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DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition

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ON THE WAR PATH.

Boers Have Crossed Into Natal and are Marching Upon Ladysmith.

BRITISH UNPREPARED.

AND MUST REMAIN ON THE DEFENSIVE FOR SOME WEEKS —PRESENT OUTLOOK.

London, Oct. 11.—If the latest reports, which are confirