ont come in!' he urged as they held back reluctantly. At last, after some persuasion, they did go in and while they disposed themselves on blocks or on the floor, around the fire, the old man brought in a few sticks to increase the glow of the fire a little for it was a cool night, as he had said, and their fingers were stiff with the cold.

Their host proved quite talkative and chatted incessantly, amusing them very much with his tales of old-time Hallowe'ens and many another interesting episode of his better days, so that at last when it was time for them to go they were on the best of terms with him and promised to come and see him again and hear some more of his stories. They bade him good night and started. As Barney opened the door and was about to step out, he gave a sudden start, but immediately burst into a loud laugh.

'That thing scared me,' he said, pointing to the figure in the pathway, when they asked him what was so funny, 'it looks ugly enough when you've forgotten all about it and come on it by surprise.'

Laughing at this they now made their way back toward the village once more, carrying their burden among them. They had gone but a short distance when Barney called a halt. 'I suppose you fellows saw how poor and sickly Mr. Barnes seems to be,' he said, 'I propose we play a trick on him yet before we go to bed.'

They caught his meaning at once, in fact, the same thought was in the mind of each and every one of them.

'I'll bring a chair,' sang out Ned, as a clearer statement of the subject.

'And I'll bring a bushel of potatoes,' chimed in Sandy.

'And I'll bring a pail of apples,' added Chester, and so the list went on, beans, sugar, rice, tea, and many other things, which showed that the boys had not failed to notice not only the poor supper with which the old man had been supplied and the remains of which were still on the three-legged table, but also the want of general furniture in his home.

An hour hence they were all once more before the door of Old Barnes's house. This time they had a wheel-barrow, which was heavily laden with a variety of articles, every one of which they knew would find a welcome place in the poor old man's home. These they deposited on the doorstep and in the pathway, this time without disturbing the inmate, who had gone to bed. Finished, they returned again to the village and each went to his own home and crept away to bed, light-hearted and happy in the thought of a good deed done.

In the morning when the old man opened the door to go after some wood, his way was obstructed by a pile of roughly done-up parcels and bundles. In the path stood a strong old-fashioned bark-bottomed chair and on it was a bushel of potatoes in one bag and a pail of apples in another, while on the doorstep were piled, oh! so many things that he had so often longed for, but which poverty had kept beyond his reach. He gazed for some moments in amazement, then the truth dawned upon him. A smile smoothed out the wrinkles from his care-worn face and he murmured, 'God Bless them.'



SELF-SUPPORTED.

The 'Strand Magazine' recently reproduced a photograph sent Mr. T. A. Cantle, of Shivehampton, which shows a new method of a party of people resting themselves. Some of the readers of the Boys' Page might like to test it. As will be seen, each knee supports a sitter. Mr. Cantle sagely says: 'This should be a big boon to a large family, who, by its use could profit by selling their chairs.'

Tricks for a Social Evening.

The home magician makes amusement for the family circle and friends, which helps to pass away the time in an innocent and oftentimes profitable way. Many of the tricks have as their explanation some fundamental law of natural history, which when properly explained, will serve to fix it upon the mind, never to be forgotten.

Take the egg as an important article to manipulate with, and see how much can be taught by it. In the first place, it is impossible to balance a raw egg on either end. Try it and be convinced. But you will say that jugglers not only balance eggs, but spin them round. That is true, but the eggs are boiled; and if they are to be spun on the small end the eggs are kept in an upright position when boiling, so that the solid part will all settle at that end. This makes the feat of balancing much less difficult.

A trick with eggs is frequently performed by making a small pinhole in either end and blowing out the contents. Run a fine steel wire through the shell and cover up the holes with a little flour paste. Take two ordinary cards then and glue them carefully together, with the wire from the egg between them running from one corner to the opposite. Finally have a stick or wand, with a small hole in one end which the wire will fit. Then announce to the audience that you will balance the card and egg on the end of the stick. As the wire will permit the card and egg to wabble a little, the illusion will be very complete.

An egg can be put in a comparatively narrow-necked bottle, and to all observers it will seem a marvel. The egg is first soaked thoroughly in a strong solution of lime water, which makes the shell very soft and elastic. With gentle manipulation then it can be forced through the narrow neck of the bottle, where it will in time resume its customary shape and firm brittleness. No one could then remove it without breaking the shell.

NEEDLE THROUGH A NICKEL.

A little piece of magic art is to take an ordinary nickel, and announce to the audience that you will pierce it with a small sewing needle. While the steel of the needle is much harder than the nickel, its slenderness makes it impossible to be driven through any hard substance. To drive it through a coin a little knowledge of the laws of mechanics is needed. Select a cork of the exact length of the needle so that the head will be flush with the upper end of the cork, and then the point will protrude barely through the lower end. A good solid cork should be used for this purpose. Place the nickel upon two blocks of wood with space enough between them for the needle to go. Then put the cork on the nickel, with the needle stuck through it, point downward. Then with a hammer give the cork a quick, sharp blow, and the needle will go through the nickel. The reason for this is that the needle cannot bend or snap, and so it must go straight down, and the steel being harder than the nickel, the point goes through it. A silver piece as large as a quarter can be punctured in this way with a fine needle.

CUTTING A BOTTLE.

Another trick or performance with a bottle, which may also be put to some useful purpose, is to cut a bottle into a spiral shape. Select a long bottle. Mark on this with chalk or other substance perfect spirals like a steel spring. At the beginning of this spiral cut into the glass 'a little way with a file, just enough to make a start. Then a crayon must be made of the following articles: Buy at a druggist's six ounces of lampblack, two ounces of gum arabic, six drachms of gum tragacanth. Mix these up with sufficient quantity of water to form a stiff paste, which should be worked into the form of a crayon or pencil. Before the crayon has hardened, sharpen it to a fine point. Then, when it has hardened sufficiently, heat this crayon point in a fire until it is a bright red glow. If the red-hot point of this crayon is then applied to the scratch made by the file, the glass can be slit down almost as easily as paper. Follow the line of the spiral design, cutting clearly as you go along. By blowing upon the point of the crayon as you work, its incandescence can be increased. It may be necessary to heat it over again several times. Almost any sort of design or figure can thus be burnt out of the glass with this incandescent crayon, and it affords considerable amusement to young experimenters.

SPINNING THE HANDKERCHIEF.

A little practice will enable a performer to spin a handkerchief in the air equally as good as the Japanese jugglers. The handkerchief is borrowed from the audience, and thrown wide open in the air, and then caught on the end of a stick. In the end of this stick is inserted a sharp needle, which must catch the handkerchief right in the middle. With a little practice then the juggler can keep the handkerchief spinning around wide open. The effect is almost magical to the audience, which does not suspect the presence of the needle, and the success of the performance is attributed entirely to the skill of the juggler. 'Ledger Monthly.'

Curious Expressions

SOME NATIONAL NICKNAMES.

No newspaper writer, no cartoonist, no schoolboy, could make a mistake in the application of such terms as 'John Bull,' 'Uncle Sam, 'Sambo' and the like, but it is rare indeed to find a person who can tell you offhand why certain nicknames have come to be applied to certain nations.

To-day we will devote our space to considering the origin of some everyday national nicknames.

UNCLE SAM.

The name of the confederacy of States—'Union of the United States'—was from the beginning too formal for the Americans, and the familiar letters, 'U. S.,' seen on all government property throughout the land, were soon universally read 'Uncle Sam.'

The story of its origin in the year 1812 is generally told thus: A Mr. Samuel Wilson, invariably called Uncle Sam by kindred and friends, was an inspector appointed by the government to receive large supplies for the army, contracted for in New York, and to be delivered at Troy, on the Hudson. It so happened that casks and chests were all marked with the initials of the contractor, Elbert Anderson (E. A.), above and beneath those of the country, United States (U. S.). A facetious workman, being asked the meaning of the latter, in jest replied he 'did not know unless they meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam.' The jest took, was repeated by the other workmen, and by them carried into the army, and recalled wherever articles marked with the familiar 'U. S.' reappeared in their presence. Thus the name spread from the commissary's barrel of beans throughout the land, and has never since lost its hold upon the public mind.

'For I have loved my country since
My eye-teeth filled their sockets;
And Uncle Sam I reverence,
Partic'larly his pockets.'
—J. R. Lowell in 'Biglow Papers.'

In the army, it seems, even this designation was deemed too full and formal, and as early as the year 1827 it became a familiar saying among soldiers, to 'stand Sam' whenever drinks or refreshments of any kind had to be paid for. As they were accustomed to see 'Uncle Sam' pay for all their wants, to 'stand Sam' became to their mind equivalent to the ordinary slang phrase, 'to 'stand treat.'

BROTHER JONATHAN.

While 'Uncle Sam' is the familiar name of the United States Government at home, it is abroad, perhaps, better known as 'Brother Jonathan.' The name is taken from Jonathan Trumbull, who was governor of Connecticut at a time when General Washington had come to Massachusetts to assume command over the army, in the war of the Revolution. He discovered here such a want of supplies, ammunition, and even good will, that the cause seemed almost hopeless. In this difficulty he found great support in the energetic and wise governor, and thus contracted the habit of saying in every emergency, 'We must consult Brother Jonathan.' The phrase became soon familiar to his aides and subordinates, and through them to his army; they took it up, and the by-word spread quickly over the country. Brother Jonathan became henceforth the familiar designation of this country, as John Bull is that of England, and 'since that day,' says a writer in the 'Overland Monthly' (March, 1871), 'a great many people have found Brother Jonathan a very helpful relative in time of need.'

JOHN BULL.

In the reign of Queen Anne a certain John Arbuthnot wrote a witty political pamphlet entitled, 'The History of John Bull.' In it the Englishman, for the first time, is called 'John Bull.'

John Bull is thus described: 'Bull in the main, was an honest, plain-dealing fellow, choleric, bold and of very inconstant temper. He dreaded not old Lewis (Louis XIV.) either at back-sword, single falchion, or cudgel-play; but then he was very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him. If you flattered him, you might lead him as a child. John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the weather-glass. He was quick and understood business well; but no man alive was more careless in looking into his accounts, nor more cheated by partners, apprentices, and servants. No man kept a better house, nor spent his money more generously.'

JOHNNIE CRAPAUD.

Johnnie Crapaud is a term which English schoolboys rejoice in bestowing on any French tutor or other unfortunate Frenchman who comes in their way. The term 'crapaud' (toad), is said to have originated from the device of the ancient kings of France, 'three toads erect, saltant.'

Nostradamus, a writer of the sixteenth century, in his 'Prophetical Centuries,' called the French 'crapauds,' in the well-known lines:

'Les anciens crapauds prendront Sara,'

Sara being Aras spelt backwards, a city taken from the Spaniards under Louis XIV.

YANKEE.

The best authorities on the origin of the term 'Yankee' find it in the imperfect attempts made by the Northern Indians to pronounce the word 'English' or 'Anglais.'

The word got into general use thus: In 1713, one Jonathan Hastings, a farmer of Cambridge, Massachusetts, used the word as a puffing epithet, meaning genuine, American-made, what cannot be surpassed, etc., as 'a Yankee horse,' 'Yankee cider,' and so on. The Cambridge students, catching up the term, called Hastings 'Yankee Jonathan.' It soon spread, and became the jocose pet name of the New-Englander. Since then the term has been extended to any American of the Northern States; yet, however, conveying a slight sense of reproach.

SAMBO.

The Spanish word 'Zambo,' originally meaning 'bandy-legged,' was by the Spaniards first applied to the child of a negro and a mulatto, and afterwards, in the South American colonies, to the child of a negro and an Indian woman. In the West Indies and the United States, the term has gradually come to be applied to all colored persons alike, and 'Sambo' as it is generally written, now denotes simply a negro.

THE HOOSIER STATE.

W. Ferguson, in 'America by River and Rail,' says that the citizens of Indiana who are known as Hoosiers are proverbially inquisitive, and that they got their nickname because they could not pass a house without pulling the latch-string and crying out 'Who's here?' Another version derives the name from the word 'husher,' denoting a man of superior strength and skill, who could 'hush' or overcome every adversary, and hence an equivalent to the modern 'bully.'

THE HORSE IN BATTLE.

A veteran cavalry horse partakes of the hopes and fears of battle just the same as his rider. As the column swings into line and waits, the horse grows nervous over the waiting. If the wait is spun out, he will tremble and sweat, and grow apprehensive.

If he has been six months in service he knows every bugle call. As the call comes to advance, the rider can feel him working at the bit with his tongue to get it between his teeth. As he moves out he will either seek to go on faster than he should or bolt. He cannot bolt, however. The lines will carry him forward, and after a minute he will grip, lay back his ears, and one can feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst, and have done with it as soon as possible.

A man seldom cries out when hit in the turmoil of battle. It is the same with a horse. Five troopers out of six, when struck with a bullet, are out of their saddles within a minute. If hit in the breast or shoulder, up go their hands, and they get a heavy fall; if in the leg, or foot, or arm, they fall forward and roll off. Even with a foot cut off by a jagged piece of shell, a horse will not drop. It is only when shot through the head or heart that he comes down. He may be fatally wounded, but hobbles out of the fight to right or left, and stands with drooping head until the loss of blood brings him down.

The horse that loses his rider and is unwounded himself will continue to run with his set of fours until some movement throws him out. Then he goes galloping here and there, neighing with fear and alarm, but he will not leave the field.—'Collier's Weekly.'

THE LITTLE PAPOOSE.

(By I. Edgar Jones.)

The little papoose is spry and spruce,
With hair as black as night,
With coppery skin and Indian grin—
A quaint and queer young sprite;
His bead-black eyes both dance with glee
As he swings like a gourd from a branching tree,
Where, bunched in bark, but with small paws free,
He hangs contented quite.

'Suspended animation' there
Swings to and fro all day;
The little papoose has little use
For foot-free romp and play;
But he clothes himself in a copper smile,
His small form free of clothes and guile,
And grits his teeth on an 'Indian file'
In his aboriginal way.

The little papoose in a year or two
Will shed his rude bark shell,
Will race around with the native crew
Who, with the fierce war yell,
Split listening ears and rend the air,
A scalp-lock fluffing up his hair,
His eyes will acquire a bead-like stare
As the eyes of Indians do.

The little papoose has scanty use
For the way of Paleface boys;
His style is red, and his tawny head
Has its own idea of joys;
He would not dwell in a house shut in
'Mid the city's senseless whirl and din—
He hunts for the things of fur or fin,
And a wigwam holds his toys.

Yet the little papooose is not a goose,
But a thing for wear and tear and use,
A handy infant, spry and spruce,
With a veteran's patent poise.
—'The Gentlewoman.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Penny Wise Pound Foolish

Is the man who hesitates to buy for a small sum that which will prevent sickness.

Nor does he realize until he is obliged later to spend more than he can afford to cure a sickness which he might have prevented.

Indiscretion in what one eats and what one drinks is a danger to health

Certain poisons are formed and accumulated in the system—gout, rheumatism, indigestion and other troubles result.

A special cause of sickness, especially kidney trouble, comes to us in our ordinary drinking water.

Avoid this danger and at the same time overcome the results of indiscreet living by buying and having always on your table Londonderry Lithia Water.

It is a sparkling, pure and, at the same time, delicious beverage that is capable of absorbing all impurities in the system and counteracting all poisonous acids that result in Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Its delicious, effervescent qualities make it a positive joy.

IT IS FOR YOU TO SAY.

You are the interested one, and it is for you to say where you will have your physician's prescriptions filled. We make a special claim for this business which must command your attention. Correct and scientific dispensing is the rock on which we build our trade.

Kindly give us a call when you are in need of popular

Toilet Preparations.

Prices always satisfactory.

If you are weak, nervous, rheumatic or dyspeptic, use Paine's Celery Compound. Like thousands of others, we strongly recommend it as the best medicine.

B. E. McCALE, Druggist.
2123 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

ATKINSON'S Parisian Tooth Paste
VERY PLEASANT TO USE.
FOR CLEANING THE TEETH.

Military

E COMPANY'S FAREWELL.

The late yacht races and the send-off given the Montreal company of volunteers fizzled out for diametrically opposite reasons, the former because there was a scarcity of wind, the latter because there had been too much. But some wind instruments would have been an improvement for all that, and it seems a pity that private differences should have interfered with the generally wished-for demonstration.

BRIGADE CHURCH PARADE.

The brigade church parade to-morrow afternoon is sure to be an occasion for a general outburst of patriotism. The troops will line up on the Champ de Mars, facing south, at 2.45 p.m., and will move via St. James, McGill, Beaver Hall Hill and Dorchester streets to their respective churches, St. George's, St. James Cathedral, St. Paul's Church and the Synagogue, Stanley street. On the conclusion of the services the parades will form on Osborne and Dorchester streets, and the route on returning will be by Drummond, Sherbrooke, Union avenue, Beaver Hall Hill, McGill, St. James, St. Lambert's Hill and Craig streets to the drill hall.

HAVE THE THANKS OF ALL.

The action of the government in changing the date of Thanksgiving Day from November to a month earlier has evoked intense satifaction from military men, which alone should be enough to convince the government that they have done the proper thing in altering the day to October. The shortness of the notice was sufficient reason for the absence of any military manoeuvres on the holiday in Montreal or Ottawa this year. The change of date, however, meets with the approval of all the officers, and next year a fall field day will certainly be a part of the programme.

MARCHING COMPETITION AT OTTAWA.

For the first time in the history of the Ottawa brigade, a marching and firing competition was held at the capital on Oct. 14, and passed off very successfully, although with one regrettable feature. No. 6 company, 43rd Battalion, made the greatest number of hits, scoring ten points in excess of the next highest score, and did not lose a single point for bad volleys. One of the men, however, unknowingly violated a rule by entering a house for a pail of water while under the orders of the umpire, and the team was therefore disqualified. First prize, $22, was consequently awarded to No. 3 company of the same regiment. The spectators of the competition included Lord Minto, Major Drummond, Mrs. Hutton, and a party of ladies and gentlemen from Government House.

A TIME FOR SELF-RESTRAINT.

It is perhaps not sufficiently recognized that the government, in deciding to equip a Canadian force for service in South Africa, is taking as entirely new departure. Great Britain has had on her hands during the last forty years numerous wars, some of them of a serious and formidable character. They have been regarded, however, as wars which did not menace the safety and integrity of the Empire, and it has never been regarded as the duty of Canada to take part in them. That, until a few weeks ago, was supposed to be the position of the war with the Transvaal. When the matter came up in our House of Commons last August, Mr. McNeill, a very active Imperial Federationist, said that the only reason that material aid was not offered was that it was not necessary, that the disproportion between the two antagonists was too enormous. And we think that was a clear and sound distinction, and that our obligation to render aid is in proportion to the danger of the Empire.

A few days ago, however, the position underwent a change. The affair assumed a graver aspect. The Orange Free State threw in its lot with the Transvaal. The British reserves were called out. Great Britain was evidently engaged in a conflict more serious than the skirmishes which are always occurring on the outposts of a great empire. Under these circumstances the government found itself bound to deal with a situation such as has not arisen since the Crimean war. Parliament was not in session; parliamest had been prorogued under the impression conveyed by Mr. McNeill, that the war was not of so vital and formidable a character as to require Canadian aid. The government was called upon to act in circumstances of enormous difficulty. It was an occasion when the strongest opponent of the government ought to have shows gravity, patience and self-restraint. There has been a most deplorable exhibition of the reverse of all these qualities. A more reckless, a more unscrupulous, a more shameful campaign was never waged against a government charged with heavy responsibilities and endeavoring earnestly to do its duty. There may be difference of opinion as to its decision, and for our own part, although the British Government is the author of the present plan, we would prefer a Canadian contingent paid for with Canadian money and officered by Canadians. We want to see a step forward, not backward, in Canadian self-government and self-reliance. We want to stand as a friend, not a dependent, of England. But there were difficulties in the way of the carrying out of this plan, and one of these, the impossibility of obtaining parliamentary sanction, was not of a character to lightly thrust aside.

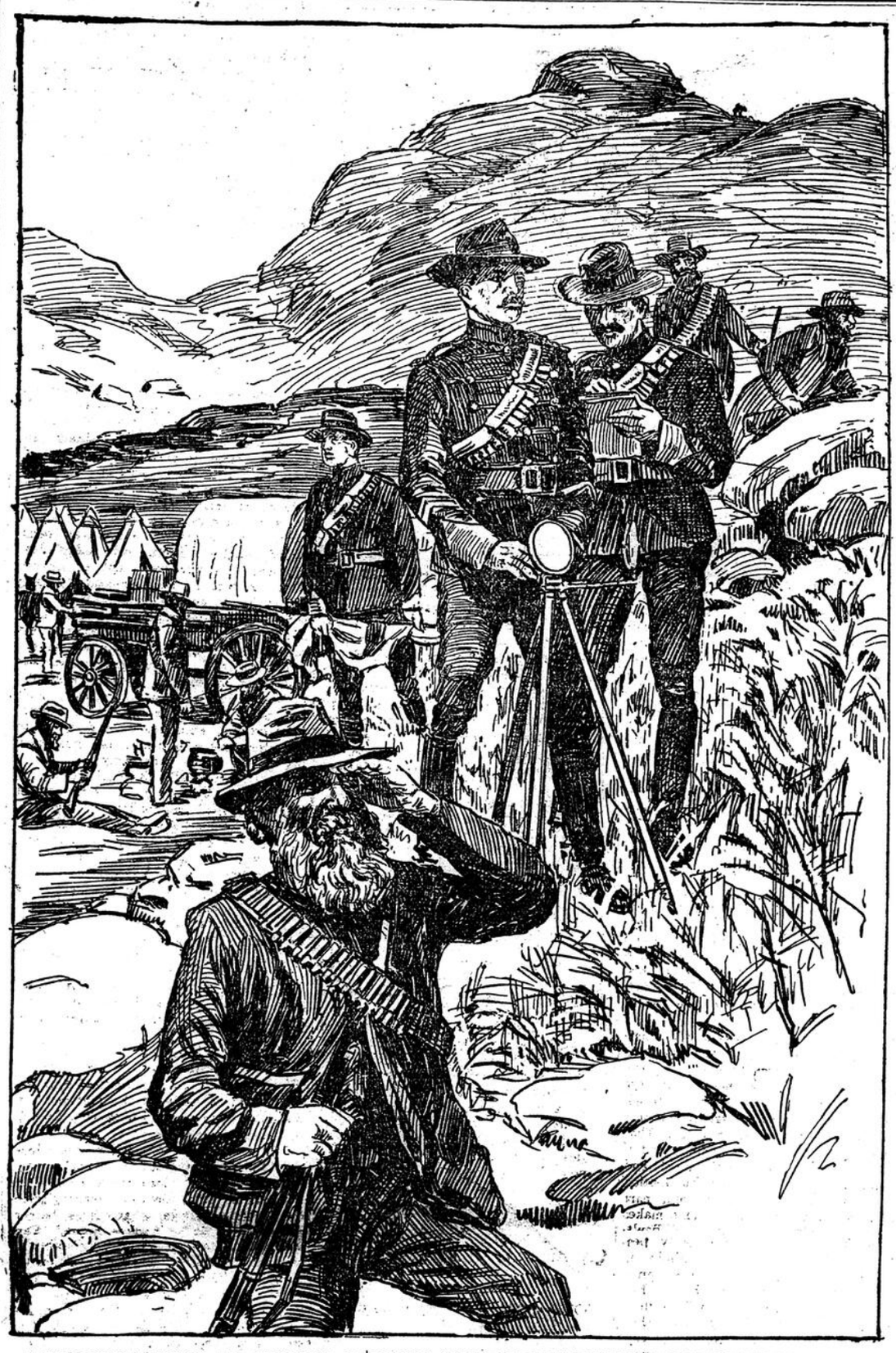
What we contend, however, is not that the government is infallible, but that the government, face to face with a new and difficult situation, has acted to the best of its judgment and with a full sense of its responsibilities. We say that when the clamor of the hour has died away, even those who disapprove of the government plan will admit that it acted in good faith for the best interests of the country, and that the shame and infamy will rest upon those who, for party purposes, have kindled the fires of jingoism and race hatred in this country. We say that if they succeed is destroying a government by such means we shall be proud to take our stand with the defeated party, and proud to have had no share in the everlasting shame of the victory. Our only regret will be that a majority of our fellow-countrymen have fallen into the trap laid for them by unscrupulous demagogues and sensational newspapers. —Toronto 'Globe.'

COL. OTTER THE POPULAR CHOICE.

'One thing,' says the 'Mail and Empire,' 'on which all well-wishers of this new Canadian enterprise may earnestly congratulate themselves and the country, and one for which the government must be given the fullest credit, is the choice of the officer to command the body. All, civilians and military alike, rejoice that Lieut.-Col. Otter has been selected. The universal feeling is that he is the man for the place, and that Canada's credit, from whatever point it may be viewed, is in the best hands. Discipline has well been termed "Mutual confidence between the commander and the commanded." At least half, then, of the discipline which we expect in the 'Canadian Volunteers' is already assured, for all who have taken service in that body have perfect confidence in their leader. It is hoped that they will have good reason to repose the same trust in them.'

A PERMANENT CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Mr. John R. Gray, secretary of the 'Army and Navy Veterans' Association of Toronto, in a letter to the papers states that this seems to him an appropriate time to consider whether it would not be to the best interests of both the Imperial Government and Canada that a purely Canadian Regiment should be established in the Imperial service. It would seem, he says, that the colonies are all anxious to contribute to the defence of the empire by sending men to serve in time of war, but the present arrangement is unsatisfactory from a national point of view, and it would certainly be better to have a regiment in the Imperial service to which Canadians could look to honor for the 'Maple Leaf' on the battlefield. There would be no difficulty in securing recruits to supply an Imperial regiment. The military spirit in Canada is as strong as in Britain, and hundreds of smart young Canadians threw in their lot with the Americans in the late war with Spain who would have preferred to serve in the British army. It is to be hoped that before long a regimental depot for the 100th Regiment will be established in Canada, Mr. Gray being quite right when he says that there is plenty of young bone and muscle to be seen unemployed in our cities that would be of far better use in the service.



THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS—BOERS HELIOGRAPHING ON THE NATAL FRONTIER.

—'Black and White.'

Thanks to the wealth wrung from Uitlanders the military authorities of the Transvaal have been able to provide themselves with all the latest up-to-date appliances of modern warfare. The use of the heliograph as a means of signalling has proved, in countries especially where there is plenty of sunshine, most successful and has above all its simplicity of operation to commend it. The accompanying illustration, too, shows the great contrast in appearance between the typical Boer who forms one of a commando and the spruce, German-tailored aspect of the men of the Transvaal permanent forces.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LITTLE DIFFERENCE.

'You look haggard this morning, Baker, old man. What's the trouble?'

'Insomnia,' said Baker.

'You want to take something,' said Watson.

'A trip south, for instance,' said Baker.

'Yes,' said Watson, 'or better still Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.'

'I thought you were coming round to that,' said Baker. 'Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets won't work in my case.'

'They'll work in any case,' returned Baker.

'No, sir, not in mine.'

'You don't know what insomnia is caused by,' asserted Watson.

'Oh, don't I?' said Baker.

'No, you don't, or you'd understand how Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure it,' said Watson.

'I don't deny that they cure it,' said Baker.

'You said just as much,' said Watson.

'No, sir.'

'Yes, sir.'

'Excuse me,' said Baker, 'but I emphatically and unconditionally say 'No, sir.' On the contrary, I know of cases myself where they have cured sleeplessness.'

'Then what did you say?' asked Watson, in despair.

'I said they wouldn't work in my case,' said Baker.

'Youn said your trouble was insomnia,' said Watson.

'Yes, but Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets wouldn't cure me of it,' said Baker.

'Why wouldn't they?' asked Watson.

'Because it's the baby that's got it,' said Baker.

'Oh, that's different,' said Watson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS IS THE

Woollen Season

Before buying your Fall Woollens come and see what we have in the Woollen Line.

In Fabrics and Knitted Goods we have never been so well stocked, nor so well patronized. The reason is that we have the assortment.

Novelties in Dresses, all wool.
Tweed for Ladies' Costumes, all wool.
Cloak Goods for Ladies, all wool.
Black Cashmere, all wool.
Colored Cashmere, all wool.
Flannels, all wool.
Black and Colored Gloves, all wool.
Ladies' Underwear, all wool.
Gent's Underwear, all wool.
Children's Underwear, all wool.
Baby's Jackets, all wool.
Ladies' Hose, all wool.
Misses' Hose, all wool.
Children's Hose, all wool.
Gent's or Children's Slippers, all wool.

Our customers know very well that they can depend upon all the goods that we recommend to them as ALL WOOL.

No deception in the prices, nor in the goods at the St. Lawrence St. popular store.

DESJARDINS & VIENS,

East Corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets.

CALL AND SEE

OUR MILITARY PICTURES.

MALONE & ROBERTSON,

Framers and Picture Dealers, 1803 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BEEF. REDUCED PRICES, CHOICEST QUALITY, AT OUR SEVEN STORES.

THE LAING PACKING AND PROVISION CO., Limited

MR. J. LAWSON JOHNSTON

PAYS ANOTHER VISIT TO CANADA.

After an absence of fifteen years Mr. J. Lawson Johnston, formerly of this city, has brought the elder members of his family on a visit to Canada, the land of their birth. Fifteen years is a long time, but it has only tended to demonstrate the value of such men in the development of a new country, and it must be gratifying to him to see the prosperity which has attended the many important industries of which he was the pioneer in this country.

In the year 1874 he sent the first consignment of frozen poultry and meat from Canada to England, and these were believed to be the first shipments from anywhere. Public banquets were held in Liverpool and elsewhere in this connection, and the industry, upon greatly improved principles, has developed enormously to the permanent advantage of every Canadian farmer. A few years later Mr. Johnston interested himself in the development of tomato culture, for which Canadian climate is peculiarly well adapted. Up to that time the preservation of the tomato was unknown in Canada, and for ten months of the year canned tomatoes were imported from the United States, from whence they were admitted upon a nominal tariff. Mr. Johnston, with the assistance of the late Hon. Rufus H. Pope and W. B. Ives, and others, obtained a protective tariff for the encouragement of tomato culture. He then fitted a factory for their treatment in Montreal, and the success of this pioneer factory induced many others to follow his example. Such factories are now studded all over the country. Tomato culture has developed into an important branch of agriculture throughout the Dominion, and carries with it the employment of many thousands of women and children in gathering and manipulating them for preservation.

Besides organizing the first meat preserving establishment in Canada, Mr. Johnston was the first manufacturer of extract of meat, and the proprietor of the first extract of meat factory in the Dominion. The exceptional success of his enterprise stimulated others, and there are now a number of similar factories throughout the country, including the one which he organized in Montreal, which is still carried on under the auspices of Bovril, Limited. About the year 1879 Mr. Johnston introduced into the restaurants and public houses an innocuous stimulant known as Johnston's Fluid Beef, which was a specially prepared extract of meat, fortified by albumenoids. This seemed to be precisely what was wanted, and it leaped into general use.

Perhaps the best known of Mr. Johnston's dietetic improvements has been his invention of the preparation known as Bovril. The correctness of Mr. Johnston's theory in this production is now universally recognized, and the industry has assumed gigantic proportions.

It may be noted that formerly, practically all extracts of meats were produced in the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Uruguay, but now practically all the extract, etc., employed in the manufacture of Bovril is the product of countries under the British flag.

Mr. Johnston's studies in the field of dietetics have been utilized in connection with all recent exploring expeditions, notably the Nansen, the Wellman, the Jackson, Harmsworth, and that of the ill-fated Andree, and for military expeditions he provides for the British and other governments what are termed emergency rations containing in an 8 oz. package ample food to sustain a soldier on the march for 36 hours, and at the moment the factory in England are running extra time in the preparation of these rations for the British troops. Mr. Johnston, while in Canada, prepared a less important ration of the nature of the Erbswurst for the Franco-Prussian war, for which a certain form of roasted pea flour was required, and although Canada is the home of perfect peas this flour had to be imported, but its production in the Dominion was then commenced and it continues.

Mr. Johnson has always taken an interest in Candian immigration, and by his influence some four to five hundred persons have come to Canada, and even within the last few months he has sent some ten or twelve at his own expense. It is to men of this stamp that Canada must look for her development, and we welcome Mr. Johnston, in whose affections Canada holds a foremost place.

It may also be mentioned that Mr. Johnston built a small village in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and named it Newington. It has a railway station.

CURIOUS STORY OF NANSEN'S MEN.

An extraordinary story of a Nansen survivor is now given. The Wellman Polar Expedition has returned to Tromso, in Norway. The scientific results obtained are reported to be valuable. No trace of the lost explorer Andree or his balloon was discovered. During the voyage Mr. Wellman's foot was crushed in the ice. The party found one of Nansen's men, who was left with a comrade in latitude 81 degrees. He had remained two months beside his comrade's corpse, according to a promise made to the dying man.—'Shanghai Press,' Sept 18.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MR. CROCKETT'S LAST.

'Kit Kennedy: Country Boy,' by S. R. Crockett, is published in book form by William Briggs, Toronto. It has already been issued serially on both sides of the Atlantic and the literary world is familiar with its plot, its characters and its scenery—all so essentially Scottish. It is supposed by critics to be in some degree autobiographical in character, and certainly there is a peculiar fascination about some parts of it which bid fair to give the book a permanent popularity. The possibilities of farm education are illustrated in the examination for the 'Galloway bursary,' from which we give the following scene:—

Flodden began precisely at half-past two of the afternoon of the second day, when the secretary handed out the Greek paper. Kit read it calmly through, and without observing the look of aghast surprise on every other face settled comfortably to his task of answering it.

Never before had he known the full capacities of the 'Orra Man,' and the worth of his stern drill in matching the Greek word and phrase, not with the English alone, but also with the Latin equivalent. He benefited by the list of words stuck on the barn door when at the threshing, the irregular verbs which depended from a point of the harness in the stable, the rules pinned above a candlestick, and the red and blue marks which decorated the grammars the classical master had bought for him from the general dealer in Dumfries.

So Kit began his paper with the same impartial succinctness which had marked his method of dealing with the others. The only difference was that on this occasion he left the version to the last because as he said to himself, 'the rest was so easy.' And so it was to a pupil of the 'Orra Man.' Kit finished his paper, looked again at the tenses of verbs, shook his head at a construction which did not seem quite right, folded the foolscap sheets neatly up, and carried it to the secretary.

'That will do; you can go now,' said Mr. Ebenezer Fleming, W.S. 'You will be present to hear the announcement of the successful candidate made in this room this day fortnight.'

Kit looked back, and Bob Grier, sitting biting his pen, waved a friendly hand. But all the rest were too deeply engrossed in making Greek bricks without the necessary straw of grammar and vocabulary to be conscious of his departure.

Their sole comfort was that all were equally bad. Why, there was that muirland boy—Kennedy the name of him—he had fairly given up the whole thing, and sent in his paper without finishing it.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEW TESTAMENT.

In the course of the last hundred years the Bible has been translated into the every-day language of the natives of most countries, but the language of our English Bible is still the English of three hundred years ago. Many expressions in our Bible need explanation and are quite difficult for uneducated people and it is besides to be feared that the use of a form of English different from that in common use may tend to give the impression that the contents of the Bible have little to do with the life of our own day. For these reasons it has been thought advisable to prepare a new translation of the New Testament, excluding all words and phrases not used in current English except in quotations from the Old Testament, and in prayers and poetical passages. The work is not yet complete, but the Gospels and the Acts are published in a neat volume by the Revell Company under the title 'The Twentieth Century New Testament.' Part I. The translation is made from the original Greek (Westcott and Hart's text) and the books are arranged chronologically. The work is the product, we are told, of twenty authorities, including graduates of several universities, and members of various denominations. It is more than a literal translation as the effort has been to give the exact force and meaning of the Greek in idiomatic modern English. Criticisms are invited upon this tentative edition to be sent to the 'treasurer of the Twentieth Century New Testament,' Bristol, England.

(Revell, Toronto, 50 cents.)

BY DR. J. MONRO GIBSON.

A very interesting argument is worked out by Dr. Gibson in a book entitled 'From Fact to Faith.' The usual method of presenting Christian truth is to start from some principle assumed as true, and to proceed to work it out into details of practice. There are, however, some who do not accept the scriptures as of unquestionable authority, and Dr. Gibson's thought is that there may be an advantage in sometimes following more closely the scientific method by making not any of the statements of scripture but some of the observed facts of life, the starting point:

Following this method, we require to assume nothing whatever, not even so much as a working hypothesis; but we simply interrogate the admitted facts of experience, as the scientific man interrogates the phenomena of nature, with the view of discovering what reasonable explanation it may be possible to give of them. This is the strictly inductive method; and it is our belief that, if only it is faithfully and patiently pursued, it will lead to results so closely correspondent with those which are unfolded in the Scriptures, that the honest enquirer can no longer remain in doubt.

In pursuance of this line of argument Dr. Gibson discusses such topics as 'The struggle for existence,' 'Heredity,' 'Environment,' 'Dreams and visions,' 'The vicissitudes of life,' 'Pride and penalty' and 'The law of sacrifice.' The book covers 150 pages and is published by the Revell Company, Toronto, for 75 cents.

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON.

Three new Sheldon stories are published by Revell in the pretty 'Looking Upward' series of booklets. 'Lend a Hand' contains the suggestion that those who own libraries should make them a source of helpfulness to their neighborhood. 'One of the two' pictures, the struggle of the powers of good and evil for the human soul. For 'Christ and His Church' is a longer story in which the author of 'In His Steps' discusses the question of the Christian Endeavor Pledge as it applies to the weekly church prayer meeting. These booklets will be favorites for Christmas remembrances. (Revell, Toronto, 30 cents each.)

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

A little book by George Macdonald, entitled 'Far Above Rubies' is published by the Musson Book Company, Toronto. The hero is a young Celt of a literary turn, who marries a young lady of sympathetic views, and the story tells of the trials through which the high-minded young couple pass for want of a sufficient supply of money.

'Chatterbox,' an illustrated juvenile of four hundred pages, with six full page colored plates, is published in Boston by Dana Estes & Co. There are two continued stories and a series of papers on 'Modern Dress.' It is besides filled with bright instructive articles and striking pictures. (Price, $1.25.)

LITERARY NOTES.

Dr. Weir-Mitchell has finished his new story, which is coming out as a serial in the 'Century.' It is called 'The Autobiography of a Quack,' a character which should furnish a striking study.

* * *

Mark Twain being asked what he thought of Kipling's books, replied that the 'Jungle Books' were very great works, but he gathered that Mr. Kipling did not sufficiently esteem them because during his recent illness he had read 'Tom Sawyer' through twice, and declared that he would rather have written that book than anything of his own. He, Mark Twain, would rather have written the 'Jungle Books.'

* * *

Exceptionally striking and strong articles make up the contents of the 'Missionary Review of the World,' for November. The Mormons are arraigned in a powerful article by A. T. Schroeder, Esquire, of Salt Lake City, who replies to an article by Theo. W. Curtis, (brother-in-law to B. H. Roberts), Congressman-elect for Utah. There is also a description of the experiences of the noble, but much persecuted 'Doukhobors in Russia and Canada.'

* * *

Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, author of 'The Seats of the Mighty,' recently read selections from his works before a Toronto audience. Before beginning his reading, he remarked that when all was said and done, Canadians were the permanent and authoritative critics of his work, such as it was. He came to them to put before them, in the language of this country, which they had helped to make what it was, word pictures of Canadian life, and if he failed, or gave a mistaken or a false note, they would know both the blunder and the fraud. Therefore they could imagine that he might almost appear before the largest audience in the world, outside these boundaries, with greater aplomb than he appeared before the audience which had greeted him so warmly. Especially was this so, because this was the first time since he commenced writing for the public that he had read from his books in any town or city of the empire.'

* * *

The memorial to William Blake, poet and artist, to be set up in Central Lambeth Library, London, consists of a gray Irish marble slab carved with a reproduction of what is probably his best known design, 'Death's Door,' one of his illustrations for Blair's 'Grave.' Below is a medallion portrait of Blake in bronze, reproduced from Phillips portrait in the National Portrait Gallery.

* * *

The 'Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks' has been completed by Prof. A. V. G. Allen, of Cambridge, and the work will soon be published by Dutton.

* * *

Mr. W. M. Rossetti is still delving in his family papers and is about to follow up his very frank book on 'Ruskin: Rossetti: Pre-Raphaelitism,' with another to be entitled 'Pre-Raphaelite Diaries and Letters.' This volume will, it is said, contain more letters by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and more extracts from Madox Brown's entertaining diary; also the 'Journal of the P. R. B.,' which Mr. W. M. Rossetti kept as secretary.

* * *

The 'Life of Christ,' by Ian MacLaren, which is to be published serially in 'McClure's Magazine,' will appear simultaneously in England in Sir George Newnes's 'Home Magazine.'

* * *

Paul de Kock's memoirs have been brought out in English. He tells on his mother's authority that during the period of the Terror when he was an infant his father had been led to the scaffold, and his mother, with her baby in her arms, received one day a visit from the public accuser, Fouquier-Tinville. Four men had come to carry her to prison and be judged before the Revolutionary Tribunal. Fouquier-Tinville was about to give the order when the child in his mother's arms, astonished at the sight of these strange faces, and thinking that a comedy had been arranged for his own benefit, burst out into a peal of laughter such as babies laugh—'the delicious expression of a gladness of which the secret is known to God alone.' And the strange thing was that Fouquier-Tinville was touched. At all events, he withdrew after some perfunctory excuses, and the mother and child were saved.

* * *

G. W. Steevens, the brilliant war correspondent, at present in Natal, has written a novel, 'King John,' which is about to be published.

* * *

Mr. Watts-Duntin, the English poet, has called his new novel 'The Old Familiar Faces,' a title borrowed from Charles Lamb.

* * *

Britain's roll of notable men is a very long one. The 'Dictionary of National Biography,' now being issued by Smith, Elder & Co., has reached the sixtieth volume and still it is not complete. The great pre-eminent name in the sixtieth volume, which extends from Watson to Whewell, is that of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. No other name comes near this in distinction, but there are several others which stand high in the second rank. The Duke of Wellington was not the only famous Wellesley of his generation, and there are several other names, like those of James Watt, William of Waynflete, Josiah Wedgwood, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, John Wesley and William Whewell, which might stand well in the front rank if they were not all overshadowed by the fame of the great Duke. On the other hand, the number of names which excite interest without being exactly famous is perhaps rather smaller than the average.

* * *

Mr. F. C. Penfield, formerly United States Consul-General in Egypt, has written a book describing 'Present Day Egypt.' Mr. Penfield describes Arabi Bey as a villain unadulterate. In the two chapters of the book which describe the present Khedive and the British position in Egypt, Mr. Penfield makes his most personal and interesting contribution to the problem. He is of two minds at once, and it may be doubted how far his own position is clear to himself. He acknowledges frankly that England has pulled Egypt out of a terrible hole; that the condition of the people has been very greatly improved by the English rule; that the results are marvellous, and that England only could have achieved them; but he has a warm personal regard for the present Khedive Abbas, and, with permission for the slang, he wants him to have a show. How this could be reconciled with the prosperity of the country, Mr. Penfield does not make plain. He admits that Egypt is not capable of self-government, and that the benefits of the English occupation would be obliterated six months after it ended. His dilemma is evident; and if it were between British Imperialism and the right of a people to govern itself at any cost in the experiment, it would be to his credit. But so much cannot be said of a dilemma between an imperialism such as that of England and a shaky autocracy such as independent rule by Abbas would mean. Neither gives self-government; one would probably be ruin.

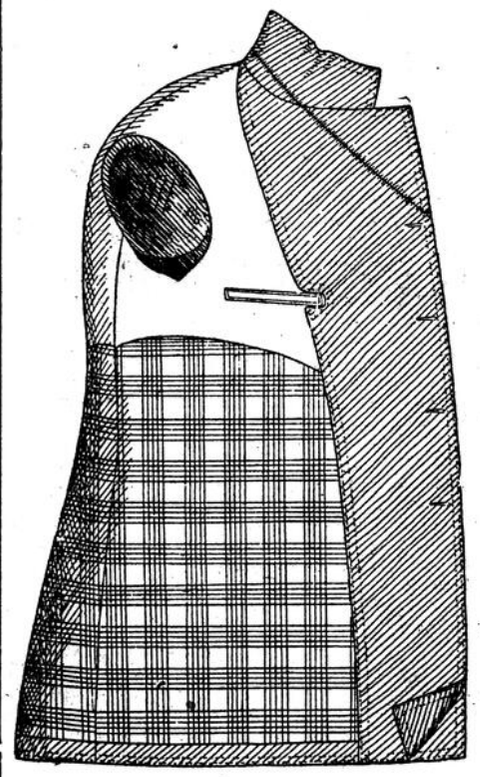
WHY DO BIRDS MIGRATE?

Some correspondence on this subject in 'Popular Science News,' reveals the fact that there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject among naturalists. Says one contributor: 'The migration of birds has been, and still is, quite a mystery. It is undoubtedly a matter of instinct, and also of example from older to younger birds. That these birds have any exact idea of an advancing season is not to be accepted. In fact, in many cases, the setting in of an early or late winter may be foretold by the early or late migration of birds from north to south. It is so easy for a bird to change its habitat that it is no wonder it takes this method of keeping itself in a comfortable locality, and where the food it needs can be obtained most readily. The stories told of the feats performed by birds in carrying out this migratory instinct are marvellous. The Virginia plover, it has been calculated, flies at the rate of 225 miles an hour, and at a height of nearly two miles. It is said that a Wilson's blackcap warbler arrived at the same bush in the north, in three successive years, at 1.30 p.m. of the same day.' Another correspondent writes: 'It is commonly thought that birds migrate on account of the changes in the weather; that they seek in winter a warmer, and in summer a cooler, climate; so as to avoid being subjected to great vicissitudes of temperature. But naturalists tell us the migrations are largely a matter of the search after food. They leave a given region because a specific food is exhausted, and they fly to another specific region because the experience of the tribe as a whole has shown that desirable food can be found there. They are driven by hunger out of one place, and are led by experience to another. It is not the winds that drive them, nor is it the temperature that tempts them.' Regarding this, a prominent ornithologist writes to the same paper: 'I suppose this may be true in part, for proper food and rearing of young are chief reasons; but they often seem to go without any apparent reason, when food conditions are seemingly perfect. It is certain they go, but I have yet to find the ornithologist who can tell exactly why.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you can't get your stove repaired anywhere else send it to us. We can do it. We keep parts for all makes of stoves.

E. Cavanagh & Co. COR. NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS STS.



OVERCOATS

For MEN

Youths and Boys.

Every Quality and Price to Suit the People.

SATURDAY was a busy day, and many customers visited our Clothing Store. Many purchases were made, and many satisfied customers will be recommending their friends to purchase their Winter Overcoats here. There is no attempt made to force you to buy what you do not want here. We are pleased to show the goods. Buy if you like, but if you do not buy, we will be no worse friends, and should you buy here and find anything unsatisfactory, we are always pleased to make matters right with you, even to returning your cash. We want you to feel that you are trading in a safe, reliable store.

We Invite You to Examine Our Stock.

HERE ARE A FEW PRICES:

Men's Blue and Black Beaver Overcoats, single or double breasted, at	$5.00	Youths' Frieze Ulsters, storm collars, well lined, from	$5.00 upwards
Men's Black Cheviot Overcoats, velvet collar, well made, at	$7.50	Youths' Pea Jackets, in frieze, nap cloth and Beavers, from	$3.00 upwards
Men's Navy Blue Beaver Overcoats, single or double breasted, wool lined, fancy shoulder lined, silk velvet collar; elegantly tailored, for only	$9.00	Boys' Reefer Coats, in blue nap cloth, brass buttons, special line	$2.50
Men's Scotch Cheviot Overcoat in brown and gray, fancy check lined, at	$10.50	Boys' Reefer Coats, in fawn and blue beaver, brass buttons, at	$3.50
Men's Overcoats in Scotch Tweed, Scotch Cheviots, Beavers and Meltons, all well made and trimmed, at	$12, $13.50 and $15.00	Boys' Reefer Coats, in beaver and Scotch cheviots, from	$4.50 to $7.00
Youths' Overcoats in Blue and Black Beaver, nicely made, at	$4.50	Boys' Frieze Ulsters, storm collars, wool lined, from	$3.50
		Boys' Navy Blue Blanket Coats, at	$3.50 and $5.00

allan's

"My Clothier,"

Cor. of Craig & Bleury Sts.

AND

2299 St. Catherine St.

INFANT MORTALITY.

OUR MILK will save the BABIES

Recommended by the Doctors.
We want every family to try it.

22 Quart Tickets, $1.00

CROIL & McCULLOUGH DAIRY CO.

Inhaline

TRY IT.

At Your Druggist.

There is nothing like it for Hay Fever—Cold in Head—Headache—Catarrh, it relieves instantly—no bad after results—there is

Nothing just as good.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The Merchant Service Guild have been informed by the Board of Trade that the new international code of signals will shortly be issued, and that embodied therein will be a system of night signalling at sea, based upon the Morse principle.

The ceremony of unveiling the bronze statue erected on the Marine terrace, Margate, in memory of the lifeboatmen who lost their lives by the surfboat disaster on Dec. 2, 1897, will be performed by Mrs. J. T. Friend, wife of the high sheriff of Kent.

The secretary of the Marriage Law Reform Association telegraphs that the States of Alderney, Channel Islands, assembled in the Court of the chief judge on Monday, Oct. 2, unanimously passed the Deceased Wife's Sister bill. The measure now only awaits the Royal sanction.

Mr. Herbert Saxelby, solicitor, of Ironmonger lane, who was committed for trial from the London Mansion House on the charge of misappropriating trust funds, and who was arrested on a warrant at Rouen by Detective Inspector Cox, died in prison on Saturday morning, Sept. 30.

A report from Flitwick says that the Rev. F. Liscombe, vicar of Flitwick, Beds, has just succumbed to injuries received as the result of a cycling accident. It seems the rev. gentleman was returning from a visit to Silsoe when he collided with a horse. He was rendered insensible, and died some hours afterwards.

Mr. Walter Long, M.P., who has displeased a section of his Liverpool supporters, has been approached with a view to his becoming a candidate at the next election in the Conservative interest for South-East Essex, in succession to Major F. C. Rasch, who has given notice of his intention to resign the seat in favor of Mid-Essex.

Canon Bullock, the new rector of Spalding, elected out of 172 candidates—reduced to twenty-two and then to seven—succeeds the Rev. M. H. Marsden, who has held the living for ten years, his predecessors having been his uncle, grandfather, and great-grandfather. Canon Bullock is a High Churchman, and has been a successful missioner.

The new steamer, the 'Mabel Grace,' which is to be placed on the Folkestone-Boulogne service, is a fine steel paddle-wheel steamer of 1,315 tons gross, 330 feet long, 36 feet beam, 5,500 indicated horse-power, and a speed of twenty knots. The passenger accommodation is very extensive. The 'Mabel Grace' is licensed by the Board of Trade for 557 first-class and 243 second-class passengers.

The Spalding vicar who turned painter (Rev. G. W. Macdonald, M.A.) has received offers of paint and money towards the carrying out of the work of repairing the church and schools of St. John the Baptist, Hawthorn Bank. One offer, which the vicar accepted, was a hundredweight of paint. Another well-wisher in a different part of the country forwarded a quantity of varnish. Ten contributions in money have been received.

Is 1899 to be a record year as regards changes in rates of wages? It looks like it. Up to the end of June close upon a million workers had secured increases of wages, while only 2,200 had suffered decreases. In addition to the 1s. 8½d. won by the miners in 1898, they have been able over nearly all Britain to add to their weekly earnings another 1s. 1½d., making 2s. 10d. of a rise in eighteen months. No other class perhaps has been so fortunate.

Some time ago Mr. James Marston discovered a number of rare Roman relics in the fastnesses of Radnorshire Mountains, and as the result of a coroner's inquest they were declared to be treasure trove. Mr. Marston has now received from the Treasury a sum of about fifty-two pounds as 'commission.' This is much less than was expected, as the relics included a massive gold ring, set with onyx, estimated as being worth £200.

On the Gretton mail bag being opened at Kettering post-office the officials were astonished to discover a fine live owl, imprisoned in a perforated cardboard box, addressed to a naturalist at Northampton. The bird was at once released, placed in a large basket, and forwarded to its destination. Curiously enough, the bird appeared none the worse for its journey to Kettering in the sealed post-bag.

The express from Portsmouth to London, when passing through Epsom, dashed into two trucks which had by some means been left on the road. The trucks were smashed to pieces, and the express was brought to a standstill. Fortunately, it kept the rails, and none of the passengers were seriously hurt. The train was slowing down to coal, or there might have been serious results. The line was blocked for an hour.

The Motor Traction Company has started a line of six motor omnibuses, driven by oil, between Kennington Park and Victoria station. The route taken is via Kennington road, Westminster Bridge road, and Victoria street, and the fare is twopence for the whole distance. The speed will be about eight or ten miles an hour. Should the experiment prove a success, the company intend at once to place additional vehicles on that and other routes in London.

The comparative statement of pauperism which has been issued by the Local Government Board supplies figures for England and Wales over a period of forty-three years. In 1857, taking the month of July, there were in every one thousand inhabitants 42.2 paupers. For July of the present year there were only 21.2. It is no spasmodic improvement; down the whole long range of years this levelling-up of the masses and reduction of pauperism has been never-failing and regular.

The net cost of the London Fire Brigade to the ratepayers last year, according to the County Council's annual report, was £197,000. The brigade attended 3,585 fires, of which only 205 were classed 'serious.' The number of occasions on which life was lost was 85, and 98 persons perished. The fire brigade committee comment on the large number of false alarms given at the alarm posts by school children or maliciously-disposed persons.

A strange accident occurred at Lincoln on Saturday morning, Sept. 30, last. Several men were engaged blowing up trees on the new recreation ground with gunpowder, and, probably owing to a larger charge than necessary being exploded, a piece of the trunk of one of the trees was blown on to the roof of a house in Florence street, fully two hundred yards away. The wood crashed through the roof, and fell into a bedroom only a few feet from where two children lay sleeping.

The Catholic Cathedral at Westminster is approaching completion. It is in contemplation to open it for worship on Sept. 29, 1900—the golden jubilee of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England. The roofing has been begun, some of the minarets and domes are almost finished, and the tower has been carried to half the intended height. The nave will be the largest in England, with an area of 14,040 square feet, as compared with the 13,244 square feet of the nave of York Minster.

Various Leeds tradesmen and two firms of stock and share brokers have been duped to the extent of £12,000. It is stated that French Government and railway bonds and coupons were some time ago disposed of at Leeds, and that these were part of the proceeds of a burglary in the neighborhood of Paris. These bonds and coupons found their way first to London and then to Leeds. The swindlers, who are stated to be three respectably-dressed men, have disappeared, and the authorities investigating the matter are in communication with Paris.

There has just passed away, at Eriswell, near Bury St. Edmunds, the oldest inhabitant of the village, Mrs. Moss, in her ninety-seventh year. She had three children living, whose ages amounted to a hundred and ninety-four years—namely, Mrs. Horrex, of Lakenheath, aged seventy-one; Mr. S. Moss, Eriswell, sixty-six, and Mr. David Moss, of Leeds, aged fifty-seven years. Deceased was grandmother to twenty-seven, and great-grandmother to forty-one children, and as far as is known to the family great-great-grandmother to two, making a total of seventy-three individuals.

F. R. Goodwin, of Newcastle, a cyclist who holds some long-distance records, was summoned before the Bourne (Lincolnshire) magistrates for furiously riding a bicycle. The occasion was Goodwin's recent ride, when he covered 244 miles in twelve hours, beating previous records. He was paced by a motor, and the police said that the people of the neighborhood were frightened at the dangerous pace. The justices held that the road was not the place for racing, and fined the defendant five pounds and costs. Other prosecutions are pending in Lincolnshire against road-racing cyclists.

Cardinal Vaughan, replying to a deputation of trades unionists in London on the subject of old age pensions, said he felt most strongly that proper and adequate provision must be made for the aged poor. It was impossible for the average wage earner to save money, and although workmen should be encouraged to practice thrift, no scheme could be satisfactory in which the men themselves had to contribute to the fund. He would not discriminate too closely between the deserving and undeserving poor. He would propose a pension of ten shillings a week to necessitous persons at sixty-five. It should be easy to obtain the necessary funds for such a scheme.

A parson who occasionally preaches in South London arrived to take the place of the vicar, who had been called away on account of some family bereavement, and found an old and rather asthmatic lady struggling up the steps which led to the front door. He courteously gave her his arm to assist her, and when they reached the top the dame asked him if he knew who was going to preach. 'Mr. So-an-so,' replied the parson, giving his own name. 'Oh, dear me,' exclaimed the old lady, 'help me down again, if you please! I'd rather listen to the groaning and creaking of a windmill than sit under him,' and she prepared to descend. The parson gently assisted her downstairs, and sighfully remarked, as he bade her good-by, 'I wouldn't go in either if I weren't the preacher.'

A shocking accident recently happened on the beach to the north of Whitehaven. The Lonsdale Iron and Smelting Company tip the slag from their furnaces on to the sea beach, and for some considerable time it has been the custom for a number of boys and youths to congregate at the foot of the slag heap to pick out all the iron they could get and sell it. On Tuesday night, three youths, named Doran, Yates, and another, whose name could not be ascertained, were so engaged at the slag heap, when a large quantity of the slag came down upon them, completely burying two of them and seriously injuring Doran.

On Tuesday night, Oct. 3, at the Exeter Hall, a farewell meeting was given to some hundred and fifty missionaries—ladies and gentlemen—who are leaving this country to go to all parts of the world to preach the gospel. Some of these people are returning to paths they have trod before, while over eighty are going out for the first time, after an experience of missionary teaching gained under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society in London. Among the ladies are six who will join their husbands, and ten who go out to get married to clergymen who have started on their work some years ago. The majority of the missionaries were personally known to the people who crowded the hall, and as they answered the roll call they were greeted with sympathetic and encouraging cheers.

SCOTCH.

The farm of Queenameikle, in the parish of Rendall, Orkney, extending to 302 acres, of which 105 acres are arable and the rest pasture, was sold by public roup in Stromness, and realized £1,545. The purchaser was Mr. James Rendall, the present tenant.

The Stornoway Burgh Commissioners have received a communication from the Foreign Office to the effect that Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been informed by the Russian Government that arrangements have been made with the harbor authorities at St. Petersburg for the erection of buildings on the wharves at that port, with a view to the better protection of herring cargoes.

The members of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society have presented a petition to the provost, magistrates, and council of the city, pointing out that Drum's Aisle, under the great tower of St. Nicholas Church, is the most suitable place in which to deposit for preservation the old colors of the Gordon Highlanders, lately presented to the city.

The Public Health Committee of Aberdeen County Council considered applications from Cults, Culter, Cumineslown, Waterton, and Dyce to have special lighting districts formed for the lighting of those villages. The committee agreed to recommend the County Council to approve of the formation of those lighting districts, and expressed satisfaction that so many Aberdenshire villages should be moving in this direction.

Mr. John Reid, farmer, Barnes and Penchrise, fell off his horse in the Tower Hote courtyard, Hawick, on Sunday, Oct. 8, and sustained concussion of the brain, from which he died shortly after twelve on the following Monday morning. Deceased was a prominent member of the West Teviotdale Agricultural Society, and gained prizes for hunting horses at the annual shows. Mr. Reid, who was unmarried, was about thirty-five years of age.

The following gentlemen have been appointed deputy lieutenants of Aberdeenshire on the nomination of Lord Aberdeen:—Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brooks, of Glen Tana; Sir Reginald Cathcart, Cluny Castle; Sheriff Crawford, Colonel Sir John Farquharson, of Corrachree; Major Gordon, of Garthdee, Chief Constable of Aberdeenshire; Lieutenant-Colonel F. N. Innes, of Learney; Mr. W. E. Nicol, of Ballogie, and Mr. Stuart, of Dens and Crichie.

At the close of the service in Arbirlot Parish Church the other Sunday forenoon, the minister, the Rev. W. Scotland, intimated that the kirk-session had resolved to abolish the autumn fast day. Fast days, he said, had practically ceased to exist throughout the country, and only lingered in a few parishes. He was not personally satisfied of the wisdom of the Church as a whole in the action which had been taken in regard to fast days, but unquestionably when the movemert for the abolition of the fast day was once begun, it was bound to spread, and he could only say for himself that he regarded with great regret the passing away of this old landmark in the life of the Church.

In view of the order issued by the Secretary for Scotland to have Her Majesty's General Prison, Perth, turned into a home for the detention of inebriates, it is understood that the alterations proposed to transform the prison into such an establishment include the reconstruction of the lunacy department, while accommodation for the medical officers will be found in the old Deputy Governor's house. Accommodation will by this means be found to the south in the airing ground for the new inebriate department.

By his will the Rev. Dr. Young, Monifieth, has bequeathed £1,000 to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund of the Church of Scotland, £1,000 to Dundee Royal Infirmary, and £1,000 to the Victoria Hospital for Incurables, Dundee. His trustees are directed to invest £500 for the maintenance of the Gerrard Sunday-school Hall, Monifieth, £50 is bequeathed to Monifieth kirk-session for distribution amongst the deserving and necessitous poor of the parish, and the residue is to be devoted to the establishment of a Cottage Hospital for Monifieth.

Special services were held in the St. James's Place United Presbyterian Church, Edinburgh, on Sunday, Oct. 8 last, in connection with the opening of the new mission premises and church halls. A collection was taken at both diets of worship to wipe off the balance of £800 of the cost of the new buildings erected by the congregation in St James Place, at the top of Little King street, at a cost of nearly £6,000. The collection for the forenoon and afternoon services amounted in all to £866 8s. 9d. Special opening services were also held in the new halls in the evening, conducted by the minister, Mr. Dunbar, the collection amounting to £13 15s. 6d.

On Monday afternoon, Oct. 9, in the family burying ground in Penicuik Churchyard, the interment took place of Col. James Brown McDougall, formerly of the South Lancashire Regiment. Deceased was the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas McDougall, paper manufacturer, Esk Mills, and brother of Mr. Thomas McDougall, Dalhousie Castle, who died in March last year. He early chose the army as his profession and attached himself to the 40th Regiment, in which, in December 1886, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Battalion, otherwise the South Lancashire Regiment. A few years later he received the command of the 28th Regimental District at Bristol, and for the past few years had lived in retirement in London.

Mr. Jas. Brown, New Pitsligo, a former member of the Gordon Highlanders, and one of the Dargai men, was recently presented in the office of the Aberdeen Marine Board with the Board of Trade's bronze medal for gallantry in saving the lives of the crew of the herring fishing-boat 'Diadem,' of Banff, which was wrecked in Fraserburgh Bay on Aug. 16. None of the crew (seven in number) could swim, and Brown, with a rope attached to his waist, swimming through the heavy sea to the boat, succeeded in establishing communication with the shore, where was gathered a large crowd of people. Unfortunately the line broke, and thus a second time the intrepid fellow had to undertake a trying and dangerous task.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Laidlaw Stuart, W.S., procurator-fiscal of Mid-Lothian, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Stuart succumbed to an internal complaint. A native of Edinburgh, the deceased gentleman was the youngest son of the late Alexander Stuart, who for about half a century was circuit clerk to the justiciary. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and at the university, and was admitted to the Society of Writers to the Signet in 1856. He succeeded his father in the circuit-clerkship to the justiciary, and continued in the office till his appointment as procurator-fiscal for Mid-Lothian in succession to Mr. Maurice Lothian in 1869. In the old-established firm of Stuart & Stuart, W.S., he was the senior partner.

The funeral took place at Ecclesmachan on Tuesday, Oct. 3, of the Rev. George Douglas Shepherd, M.A., lately assistant to the Very Rev. Dr. Pagan, of Bothwell. He was one of the most distinguished graduates of the University of Edinburgh. He was medallist in several of the arts classes, and took his M.A. with first-class honors in English. A son of the manse, he chose the Church for his profession, and was the most prominent student of his time in the Divinity Hall; and last April, immediately on being licensed, he became personal assistant to the moderator of the General Assembly. The respect in which he was held by his fellow-students was amply testified by the many posts to which they elected him, among others, the presidentships of the Theological, Missionary and Dialect Societies. The solidity of his attainments, his indefatigable zeal in any cause he took in hand, and the sincerity and strength of his character all seemed to predict for him a brilliant career in the Church, but he has been cut off at the early age of twenty-six.

One day recently there was a great gathering of the clans towards the west end of Meadowmill. Mr. Thomas Napier was the moving spirit in the matter. The select company of Jacobites adjourned to the identical field which beheld the encounter between Prince Charlie and Johnnie Cope, and taking up position beneath the frail, but famous 'Old Thorn Tree,' discussed matters freely. At this meeting it was proposed, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that a monument be erected near that spot in memory of Prince Charles. That already erected in memory of Colonel Gardner is on the south side of the North British Railway line, the one to the memory of the Prince will be on the north side of the line, and if possible, in such a position that it may be beheld from the windows of the passing trains, as well as that of Gardner. It was also carried unanimously that a Jacobite Association be established in this, the western district of the County of Haddington, said district to include Gladsmuir, Tranent and Prestonpans, and arrangements were forthwith made to see these matters set agoing. Whether Gladsmuir and Tranent have yet been taken up has not come to light; but Prestonpans is going strong for the clans, in a very brief space no less than a quarter of a hundred had given in their names.

IRISH.

At Drogheda, a young gentleman named Hosford, a clerk in the Munster and Leinster Bank, in that town, fell dead while participating in a paper-chase on the Piltown road.

Great dissatisfaction has been caused in Galway by the refusal of the local government board to sanction the appointment of the nuns to the charge of Galway General Hospital, Prospect Hill.

The Rev. J. D. E. Newcombe, B.D., incumbent of Edenderry, has just been presented by his parishioners with an address and purse of sovereigns as a mark of their high esteem and appreciation of his work in the parish.

John Morris, aged forty, of Captain's lane, Crumlin, got suddenly ill on the top of a tram as it was proceding along Mount street, in Dublin. He was removed to Baggot Street Hospital, where Dr. Ball pronounced life extinct.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 8, the remains of Mrs. Margaret Kilpatrick, who had reached the patriarchal age of 101 years, were interred in the Brigh Presbyterian churchyard. The deceased, who during her long life was in the possession of excellent health, could relate with clearness events which occurred almost a century ago.

A melancholy and fatal gun accident recently occurred at Dervan, county Tyrone. A farmer named McFarlane was using a double-barrelled muzzle-loading gun, and it is surmised that having discharged one barrel he proceeded to load again and the other went off, lodging the contents in the man's body, causing instant death.

The Rev. J. McAdams, having resigned the parish in Tamlaghtard, to accept the position of Diocesan Secretary for the Diocese of Derry, has been presented by his parishioners with a testimonial (which took the form of a cheque), in recognition of his earnest and faithful ministrations for many years. The presentation was made by the churchwardens, Sir Frederick Heygate and Mr. J. McLaughlin.

At Limerick Quarter Sessions, Judge Adams expressed a hope that the public might turn their attention to obtaining an extension of the County Court jurisdiction, so that actions might be cheaply brought there instead of obliging litigants to incur heavy costs in the superior courts. His Honor mentioned a case which had been tried in the superior courts at a cost of £200 to one of the parties, in which, if it could be tried in the County Court, the cost to both might not be two hundred shillings.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. Father Alphonsus O'Neill. He was born in Stewartstown, county Tyrone, on Oct. 11, 1830. He became a Passionist on July 12, 1852, and was ordained in Italy, by a Passionist Bishop, in 1856. He filled every office of trust and dignity in the order, from vice-master of Novices, to that of provincial, with care and diligence. His missionary work extended all over the Three Kingdoms, and Australia was the scene of his labors for six years. The people of Dublin will not forget his stay amongst them as rector of Mount Argus, from 1866 to 1869.

Detachments of the Bedfordshire Regiment, of the South Wales Borderers, Dublin Fusiliers, and some military police, numbering altogether a hundred and thirty men, left the North Wall, Dublin, on Oct. 13, last, for Holyhead, on the way to South Africa. A military band escorted the men through the street to the North Wall, and large crowds assembled at different points along the route cheered. The relatives and friends of the men gathered at the North Wall, and there were some affecting scenes. As the boat left the quay loud cheers were raised by the crowd.

Captain O'Toole, the ex-Mayor of Wexford, is a very plain-spoken man: In paying a compliment to the memory of Parnell at the demonstration in Dublin on Sunday, Oct. 8, last, he said he went there to honor the memory of Parnell, who had done more for Ireland than all the saints in the calendar. He had travelled Europe, Asia, and America, and everywhere he found Irishmen described as the dirty Irish, but Parnell came and raised up the name of their people. He (Captain O'Toole) did not care for Archbishop Walsh, nor Dr. Croke, or for the Pope himself. The speaker was not allowed to proceed further, the crowd bitterly resenting the tone of the speaker's remarks, and after an ineffectual attempt to make himself heard, he retired.

Through the enterprise of Mr. Robertson, the well-known fish buyer of Kinsale, an entirely new fishery was started at Howth in September and part of October this season. The American demand for Irish salted mackerel having grown beyond the supply of the south and west of Ireland, Mr. Robertson engaged and brought to Howth a fleet of six Cornish luggers from St. Ives—paying each of them a bounty of £10 for six weeks' fishing, and 7s. 6d. per hundred for all mackerel landed. The result of this experiment has proved sufficiently successful to ensure its continuance next year, as the total capture for twenty nights' fishing was 61,000, the weather during the remainder of the term being unfit for fishing. A 'thousand' of mackerel consists of 1,260 fish, the quality caught off Howth being very fair. The process of curing is expensive and affords a great deal of employment.

The death of Mr. John Henry Nunn, M.A., took place on Sunday night, Oct. 8, at his residence in Wellington Place, Clyde road, Dublin. He had been ill for some time, but the end came suddenly. Mr. Nunn, who was greatly esteemed, was one of the oldest of Irish solicitors, being called in Hilary in 1837. He held the highest position in his profession, and for many years was solicitor to the Board of Trinity College. He was valued for his integrity and steadfastness in his principles, and his spirit and intelligence as to all public affairs were remarkable. As a zealous Churchman and member of the synods he spoke frequently, and with much practical force, and exerted an influence amongst those assembled. His position was always with the party of Evangelical Churchmen, by whom he was much regarded, and his counsel always sought. Mr. Nunn's personality was familiar to his fellow-citizens, and his courteous bearing and genial humor were valued by men of different creeds. He was full of energy, and very lately seemed still, though of a great age, as clear mentally and vigorous as ever. Mr. Nunn had attained the great age of eighty-seven and up almost to the last was bright and earnest, and, when met abroad, quick to enter into conversation upon any occurrence of the day. This sustained vitality was a wonder to many of his friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Veteran's Trials.

ATTACKED WITH KIDNEY TROUBLE IN AN AGGRAVATED FORM.

His Digestion Became Impaired and His Case Was Looked Upon as Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him When Other Medicines Failed.

(From the 'Telegraph,' Welland, Ont.)

Among the residents of Port Robinson there are few better known that Mr. Samuel Richards, who has resided in that vicinity for some twenty-seven years. Mr. Richards came to Canada from Illinois, and is one of the veterans of the American civil war, having been a member of the 7th Illinois regiment. Mr. Richards is also one of the vast army who bear willing and cheerful testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. To a reporter who recently interviewed him he said: 'I very gladly testify to the great merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few years ago I fell a victim to one of the worst forms of kidney trouble. I was tortured with terrible pains across the back. I could neither sit up nor lie down with any degree of ease. I consulted a doctor, and he gave me medicine which I took from time to time, but instead of helping me I was growing worse. My digestion became impaired, and I suffered from additional pains in the stomach. I would feel cold along the spine and in the region of the kidneys; sparks would apparently float before my eyes, and I would have frequent headaches. I then began using a medicine advertised to cure kidney trouble, but to no avail; it left me poorer in pocket, while I grew worse in health. I fell away in flesh until my neighbors scarcely knew me. In my day I have undergone many hardships and a great deal of pain, having been through the American war; but in all this I never experienced the dread that I now have when I recall this sickness; not even the hour when I was captured and dragged within two miles of Libby prison. My sufferings were intensified by the stomach trouble. I could not eat, and was bent almost double from pain, in fact, I deemed myself a wreck. One day R. A. Abbey, general merchant, advised me to try Dr. Wiliams' Pink Pills, and as he highly recommended them I purchased three boxes, and before they were used I could feel improvement. I kept on taking them until I used twelve boxes, and am now so well and strong that I can do two days' work in one, and weigh 226 pounds. My cure was a surprise to every one in the community, as all thought my case hopeless. I feel so gratified that I consider this testimony compensates only poorly for what this medicine has done for me, and I believe I would have been dead if I had not taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself may say is 'just as good.' Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. TAYLOR & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
(West of St. Peter.) 220 St. James St.

GENTLEMEN,—Fine Tailoring to Order is the kind we do. Popular prices is what every man wants, and if you are not sure of getting it at other places you can depend upon getting it from us.

Gentlemen visiting the city can have a suit of clothes made to perfection without that tiresome trying on business, and therefore receive them on the shortest possible notice.

13

Now is the time to have your
Painting and Paperhanging
attended to.
W. E. POTTER & CO.,
32 Victoria Square,
Are the best people to do it for you.
CALL THEM UP.

DO NOT TAKE OTHERS.
'Beaver Brand'
MACKINTOSH
Is the Best and Cheapest.
If your storekeeper don't have it, get it direct from us.
THE BEAVER RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
1490 Notre Dame Street.

FURS! FURS!



Importer and exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Capes, and also makes a specialty of the export of Furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw furs.
N.B.—The highest price paid for beeswax and ginseng.
HIRAM JOHNSON,
494 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

NO SUBSTITUTING!

We run our business on purely business principles, and we are fully prepared to meet all competition.

In filling your physician's prescriptions we always supply the standard of drugs and preparations ordered; we never substitute inferior drugs.
Our stock of
Toilet Articles and Preparations
is large and varied
and prices the lowest.

Paine's Celery Compound, the medicine that is making thousands healthy and strong, is our best seller from day to day. We can recommend it with confidence.
WALLACE DAWSON, Druggist
169 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

The Policy Holders of the
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Who Volunteer for the
TRANSVAAL
Do not require a resolution of the Board of Directors to secure their Insurance.
THE POLICY IS UNRESTRICTED.
Low Rates. Absolute Security.
GEORGE GOODERHAM, President.
J. F. JUNKIN, Managing Director.
Montreal Office, 260 St. James St.
E. W. WILSON, Manager.
22

PARKER'S FOUNDRY,
DALHOUSIE STREET.
CASTING EVERY DAY.
Prompt and Satisfactory Work Guaranteed.

RECILDING! RECILDING!
We being the only Practical men in the trade in our city, are able to give you better work at low prices than any others.
Always a choice line of framings at best prices for good work.
JOHNSON & COPPING,
743 CRAIG ST. (one door west Victoria Square.

Removal.
BALDNESS POSITIVELY CURED.
MADE. IRELAND,
Canada's Hair Specialist,
is doing great work at her new and spacious rooms,
5 & 6 BIRKS' BUILDING, PHILLIPS SQUARE
where she can be consulted free of charge. Ladies, try her celebrated Toilet Soap, same as used for Shampooing, it softens the skin, and is a complete beautifier, and acts as a charm on the hair. Branches in all leading cities of Canada.
TELEPHONE, 2494 Up.
Hours: 9 till 6 p.m. Take Elevator.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"My Name is where the Heather blooms!" Come and hear Miss Huston sing it on Tuesday Night.

THE GOOD HEALTH
Promised by
Paine's Celery Compound
Nothing Vague or Indefinite About Results.

There is nothing indefinite about the kind of 'good health' that is promised by Paine's Celery Compound and that is so strongly vouched for by letters that come from our best people. Paine's Celery Compound among other blessings gives firmer and stronger nerves, perfect circulation, complete digestion, clear complexion, sweeter breath and more regular bodily functions. These blessings are always secured by Paine's Celery Compound when other remedies fail.

It is foolish and criminal to neglect daily aches, pains and the unmistakable symptoms of dangerous diseases, when it is well known that a few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound will completely banish every trouble and give a condition of health that guarantees a long and happy life.

Every man or woman whose nervous strength is overtaxed, or whose life is a busy one and full of mental worries, will soon feel the invigorating and vitalizing effects of one or two bottles of nature's health-giver, and see his or her health improve after the first dose of this greatest of all remedies.

Don't Spoil Your Breakfast.

Many a breakfast is spoiled and the pleasures of the day marred by commencing the morning meal with grain foods that are hard to digest and that have a tendency to irritate the stomach and digestive organs.

'Malt Breakfast Food,' the new predigested food, is soothing and comforting to the stomach, and possesses nourishing virtues that are absent in oatmeal and other cereals. While 'Malt Breakfast Food' builds up flesh and strength it also gives activity and clearness to the brain. Recommended by eminent medical men.

Sold in Montreal by George Graham, 2448 St. Catherine street; Walter Paul, 2355 St. Catherine street; George Jordan, 2607 St. Catherine street; R. Turner, 601 Wellington street, and A. A. Perry, 4201 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

This is the Time for Making Old Things New.
Diamond Dyes are the True and Unfailing Agents.

In November thousands of women will be coloring dresses, skirts, jackets, coats, vests, pants, shawls, wool yarns and carpet rags.

The dyeing operation is an important one and demands great care. The principal point is to secure the right dyes—colors that are pure, bright and fast to washing and sunlight.

The Diamond Dyes—the only guaranteed dyes on earth—possess all the grand qualities that make perfect and true colors. Diamond Dyes have such a universal sale that unscrupulous dealers make efforts to imitate them. If you would be successful in dyeing, avoid all crude imitations. Promptly refuse all dyes recommended by dealers to be just as good as Diamond Dyes. The Diamond Dyes are the best in the world, and all dealers are aware of the fact.

NOTICE.
Real Estate Assessments
Rate Payers are reminded that
TUESDAY, the 31st October,
Is the Last Day on which Assessments on Real Estate will be received without
INTEREST.
Cheques posted not later than the 31st, inst., will be accepted.
W. ROBB,
City Treasurer.
CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, October 25th, 1899.
26

ELECTRIC PROTECTION.
Have your Safe, Vault or Warehouse protected by our System. The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited.
No. 181 St. James Street.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many of your readers have been very much interested in the subject of 'Foreign immigration' during the past months. The Doukhobors especially have been of great interest to many people. It was my privilege a few days ago to visit their colony in Swan Valley, and notice carefully their manner of living. With your permission, sir, I will attempt to give your readers an idea of how these new-comers live in our country, their newly adopted home.

My impression has always been very favorable, as formed by thorough acquaintance during the time they lived in Swan Valley Centre. With the opening of the spring they were moved to the western part of this valley, near Thunder Hill.

The land which has been allotted to them is in Assiniboia, bordering on the western side of Manitoba. As one approaches their village, called Mekaelovren, (the pronunciation of which will puzzle many of your readers), one is struck with the natural scenery of the secluded spot they have chosen. The Swan river forms a beautiful background. The descent of the hill is covered with small cottages, all very neat and clean. These are built of logs, roofed with mud, painted or whitewashed with a mixture which the Doukhobors have invented from the sand and other substances. It leads one to think of many of the rural villages of England situated among the trees, to see these old-fashioned houses.

As you enter you are met by the graceful smile of the occupant, with their word, 'Drasday,' (How do you do?') or, according to the time of day, 'Daubere outiom,' (good morning); 'Daubere vetchers,' (good evening).

There are two rooms in the dwelling and their furniture consists of home-made seats, generally clumsy benches. Their sleeping arrangements are as near to the old style of steerage passengers on an ocean liner as anything you can think of, being just one or two bunks.

In one corner of the room is their oven, made after the style of the oven of the mediaeval ages. Their bricks have been made from the clay found in the banks of the Swan river. You cannot admire their style of brick-making. The bricks are big and heavy, and show no conception of regularity in size or shape, but they serve the purpose. Could my readers see them make their bread it would at once relieve them of any appetite to eat the black heavy substance called bread. It is too hard for a waggon wheel to break, and very, very sour. When a Doukhobor perchance secures a piece of white bread it is to him a rare treat.

These villages are not formed into regular streets. All are on an equality. Class or caste is not known to the Doukhobors. So they all live in these rustic dwellings as happy as their circumstances will allow.

In Mekaelovren they have a lady doctor whose name is Dr. Vara Meha' Elorna, a Russian lady of very great talents, having been in attendance at a university in Switzerland five years, and who is also a graduate of Moscow University. Her knowledge of English is very limited, but she enjoys talking English to learn it. She has devoted her time to this people, and there in a coarse log building which she makes her headquarters with surgery and hospital in the same building.

She is ably assisted by two nurses, also Russian ladies, one of whom graduated from London Hospital, England. Thus the Doukhobors' needs are attended to, and one is impressed with the love of these people for those who attend to their needs.

In the centre of this village is a house used for their worship, of which we know very little. As my readers have been instructed as to their religion, I shall pass this over with but few words. Believing entirely in the religion of their fathers, they are very much afraid of evangelical Christianity. While the Doukhobors on the one hand say, 'Pope ne doubere,' (Pope no good), on the other hand they have very much the same impression of our religion.

We have had several of them at our services, drawn by our singing and their intense love for music. They never use any books whatever. They chant their hymns or chants, and, as they sing in their throats and do not give a definite sound in their words, we know nothing of what they are singing. The burial of their dead is a very peculiar service. As they with uncovered heads and closed eyes all stand around their graves one is struck with the solemnity of the occasion. Their intense love for the departed is very clearly shown as with tears and hymns they lay them to rest. They have a very choice spot for their graveyard, and take care of it in their style. As one stands and looks upon the number of graves, and already there is quite a number in their graveyard, one is impressed with the thought that death to them is the same as to all peoples, and here in this land they are burying their friends. The old people appear to be passing away, simply brought to a strange land to die. Before we pass on to their outer life let us think of their relations one to the other. Their ideas of marriage and divorce are very very strange when compared with our English customs. The couple meet, without form or ceremony they are one, and great rejoicing takes place, and as soon as one becomes tired of the other, or sickness comes, or any other grievance, they part as man and wife, to live in the same village as usual or possibly in the same home, as large numbers live together. The question has been raised: Should not they conform to our British laws? We believe that this is one of the very first things that should be attended to. This is not only the case with the marriage laws but with other things in their lives and habits. Would it not be productivt of better health and higher morals if they were compelled to live as our people live, and not as sheep or cattle live? When we have admitted them into our great British family and given them as a heritage some of the choicest land in this great west, should we not train them to obey our laws?

The younger generation is vtry anxious to learn English and will question one very freely as to the difference of meaning in words. A lad told me in Winnipeg he learned English in three months, and now he can do business for his people. I am acquainted with two or three farmers who have hired Doukhobors and these young men give very fair satisfaction and are quick to learn anything they see done.

Here is a field of labor for the Church and State. Let those who have the authority do their best to help these people.

As to their work, they have made a slow beginning. I think in this colony they have broken possibly ten acres of land. Their ideas of farming are very primitive as my readers will understand when I tell you they sow their tomatoe seed, cabbage, beans and all garden stuff as the farmer sows his wheat, without the drill. They just scatter it thick as possible. Many pounds of seed was wasted this year by this very primitive custom.

No doubt many readers have seen the picture of the Doukhobor women ploughing, but this is not general, though it must be said the women are very hard workers. They do not plough all their land with their women. While on the other hand during the time the men have been on the Canadian Northern Railway at grading, etc., the women have been busy building the houses for winter.

Mr. Hugh Harley, Dominion land agent at Swan River, knows as much or probably more about these people than any other person in this west. Mr. Harley deserves great praise for the interest he has taken in these people. The Doukhobors look upon Mr. Harley as their greatest friend, and are continually trying to repay him with kindness.

The position Mr. Harley has held in this immigration work has been very important. Your correspondent interviewed Mr. Harley and asked him several questions as follows:—

'Do you think they are capable of becoming successful Canadian farmers?'

'I certainly do from my experience with them. I believe they have abilities if you give them time to develop them. Some of them appear to have a good knowledge of horses and cattle. They are capable of judging horseflesh, and are not easily sent away without a good bargain.' Mr. Harley believes in two years these people will be able to provide for themselves on their land.

'Do you believe the Department of the Interior was justified in bringing them to our west?'

'Yes, I most certainly believe they are by far the very best foreigners ever brought to our country. I believe they are worthy of our very best support.'

'Do you think it wise for the government to give them schools?'

'Well, give them a chance to learn our language and our customs. Some of them appear very anxious to learn, and are very well capable of learning. A man has asked me if he could move to town and send his children to the English school.'

Mr. Harley believes in teaching them our customs. 'The young women especially must be persuaded to learn dairying business and practical housework from our English ladies.'

'What would be your remedy for them regarding marriages, etc.?'

'Do not enforce, but win them gradually. From my knowledge of them I believo in time they will adopt these customs as they are doing everything else. When they first came they would not eat fish; now they are doing this, and very soon they will eat all kinds of meat.'

'Do you believe they respect our Sabbath from principle?

'Yes, in their colony they keep it more as a holiday than as a religious day. They are strictly Protestant, because when they first came they lost a baby, and I proposed a cross over the grave. 'No,' 'No,' 'No,' 'No,' with loud exclamations, they all said. Yes, they are a very clean people—not only clean, but perfectly honest and truthful in their business matters.'

'Is it true they are partially supporting themselves by their earnings this summer?'

'Yes, sir; and one was in my office today and asked me about a carload of potatoes for the winter.'

Mr. Harley has great confidence in them, and believes they will certainly improve on acquaintance. We left Mr. Harley's office confident that he is well worthy of the office he holds, and has given perfect satisfaction to both peoples in his dealings with the Doukhobors. Charles McDougall, contractor on the Canadian Northern Railway, says of the Doukhobors: After a good trial of them as laborers on the said C. N. R. during the past month or two, I have found them to be, without exception, the best men I have ever had on railway work either here or further west. Since the early part of the season I have completely changed my opinion in regard to them, and believe they will make first-class settlers, and are far superior to any other class of foreign settlers.' The testimony of Mr. McDougall, an old railway contractor, is very valuable here.

Your correspondent also called on Mr. P. McKay, of McKay & Stephens, general merchants, Swan River. Mr. McKay said: 'They are very sharp business men. They will neither cheat nor be cheated. Yesterday about a dozen of them came in to do business. In my bill of their goods purchased I missed out a pair of boots; but no, sir, they would not leave till I found the mistake and rectified it. They can do mental arithmetic well, and never out a fraction scarcely. When asked the question, 'Could they distinguish between a cheap and good article clearly?' Mr. McKay said, 'Yes, they are good judges of cloth or any other article, and want none but the very best article at the lowest price possible. I certainly believe in time they will be first-class citizens.'

I would say in conclusion, sir, let our people be slow in their judgment of these people who have come to our Dominion. There are vast regions here, and why not give the poor, persecuted foreigner a chance to improve his God-given facilities. Remember the words of the divine Master in Mark ix., 41. The great problem is to us as missionaries laboring among these people, 'How can we reach them for God?'

W. G. BRADFORD,
Methodist Missionary.
Swan River, Manitoba.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Bourassa takes the contradictory position that while, as a Canadian, he is a British subject, Canada is separate and distinct from and has nothing to do with the wars of the British Empire. He seems to forget that Canada is a part of the Empire, and that, in the event of war—either in relation to the concerns of Great Britain herself or in relation to the concerns of her colonies or possessions or of any of her subjects in any part of the world—the whole Empire is at war.

In his speech at Papineauville, and in his letter of resignation as a member of parliament, Mr. Bourassa takes the ground, taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his first opinion on the matter, that the Canadian Government cannot—in view of the provisions of the Militia act—contribute Canadian troops to be sent out of Canada to join the British forces in the Transvaal war. Now, what does the Militia act, (chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes of Canada) say upon the subject? By section 3, the command-in-chief of the land and naval forces of Canada is vested in the Queen; section 10 provides that the Militia shall consist of the male inhabitants of Canada between the ages of 18 and 60, not exempted or disqualified, and being British subjects; and it concludes by enacting that 'Her Majesty may require all the male inhabitants of Canada, capable of bearing arms, to serve in case of a 'levée en masse.'

Section 79 provides that Her Majesty may call out the militia, or any part thereof, for active service, either within or without Canada, at any time when it appears desirable so to do, by reason of war, invasion, or insurrection, or danger of any of them; and section 88 provides that 'the governor-in-council may make regulations for the billeting and cantoning of troops and militia when on active service, for the furnishing of carriages, horses and other conveyance for their transport and use, and for adequate compensation therefor.'

Upon what, then, did Sir Wilfrid Laurier base his opinion, and upon what does Mr. Bourassa base his present endorsation of that opinion?

JAS. CRANKSHAW.
Montreal, Oct. 24, 1899.

HIBERNIANS FOR THE BOERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Under the above heading there lately appeared in city papers a copy of resolutions, passed by Div. 1, A. O. H., of this city. The preamble is the same old chestnut that Irish agitators of the blatherskite wing still love to trot out—'The English gibbet, rack, etc., etc.'

Irish history, like all history, is stained by cruelty and blood; but its darkest pages are no fault of England; whether they portray the massacres of '98, or the agrarian intimidation of later years, with its midnight outrages and murders; of which the cowardly butchery of Phoenix Park is but a sample. The resolutions express sympathy with the Boers, and refer to the British Government as, 'our cruel and unjust enemy.'

The Hibernians, thus resolving were sadly wanting in their national sense of humor, or it might have struck them that it was somewhat of a paradox for men, living under a so-called cruel and unjust government, to pass such traitorous resolutions, with a cheerful fearlessness of consequences. Fancy a patriotic French society in Alsace-Lorraine, or brother Hibernians in Johannesburg, trying this game. But they well knew that, under Britain's magnanimous rule, they might 'Resolute till the "cows came home."' British rule everywhere gives every honest man all the liberty an honest man can desire; but there are men who would not be content, even if a premium on crime were offered them.

There is one comfort to the loyal British subject, that, in spite of the yelping of this breed of curs at his heels, the old lion stalks on, unscathed. The building of this great Empire, as it has not owed one atom of its might to them, so its growth has not been retarded one iota by their envious clamors. Their motto is now, as formerly, 'England's emergency is Ireland's opportunity.' Just as a hundred years ago they sympathized with the red Republican hordes murdering priests and nuns on the banks of the Seine and Loire, so now they affiliate themselves with the Boer, under whose rule every Roman Catholic is not only forever debarred from citizinship, but is ineligible to the humblest office. The writer, when the well of Cawnpore wrung the whole civilized world with horror, well remembers attending a meeting of Irishmen in a great American city, and listening to just such resolutions of sympathy with the Sepoy butchers of women and children. The approval of such men is the greatest insult that can be offered to any good cause. But I do not believe that these men represent the majority of my countrymen. They are influenced by Ireland's most persistent enemies,; Irish agitators of the lowest class; those of whom our greatest poet wrote:

The secret half a country keeps, the whisper in the lane,
The shriek that tells the shot went home, behind the broken pane;
The dry blood crisping in the sun, that scares the honest bees,
And show the 'bhoys' have heard your talk—

Fortunately, there are Irishmen, who, while cherishing a sincere and ardent patriotism, find it not inconsistent with devotion to the great Empire, with which nature, tradition, and blood-ties have so intimately bound their motn r-land for centuries. From them, in due time, will come peace and prosperity to their country. A.

[The Hibernians in other places have strongly denounced the pronouncement made in the name of their organization by a very few of its members, in Montreal. Certainly, the Irishmen have shed their blood and laid down their lives loyaly and bravely at Glencoe, for the preservation of the Empire. We believe that the great mass of the Irish people, when it comes to the point, are loyal. Many of them who pass resolutions of hatred against England, are merely playing at treason, 'just for the fun of the thing.'

IN DEFENCE OF THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In last Wednesday's 'Witness' there is an article headed 'Tore up his Bible,' giving an account of how Mr. Norman Murray, a newsdealer of Montreal, lately conducted himself in court. I wish to say a few words on what he then said and did. But, in order not to make my article too long, I refer my readers for particulars to the one in the 'Witness' above-mentioned.

Mr. Murray was brought up on the charge of having published and sold obscene literature. He said that he was a freethinker, a follower of Renan. He asked Mr. J. H. Carson, the prosecutor, to read a certain verse from the Old Testament. The latter refused. Mr. Murray then read it himself, adding that such passages had disgusted him with the Bible, and that the Bible was a very bad book compared with his pamphlet.

Now, is the Bible an immoral book? Truly, this is a most important ques-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"77"
Unique way of curing
COLDS
First by acting directly through the capillaries and nerve centres, the cure begins while the pellets are dissolving on the tongue.
Second by restoring the checked circulation (indicated by a chill, hot flushes, or goose flesh), it starts the blood coursing through the veins and so 'breaks up' a Cold or dissipates La Grippe.
Third by its tonic effects sustaining the system during treatment brings you out strong and vigorous and not an easy mark for disease.
For sale, by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c, and $1.00.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor William and John streets, New York.

BED FEATHERS and BEDDING
Repaired and Disinfected by Steam and Hot Dry Air
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
If necessary, Bedding can be Renovated and Returned the Same Day.
GIVE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.
MONTREAL FEATHER CO.,
476 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.
Telephone East 230.

tion. In 'L'Aurore' of last Saturday there is an article entitled 'The reading of the Bible is not dangerous,' from which I shall here translate a passage or two. The writer says: 'You know well by experience that it is not, you who read the Bible with the desire to be taught and saved. But Voltaire—who would have believed it?—found in it things which shocked him. His disciples go through the form of covering their face when one says to them that it is the best as well as the most beautiful of books, and they quickly repeat the quotations and the jokes of their master.' ('The brilliant Frenchman'—as Cowper calls him—was very dirty in his private life.—T. F.) 'Adolphe Monod treats this question with a great height of thought in his 'Lucile,' p. 323, and onward (third edition). 'There are, it is said, certain things in the Bible which can put bad thoughts into the mind of the reader, and give him the idea of evil which he does not know. This is a delicate subject. I will treat it in few words. Living in a world 'plunged in wickedness' (I. John v., 19) we see wickedness all around us, we bear it about in ourselves. We cannot, therefore, utterly ignore it, and the problem to be solved is this, How shall we know it with the least danger possible? This problem the Bible has solved with a purity worthy of its author, and man can learn to know wickedness with least danger only by it. The Bible presents sin to view, or rather tells of it, gravely, shortly, clearly; yes, clearly, by calling everything by its right name, and this feature of it which is so much condemned is an admirable one. . . It is in the Bible that one learns to see sin with the same eye as that with which God sees it, and to turn away from it with a holy indignation.' 'The countries where each one reads the Bible, and reads it from his infancy, are incontestably superior to those where the Bible is banished.'

T. FENWICK.

Woodbridge, Ont., Oct. 23, 1899.

RECENT INNOVATIONS IN CHURCH SERVICES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers give the reason why in some of our Presbyterian churches solos and quartettes are omitted at communion services? It would appear as if these seasons were set apart as communicants' days, while at all the services on other Sabbaths the mixed multitude had a claim to something operatic in order to secure their attendance. There is something essentially wrong somewhere. If there is an instinctive feeling that such performances are unbecoming the sacred character of the memorial feast commemorative of our Lord's sufferings and death, why should the yoke be imposed upon the neck of those who cannot conscientiously approve of it at any time, of sitting and listening to the performances of a few individuals who sing words which few, if any but themselves, know anything about? If it is wrong to use such liberties on communion days it is wrong every Sabbath in the year.

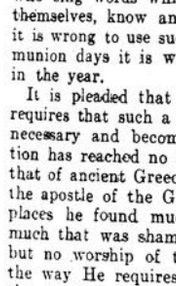
It is pleaded that modern civilization requires that such a mode of worship is necessary and becoming. Our civilization has reached no higher a pitch than that of ancient Greece and Rome. When the apostle of the Gentiles visited these places he found much luxurious living, much that was shameful and degrading, but no worship of the divine Being in the way He requires. He pointed out the true way of approach to God, and gathered a few out of these places as witnesses for the Saviour who appeared to him on his way to Damascus. We cannot afford to ignore dispensational truth. If such performances are in accord with the New Testament dispensation—that in which we live—well and good; but if not—if a relic of the old Jewish ritual—why introduce it now? If we build again what God has cast down, we bring ourselves again under the yoke of bondage. From beginning to end of the New Testament we find not a single mention made whether by precept or example of such a mode of worship.

We put the question fearlessly, what mean ye by such services? Once more, what is the meaning of the 'individual cup'? Is it a sign of separation from the world, or only a device of modern civilization to prevent the humiliation of the wealthy communicant taking the cup of blessing from the poor brother who sits beside him? Would not the fancied disease germs and microbes which science has discovered lurks in the use of the common cup be rendered less noxious did a little more of that unselfish love, which led the common Saviour of sinners to give His life for the redemption of them both, tenderly prompt them to mutual care for each other's welfare, and so far to banish the unseemly strife now so common between employer and employed? It is related that the late Duke of Wellington, who was a member of the Episcopalian Church, was on one occasion kneeling at the communion table, when a poor man came and knelt down beside him. A churchwarden tapped the poor man to take another place, as this was the Duke of Wellington. 'Let him alone,' said the Duke, 'we are on a level here.' Just so. That old soldier knew well what social distinction meant, but above it all he heard the Master's voice in the house of prayer, saying, 'One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren.'

Let us take the divine estimate of things. The good alone are great, and this unseemly rivalry, who shall be greatest, can only provoke divine rebuke and cause Him again the pain He felt when, with His latest breath, He prayed, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' We cannot stoop lower than He did for us. W. T.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NERVES



are the electric wires of the body. Along them flash the magnetic life currents. When the nerves are out of order the current moves slowly. The sufferer feels low spirited, and often tired. His work seems hard, and uncongenial, and life not worth the living. The worst of it is that he usually gets very little sympathy.

It is not commonly known that the most frequent cause of this general weakness is CATARRH, which has impoverished the blood, and thus starved the nerves. It is easily cured under the right treatment. Dr. SPROULE can do it. His successes in so-called "hopeless" cases have filled thousands with amaze.

Write him just how you feel. He will advise you free. Do not be afraid to trouble him. This great Specialist lives for the good of humanity.

Address, Dr. SPROULE, B.A., 7 to 13 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest the articles and letters which have from time to time appeared in your columns with regard to technical education, and so far I am at a loss to know to what extent it is possible for a boy or young man, who, not being the son of wealthy parents, is desirous of making his way in life by engaging in any of the mechanical arts, to get any preliminary training with a view to this end.

It appears, as far as I can see, that a little work in 'Sloyd' in the High School, together with instruction in drawing and modelling in the Monument National, is all the preparation he can possibly obtain before actually starting his work in life. If I am wrong, I shall be glad to receive correct information on the subject.

Chemistry is, I know, taught in some of our schools; but, judging from the papers set in the A.A. examination at McGill University, I do not fancy that the amount is very great or that it bears at all on manufactures.

The first tax at which parents, as a body, grumble, is the school tax, yet they all demand that schools shall be as good as they can be made, and they all want special excellence in the department in which they wish their own children to study. A large majority, too, of our children, leave school before completing their school course, because their parents wish them either not to crowd their brains with things which will be of no use to them, or else to begin to make money as soon as possible.

If, instead of removing such children from school, their parents were able, for a reasonable fee to send them for a year or two to a school devoted entirely to mechanical work, and such theoretical subjects as bear on manufactures generally, each child taking up those subjects only which he might specially require, it would not be money wasted; but capital judiciously invested with an absolute certainty that it could not be lost except by the folly of the child who refused to learn.

The idea of founding such a school in the place of the Mechanics' Institute, which, I read, has outgrown its usefulness, seems to me first-rate. It would not only give an opportunity of being trained to the boy, who has to enter the workshop, but it would also meet the requirements of those who wish their sons to enter the science faculty of the university with the minimum of study of what they consider useless subjects.

If such a school were founded subscriptions towards an endowment fund would, I feel sure, be forthcoming in a city like Montreal, and an annual grant from the Provincial Government might in all fairness be expected.

OBSERVER.

Montreal, Oct. 14, 1899.

THE UNEARNED INCREMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—With your permission I will ask your readers to turn to page seven of your weekly issue of Sept. 26 last and read carefully the article from the New York 'Observer,' by Franklin Noble. It will be worth a careful perusal, both for the object lesson contained in the facts recited, and as an example of the superficial manner in which economic facts are handled by writers generally.

Let me condense the facts: The Salvation Army has 'secured' certain unimproved lands in Ohio, California and Colorado, in all 1,428 acres, valued at $63,000. ('Secured' presumably means purchased.)

Having secured the lands, two hundred colonists, selected from the most helpless class, have been placed thereon.

This conjunction of comparatively worthless lands, with superlatively 'worthless' 'colonists' 'immediately brought the value of the lands up to $111,000,' 'and that before a plough cut the sod.'

From which fact Mr. Noble deduces the conclusion that each settler is now worth $240 Increase in value, $48,000; number of settlers, 200; value of each, $240—a very simple calculation. Apologetically Mr. Noble confesses that a money standard is the lowest, in estimating human worth. He takes it merely as a 'pregnant suggestion' of other 'immeasurable values,' etc. He does not, as he says, 'attempt to moralize on this showing.' He leaves that to his readers, and it would be a pity to allow such an opportunity for 'moralizing' to pass unimproved.

How very much lower than even Mr. Noble seems to realize is the money standard of human worth in the example he gives us, when it is pointed out that these people are 'worth' $240 each, only in the sense that they are worth it to some other men, viz., the Salvation Army.

Similarly a 'worthless' inhabitant of West Africa, one hundred years ago, 'suddenly' attained a value of $1,000, simply by being 'secured' and transplanted to the State of Virginia. All honor to the Salvation Army. I do not desire to convey a false impression as to their motives. They are of the very best. Nor can it be questioned that the change is 'unmeasured value' to the emigrants themselves.

Nevertheless, that control of the lives and fortunes of men which is necessarily involved in the exclusive possession, without corresponding obligation, of the land, from which all men get their living, is a dangerous power, whether wielded by a man or a body of men. Most dangerous when wielded by a religious denomination.

It is not to be expected in the nature of things that the Salvation Army will serve both God and mammon, any more successfully than some other bodies whose beginnings were quite as unconventional. And this beginning in speculative gain opens up tempting possibilities. Who knows? In the piling up of 'million dollar funds' the Salvation Army may outstrip all competitors. But possibly the army may have something radically different in contemplation. Is there not some value in the suggestion that if this gain of $48,000 is due to the coming of these people, it should in some way accrue to their benefit?

What an object lesson that would afford! We should have the 'ethics of the sermon on the mount' taught by one denomination at least.

And if the same principle were applied in dealing with all land values, there might be an end to 'the social problem' as we now know it, industrial disturbance, religious unrest, corrupt politics, and all.

JUSTICE.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1899.

EMPLOYMENT NEEDED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—During this week, no less than four men, heads of families, connected with my church, have come to me with the sad story that it is absolutely impossible for them to find employment of any kind. Three of them are experienced men, one as a shoemaker, another as a painter, and the third in the meat trade. The fourth is an able, willing man. All these men can be recommended. They have scoured the city in quest of work; but in vain, and like Shelden's man, in the book, 'In His Steps,' they are on the verge of despair. One of them has just left my study, and with tears of anguish said to me: 'I cannot beg, I prefer to die.'

It seems to me that men of heart and character, such as these are, should not be allowed to die of hunger and of a broken heart, in a city like ours. There must be among our Christian manufacturers and business-men, those who will be glad to give employment to men worthy of it, when it is made known that such sufferings exist. I would consider it a great favor, to hear from any who could assist me in finding work for these families.

CALVIN E. AMARON.

115 Elgin street, Montreal.

'THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reply to the important question raised by the chairman of our conference, may I say that all figures given have been taken from the published vital statistics of the several cities mentioned, which publications are in my hands and may be examined by all who are interested in sanitary reform.

J. T. REID.

SOME MYTHOLOGY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some weeks ago you printed the alleged descent of Queen Victoria from King David when the Jews were carried away to Babylon in the year 580 B.C. Jeremiah, with the King's daughter, went down into Egypt and from thence in one of the ships of Dan he went to Ireland, where he married the king's daughter to the supreme king of that country. One of their female descendants named Serne married Ercuth, King of Ulster, whose son Fergus was the first king of the Scots, in 404 A.D. The descendants of the latter were Bruce and the Stuarts, and so on to Victoria. Now this is good history, only was Jeremiah ever in Ireland?

The Lia Fail, Jacob's Pillow, was taken from Bethel and was the only other thing except the ark of the covenant which was in the holy of holies at Jerusalem. Jeremiah took this pillow with him to Ireland. Fergus was crowned on it at Dunadd 404 A.D. From thence it was taken to Scone, near Perth. All the Scots kings were crowned on it, from Fergus, 404, to Alexander III., 1296. Edward I. of England, in one of his conquests of Scotland, came to Scone and took the Scots' regalia and said stone and placed them in Westminster Abbey, and it has since been in the coronation chair.

MUIRKIRK.

MONTREAL SYMPHONY CONCERTS

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A year ago the Montreal Symphony orchestra gave a series of twelve concerts, which were most successful musically, but from a financial standpoint, (the whole responsibility being upon my shoulders) the concerts were disastrous. My loss upon the twelve concerts was close upon $1,500, which can be verified by an inspection of my books. Now, sir, I am ready and anxious to resume the concerts of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, and I make a final appeal through the columns of your widely-read paper for financial support for the same. Each concert costs $220, or $3,000 for the whole series, which would include advertising and other expenses.

Up to the present time $500 has been subscribed (50 subscribers at $10), towards this season's concerts. If the music-loving public of Montreal will raise this amount to $1,000 in subscriptions, (although it should be raised to $1,500), the concerts will be resumed on Friday, Nov. 24. Subscription lists are placed in the various music stores and all entries should be made not later than Nov. 10, so that arrangements can be made for the resumption of the concerts.

PROF. J. J. GOULET.

P.S.—Subscribers' names can be also sent to my address, 76 Cathcart street.

THE PARNELL FUND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice that the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., propose to visit this city on Nov. 7, to collect funds for the Parnell memorial. In this connection may I ask you to allow your many readers to peruse the following account of their New York meeting:—

October 23, New York.—A meeting was held in the Academy of Music last night to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Almost every Irishman of local prominence was present, including Richard Croker. Addresses were made by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and John Redmond, M.P. About ten thousand dollars was collected. The flags of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State were included in the decorations, and cheers were repeatedly given for President Kruger.

Surely, in view of this, no one worthy to be called a British subject will bid them welcome in this city or further their object. It would be a cruel and gratuitous slur upon our beloved Queen and the Empire of which we are so rightfully and righteously proud, and an insult to the brave boys who have so freely and voluntarily offered their lives, if need be, as a sacrifice.

TRUE BRITON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



BUY YOUR SHOES

Where you can still get them at the Old Low Prices. We wish to thank the many friends who helped to increase our Week's Drawings, and in appreciation of the same, are still offering our goods at the same low figures independent of the advance in leather.



Special List of Lines on Sale for To-morrow:

Men's Pegged Lace Whole Fox Split Boot at $1.00.

Men's Pegged Lace Strong Working Boots, $1.25.

Men's Pegged Lace Strong Working Boots, Clump sole, $1.35.

Men's Standard Screw Whole Fox Lace Boot, Heavy soles, $1.25.

Men's Standard Screw Whole Fox Lace Boot, Heavy soles, with Brass screws, for $1.50.

Men's Heavy Buff Whole Fox Leather, Lined Lace Boots, can't be beat, for $2.00.

Men's Buff Whole Fox Lace Boots, from $1.00 to $2.00.

Boy's Buff Whole Fox Lace Boots, from 90c to $1.75.

Youths' Buff White Fox Lace Boots, from 75c to $1.35.

Ladies' Dongola Button or Lace Boots, from $1.25 to $3.00.

Our Ladies' Dongola Button or Lace Boots, Goodyear Welt, are the best value in the city at $2.50.

Ladies' Low Lace Dongola and India Kid Shoes, from 75c to $2.00.

Ladies' Strap Slipper, Dongola and India Kid, 85c to $1.50.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Buskin and Prunella Kid Lined Buskins, elastic Gore in front at $1.10 to $1.25.

Ladies' Prunella Buskins Linen Lined, 50c and 75c.

Ladies' German Slippers, Felt and Fleece Lined, 50c to $1.50.

Misses' Dongola Kid or Box Calf Button or Lace, from $1.25 to $1.50.

Misses' Tan Vici Kid Button Boot Heel or Spring Heel, extra fine, $1.50.

Child's Kid Button Boots, hard soles, sizes 3 to 7, from 50c to 75c.

Infants' Kid Button Boots, soft solea; sizes, 0 to 4, 35c and 50c.

Also, a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Telescopes and Travelling Bags at lowest possible Prices.

THE CALL AND SEE US AT

ALLAN SHOE STORE,

657-9 Craig Street.

J. H. HAMILTON, PROP.

GRAIN COMPETITION FOR FARMERS' BOYS AND GIRLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The following points are to be observed by those who send large heads of grain in the competition for the prizes offered by me. The prizes are as follows:—

Oats.	Prize.	Wheat.	Prize.
First	$20	First	$20
Second	10	Second	10
Third	5	Third	5
Fourth	4	Fourth	4
Fifth	3	Fifth	3
Sixth	2	Sixth	2
Seventh	1	Seventh	1
Eighth	1	Eighth	1
Ninth	1	Ninth	1
Tenth	1	Tenth	1
Eleventh	1	Eleventh	1
Twelfth	1	Twelfth	1
	$50		$50

The whole or each lot of 100 heads should be selected from one variety grown in one field; and only from a crop which has given a large yield per acre

I shall want every competitor to furnish from the same crop 10 (ten) heads with the smallest number of seeds per head which he or she can find. But the number of seeds in the small heads will not be considered in making the awards.

Each lot of one hundred large heads of grain is to be put in a small cotton bag securely tied, and addressed: 'Prof. Robertson, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.' They will be carried free by mail.

Each lot of ten small heads is to be put in a separate package, either of cotton or stout paper, and addressed in the same way.

A slip of paper is to be put inside each bag or package, giving:

1. The name and address of the collector;
2. The name and address of the farmer by whom the grain was grown; and
3. The name of the variety of grain;

Also, if the information can be obtained—

4. The number of bushels per acre of the crop from which the heads were selected;
5. The date of ripening of the grain;
6. The class of soil on which it was grown;
7. Whether the field was manured;
8. What was crop on the field in 1898.

The lots of grain, with the information, may be sent until Dec. 1. I would like to be able to make the awards in order to send the prizes to the winners before Christmas time.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying,

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Oct. 19, 1899.

IN LONG ENOUGH.

Mr. Alfred Lubbock, in 'Memories of Eton,' relates a cricket anecdote:—After leaving Eton he was playing for I. Zingari, against his own county of Kent. He made 102 runs when he 'was out in obedience to a very doubtful decision of old Fuller Pilch. I said as I walked off, 'Fuller, you old duffer, I wasn't out.' 'Perhaps not,' he said; 'but you had been in quite long enough.'

JOHN DATE

SANITARY PLUMBER,

Heating, Drainage, Ventilation, Electric Bell and Light Wiring, Manufacturer of Diving Apparatus, Patent Dry Earth Closet Commodes, etc.

654 & 656 Craig Street,

MONTREAL.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five-cent bottle of Dr. Wills's English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve constipation and headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills's English Pills are used.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.
JOHN LEWIS, Druggist, 2208 St. Catherine street.
B. E. McGALE, Druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.
W. H. CHAPMAN, Druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.
A. D. MANN, Druggist, cor. St. Antoine and Mountain streets.
A. D. MANN, Druggist, cor. Hibernia and Coleraine streets.
DOWLER'S Pharmacy, cor. Phillips Square and St. Catherine street
E. H. LAWSON, Druggist, Victoria Avenue, Westmount.
A. DAVIDSON, Druggist, St. Catherine st., Westmount.
W. S. STONE, Druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

IT IS WELL TO KNOW.

It is well to know where to go for pure and fresh drugs and family medicines. Our constant aim is to please our patrons in two essential points—quality and value.

We solicit your trade, assuring you of our best efforts to meet your wants.

Our present stock of Toilet Goods is unsurpassed—everything that style and modern taste can suggest, and at prices that must meet your views.

Customers supplied with just what they ask for.

Are you a user of Paine's Celery Compound? Our stock of this popular medicine is fresh, and only the genuine sold.

A. DAVIDSON, Druggist.

4205 St. Catherine St., Westmount, P.Q.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Sandy McCluskey will be introduced tae ye at the Hallowe'en Concert on Tuesday Nicht, by Maister Fax, the wee funny body frae Toronto.

IDYLL OF THE CITY LANES.

An Interesting Incident of an Alley.

HOW THE VERY POOR LIVE AND STRUGGLE IN MONTREAL.

The denizens of the lanes in a great urban centre are not greatly enquired about by genteel society; but if one cared to be observant he would find humble endeavor, virtues that bloom amid difficulty, and a mutual helpfulness in quarters in the city into which society would not stable its best horse.

The lanes of the city are not clean and they are innocent of macadam; but human life is lived along their narrow margins, and in silence and obscurity a struggle for slender foothold is maintained, and the children come forth in the light and the lane has its own peculiar sanctions as to proprieties and relations.

The lane as a living street may be found all over the city; more markedly in Griffintown, the east and north end. Needless to say that the residents of the lanes are bitterly poor. The houses have originally been stables. They were once carpenters' shops, it may be. At one period they served the purposes of store-rooms. They are falling to pieces. They lack every comfort, and almost every sanitary necessity. They are rented from three to five dollars a month, to a class of people who are compelled to forego the respectability of the open street, which demands macadam and sidewalks, the security of the policeman, and the corner grocery. What shall be said of the people themselves? They are ragpickers, furnace-minders, ashes sifters (ashes' sifting is a regular profession in Montreal). It is too certain that the beer bottle has, in many cases, produced the lane as a living street; in the majority of instances it may be concluded that the original inheritance was one of such obscurity and hopelessness as to make the lane inevitable. There may be disorders in the lane; there are quiet heroisms in it, too, and virtuous endeavor after what is right and orderly and wholesome.

Here is the case of a lame man unable to work, keeping his bed-ridden mother by picking rags; yonder is the couple with a house full of children who, leaving the eldest daughter as precocious mother to keep house, start at six o'clock in the morning for the clothing factory in the North end, where their united earnings just manage to keep the wolf from the door, when there are so many mouths to feed. Yonder is the case of the widow who, for twenty years, has maintained her imbecile daughter by washing, who never gives herself a holiday, and whose supreme delight it is that she can give comforts to her who is only dimly conscious of the love which is lavished upon her. These cases are authentic, and they might be multiplied.

Did you ever see the troops of children who come out from the lanes, say, early in the morning? Tender little things—boys and girls ranging from ten to fifteen years of age—hieing them to the cotton and cigar factories—children of whom it may be said that

'They are weary e'er they run,'

for if we except the early days of childhood, when they tumbled about in the mud of the lane and were supremely blest, they have known nothing but long hours of toil, and that mature experience of life which sits so ungracefully upon the young brow.

How sociable the people in the lanes are! Each lane has its own code of laws and usage. Each family knows all about the next family. In the summer time tables are brought out, and a common meal is enjoyed in the evenings. And if you want to see innocent merriment and entire lightness of heart, it is to the lanes you must go. For in the evenings (but this is toward the fall and winter) little parties will be formed, and if the occasion cannot claim the dignity of one fiddle, at least a mouth-organ is never wanting, and when the dance starts it does not know when to end, it is so hearty and gay and light-heeled. In the little bits of rooms off the main one the elderly people play checkers; the very old men smoke their 'tabac Catholique,' while a savory smell, which proclaims the certainty of supper, assails the nostrils.

And would you think that love, pure and honorable, could invade the lane? Here is a little idyll the course of which came under the observation of the writer: There was just one daughter in the family, and she was a beauty. The parents seemed to have married rather late in life (which is unusual), and the young girl was simply worshipped. She was fair, with long golden hair, which she wore in two large plaits down her back. Twelve she might be, but certainly not day more. The father was a hard-working man, without a trade, however, and he had to be content with such odd jobs as he could pick up. In the evenings the three members of the family might be seen (but then who would notice people living in a lane?) sitting out after supper—the father smoking his pipe, the wife leaning upon him, and the fair-haired girl reading the evening paper—a proceeding which seemed to invest her with great importance.

Well, it was noticed that a young man came to visit the family—a stout, honest-looking fellow, evidently of the artisan class, who always dressed himself neatly for his visits. While the summer lasted he never missed an evening. Once in a while he would come in a cab, and then the girl would take her place in it and be taken for a drive. It happened, too, more than once that the young man took the whole family in a cab, doubtless to some public place of amusement.

With the approach of the fall a strange thing happened. The young girl began to put up her hair and to lengthen her dress. She was only a child, it seemed, and curiously and yet sweetly she looked in the aspect of a woman. Shortly after this transformation had been effected, the young couple might have been noticed coming out of the lane arm in arm. And one morning, very early, there drove up to the lane a grand carriage with two white horses—so proud, so conscious of the event—the driver in livery and the whip decorated with white silk ribbon. Sure enough, it was a wedding.

The bride stepped out all in white, with a train to her dress, looking so sweet and yet so childish; the mother followed crying; the father got in last, lighting his pipe with every confidence in the propriety of the act. That carriage, followed by a second, returned in about three hours, and there was kissing and feasting and innocent delight; and in the evening the young girl was taken away for good and all from the humble home in which she had been loved with as pure a love as could be found in the grandest mansion in the country. And very sorrowful was the mother, at parting, and the father, it has been noticed, has lost his cheerful ways, and sits (when he can sit), moodily in the lane of an evening smoking his pipe.

But certain things are elemental to all conditions, and the lane has its simple virtues and integrities as well as the fashionable boulevard. The rag-picker who pays three dollars a month may be a humble Christian, and touching is it to note that the very poorest make effort to maintain church connection. Anarchical sentiments might be associated with forlorn conditions; but early on Sunday morning, the family in the lane dresses itself a little better than on Monday and wends its way to the parish church and says its prayers and feels that God is good.

'Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.'



THE PAST WEEK.

BESIEGED AFRICAN TOWNS.

KIMBERLEY, MAFEKING, LADYSMITH AND OTHERS.

(London, Eng., 'Times.')

Mafeking is a smart little town on the Bechuanaland Railway about eight miles from the Transvaal border, 875 miles from Capetown. It has a cricket ground and a racecourse, a 'Surrey Hotel,' and others, English, Dutch and Wesleyan churches, and is the headquarters of the Bechuanaland Border Police. It is bound to be an important base of observation and supplies, and the Barolong tribe being very friendly to us, their services will be readily available and very useful, although they are no fighters. From Mafeking carts run regularly in time of peace to the Malmani goldfields and the Marico valley, where some of the most fruitful Dutch farms are to be found. From this neighborhood Mafeking ordinarily draws considerable supplies, and even its water comes chiefly from the springs at Rooi Grond, in the Transvaal territory. It is believed, however, that the town will not have to run the risk of these wells being poisoned. Mafeking is in the hands of Col. Baden-Powell's force, enlisted in the Cape Colony itself, and although it is merely a town or an open plain, with nothing but trenches for defence, it will probably render a good account of itself in any operations Gen. Cronje may undertake to reduce it.

Ramathlabama, where a British camp is situated, and Pitsani Pothlugo, where Dr. Jameson started on his march over the flat 'zebra' country into the Transvaal, are points on the Bechuanaland Railway a few miles to the north of Mafeking.

Vryburg, about a hundred miles south of Mafeking on the railway to Capetown, was the capital of British Bechuanaland until that colony was incorporated with the Cape. The country around is undulating but very bare and sandy, and Vryburg itself is by no means an attractive town, although when it was the northern terminus of the railway it did considerable trade with waggons coming from the interior. It has two or three thousand inhabitants and a number of government buildings of an unpretentious character, including a hospital.

Taungs, forty miles south of Vryburg on the railway, is an important native town, where Sir Charles Warren erected a fort at the time of his expedition which squelched the Boer filibuster republics Stellaland and Land of Goshen. Here resides the chief Mankoroane, whose tribe is said to number ten thousand.

Fourteen Streams and Warrenton are points where the railway crosses the River Vaal. The Warrenton bridge, named after Sir Charles Warren, is 1,330 feet in length.

Kimberley, 647 miles from Capetown and about 230 south of Mafeking on the railway, is well known as the centre of the diamond industry, possessing the great mines known as Kimberley and De Beers, and being practically the controlling centre for the diamond industry of the whole world. At the last census its population was about 29,000, of whom rather less than one-half were whites. It has a number of hotels, as well as a hospital and a sanatorium, a public library containing one of the best collections of books in South Africa, a club, a Masonic temple, a park with cricket and football fields; Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches; trams, cabs, and a couple of daily newspapers—the 'Daily Independent' and the 'Diamond Fields Advertiser.' A short distance away is Beaconsfield, practically a suburb, with a population of 10,000, half whites, around the mines of Du Toit's Pan and Bultfontein. At Kimberley the diamond mines and De Beers offices would offer an irresistible temptation to the Boers, but, notwithstanding the Cape Government's endeavor to weaken the volunteer force there by recalling the civil servants, Kimberley will doubtless prove a hard nut for the Boers to crack. Its defenders are North Lancashires, volunteers and engineers—about 2,500 in all—with guns and Maxims, and the débris heaps and trenches connected with the mines afford fortifications ready made.

Modder River, Hope Town, and Orange River, are small places situated on the railway between Kimberley and the junction of the lines which run south to Capetown and Port Elizabeth respectively, De Aar being the name of the important station at the apex of the triangle, just over five hundred miles from Capetown. As De Aar is a spot touched by the trains running north to Kimberley and north-east to Bloemfontein, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, it is extremely likely that the Free State Boers will do their worst to wreck the railways in that quarter, to prevent or at least delay the passage of troops. In the same vicinity, and subject to the same considerations, are Colesberg and Burghersdorp, towns in Cape Colony, near the Orange River, and on the railways that approach the Boer republics from Port Elizabeth and East London respectively. Colesberg, famous as the birthplace of President Kruger, is a town of some 2,000 inhabitants, and has two bridges—the road bridge being 1,340 feet in length, and the railway bridge (Norval's Pont), being 1,690 feet. Burghersdorp is a rather smaller town, but with English, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, as well as Dutch; the Orange River is crossed at Bethulie Bridge, 1,486 feet in length. Aliwal North, a short distance from Burghersdorp on a branch line, is an important frontier town of between 2,000 and 3,000 population, and faces the Free State across the Orange River, which is spanned by the Frere Bridge, 860 feet in length, an avenue also from the colony into Basutoland.

The northern Natal towns which are threatened, are enclosed in the triangular space where the railway from Durban runs up to the Transvaal by way of the pass well known as Laing's Nek, or the 'Col,' between the mountains, of which Majuba is one, the higher ground being in the hands of the Boers. Charlestown, in the extreme north of Natal colony, 304 miles from the port of Durban, stands 5,386 feet above the sea level, four miles distant from Majuba Hill. Before President Kruger suffered the railway to penetrate his territory Charlestown was of importance as a terminus, but its small glory has departed, and the place is now quite insignificant. A little lower down the hills up which the railway climbs, lies Ingogo station, close to the Schuins Hoogte battlefield, (Ingogo Heights), and still lower, at a distance of thirty-six miles from Charlestown, in the direction of the sea, stands Newcastle, on which squelched the Boer filibuster republics Stellaland and Land of Goshen. Here resides the chief Mankoroane, whose tribe is said to number ten thousand.

Fourteen Streams and Warrenton are points where the railway crosses the River Vaal. The Warrenton bridge, named after Sir Charles Warren, is 1,330 feet in length.

Kimberley, 647 miles from Capetown and about 230 south of Mafeking on the railway, is well known as the centre of the diamond industry, possessing the great mines known as Kimberley and De Beers, and being practically the controlling centre for the diamond industry of the whole world. At the last census its population was about 29,000, of whom rather less than one-half were whites. It has a number of hotels, as well as a hospital and a sanatorium, a public library containing one of the best collections of books in South Africa, a club, a Masonic temple, a park with cricket and football fields; Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches; trams, cabs, and a couple of daily newspapers—the 'Daily Independent' and the 'Diamond Fields Advertiser.' A short distance away is Beaconsfield, practically a suburb, with a population of 10,000, half whites, around the mines of Du Toit's Pan and Bultfontein. At Kimberley the diamond mines and De Beers offices would offer an irresistible temptation to the Boers, but, notwithstanding the Cape Government's endeavor to weaken the volunteer force there by recalling the civil servants, Kimberley will doubtless prove a hard nut for the Boers to crack. Its defenders are North Lancashires, volunteers and engineers—about 2,500 in all—with guns and Maxims, and the débris heaps and trenches connected with the mines afford fortifications ready made.

Modder River, Hope Town, and Orange River, are small places situated on the railway between Kimberley and the junction of the lines which run south to Capetown and Port Elizabeth respectively, De Aar being the name of the important station at the apex of the triangle, just over five hundred miles from Capetown. As De Aar is a spot touched by the trains running north to Kimberley and north-east to Bloemfontein, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, it is extremely likely that the Free State Boers will do their worst to wreck the railways in that quarter, to prevent or at least delay the passage of troops. In the same vicinity, and subject to the same considerations, are Colesberg and Burghersdorp, towns in Cape Colony, near the Orange River, and on the railways that approach the Boer republics from Port Elizabeth and East London respectively. Colesberg, famous as the birthplace of President Kruger, is a town of some 2,000 inhabitants, and has two bridges—the road bridge being 1,340 feet in length, and the railway bridge (Norval's Pont), being 1,690 feet. Burghersdorp is a rather smaller town, but with English, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, as well as Dutch; the Orange River is crossed at Bethulie Bridge, 1,486 feet in length. Aliwal North, a short distance from Burghersdorp on a branch line, is an important frontier town of between 2,000 and 3,000 population, and faces the Free State across the Orange River, which is spanned by the Frere Bridge, 860 feet in length, an avenue also from the colony into Basutoland.

The northern Natal towns which are threatened, are enclosed in the triangular space where the railway from Durban runs up to the Transvaal by way of the pass well known as Laing's Nek, or the 'Col,' between the mountains, of which Majuba is one, the higher ground being in the hands of the Boers. Charlestown, in the extreme north of Natal colony, 304 miles from the port of Durban, stands 5,386 feet above the sea level, four miles distant from Majuba Hill. Before President Kruger suffered the railway to penetrate his territory Charlestown was of importance as a terminus, but its small glory has departed, and the place is now quite insignificant. A little lower down the hills up which the railway climbs, lies Ingogo station, close to the Schuins Hoogte battlefield, (Ingogo Heights), and still lower, at a distance of thirty-six miles from Charlestown, in the direction of the sea, stands Newcastle, on makes the necessary strategic abandonment of the town a very regrettable contingency to think of. The coal-fields extend into the Transvaal and also south-east to Glencoe and Dundee—small mining towns whose names suggests the energy of Scottish founders in this promising part of Natal. Ladysmith, or Ladismith (named after the wife of Sir Harry Smith, the Cape Governor, after whom the Free State town of Harrismith is named, is a town of 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants, and is chiefly noteworthy as the sight of the important military camp where a large part of the British force in Natal is now assembled.

A MANXMAN'S TRIBUTE.—"AN ENORMOUS FORCE."

The Hon. J. K. Ward, a Manx-Canadian, sends his copy of the leading Isle of Man paper containing the following:—

'I see from this week's 'Christian World' that there is a paper carried on on the very same lines as the imaginary one described in 'In His Steps.' It is the Montreal 'Daily Witness,' and is said to be the only one of the kind in the world. That can hardly be said to be a very creditable thing for the Christian Church. Can any one doubt that such a paper must be an enormous force on the side of purity, righteousness, and every good and noble cause? I can imagine few greater blessings that could come to any community than the presence of such a paper in its midst. Just imagine what it would be to have in this island (the Isle of Man) a newspaper absolutely free from personalities, stories of petty scandal, betting news, and advertisements of anything that could be to the moral detriment of the people. I am aware that for such a task a man of enormous courage and faith would be needed. But if such a man did arise in our midst it would be such a call to duty to all Christian people as has hardly ever come to us yet. He would have great difficulties to fight with, but I wonder what right any of us would have to call ourselves followers of Jesus if we did not stand by him and see him through. Surely this is no mere utopian dream. It ought to be perfectly feasible. If our Christian profession is a reality and not a sham; if all, or even a large portion of the Church members, were to be governed by the rule 'What would Jesus do,' they would make it quite possible for such a paper as the one described as existing in Montreal to live and flourish among us.'

"SIGN OF GREAT PROMISE."

River View Farm,
Treadwell, Ont.

Let me say that I am proud of the 'Witness.' It is a sign of great promise for our country that such a paper is so well appreciated, and is still spreading its influence. So long as the 'Witness' holds its present high position in both morals and politics, if ever I am obliged to cut down my list of subscriptions, rest assured that by a long way your paper shall be the last to go.

Yours respectfully,

GORDON L. LAMB.

'Christ begins his work with the individual, making a new man, and out of that new creation all other good things are to come for others and for society at large. Reformation must begin with ourselves.'—Rev. D. Inglis, B.A., in 'Mona's Herald,' Isle of Man.

EMPIRE NOTES.

It is not unlikely that West Australia will join the Australian federation, which is now assured. Sir J. Forrest, the premier of the colony, has informed the Legislative Assembly that he is prepared to vote for the reference of the Commonwealth Bill to the people.

An article of timely interest in the United States Consular Reports for October deals with the commercial development of South Africa, with special reference to the trade with this country, from observations made during a recent tour by Mr. Stowe, our Consul-General at Cape Town. Referring to the great mining company of Kimberley, he says: 'No corporation in the world does more for its employees.' In its village of Kenilworth, 'water and light are supplied free, and there is a club-house, a library, reading-rooms, athletic grounds, a park, and vegetable gardens, with vines and fruits of all kinds in profusion.' Nothing is said of the political troubles in the Transvaal, but significant facts are given to show how its industries are hampered by the government concessions and the almost prohibitive freight charges of the railways.

The Turks and Cacros Islands, which are attached for administrative purposes to Jamaica, are passing, like other West Indian islands, through a crisis. The British Commissioner explains that their only industry is the extraction of salt from sea water by solar evaporation. The United States reimposed an import duty on salt in 1897, and the export to that nation fell from 2¼ million bushels in 1897 to less than 1½ million last year. The total revenue last year was £7,232, and the expenditure £8,061; the imports amounted to £27,000, and the exports to £24,000. The trade has been wholly with the United States. The population is 4,744. The Commissioner fears the islands will suffer if the present conditions of the trade continue long. His chief hope is that the trade with Canada may increase.

A settler from Ngamiland, who arrived at Lobatsi recently, tells a terrible tale of suffering. He was three months crossing the Kalahari desert with his wife and mother. There is now no water there, and will not be till the rains come. The settlers there are in a terrible plight; everyone had fever, and three died. This is the settlement, which was favored by Mr. Rhodes, and taken in hand some years ago by the Rev. Adrian Hofmeyer, captured the other day by the Boers. The country is now part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Imperial Government is expected to take action. The country is beautiful, but the desert in between is terrible. Till the rains come not a soul can cross. Now that Lake Ngami is full again, after being dry for years, the fever is very bad there.

British Fiji has had a year of great prosperity. The revenue was £96,164, or nearly £20,000 more than that of the previous year—on account mainly of a large increase in the Customs revenue—while the expenditure was £72,574, or, including extraordinary public works during the current year, £87,594. The increase in the Customs revenue is partly due to an increase in trade. The total debt of the colony at the end of the year was £209,000; the imports last year amounted to £234,850, and the exports to £534,105. The imports consist mainly of foodstuffs, clothing, hardware, and machinery, while the exports are sugar (about two-thirds of the whole), copra, and green fruit. The two latter will probably increase in the future, as large areas have been planted by the natives with fruit and cocoanuts. The population at the end of the year was estimated at 121,738, of which 3,927 were Europeans, 12,320 natives of India, and over 98,000 Fijians. The latter have decreased greatly, and last year the deaths amongst them largely exceeded the births, but it is hoped that measures now being taken to improve the condition of the natives will check this heavy mortality. Meanwhile the death rate amongst Europeans is exceptionally low, the colony possessing 'probably the most healthy tropical climate in the world.' Beyond the municipal boundaries of Suva and Levuka there are few roads fit for wheeled traffic, though there are bridle paths everywhere. A properly metalled road from Suva to Rewa, thirteen miles, has been commenced, but communication almost everywhere is by water, and this has lately been much increased and improved. There is room for considerable extension in the cultivation of such products as coffee, cocoa, vanilla, limes, ginger, etc., a market for all these existing in Australia, and the Assistant Colonial Secretary says there is an opening in the direction of the colony for persons with the necessary experience in tropical agriculture and a certain amount of capital.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, 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,' Montreal.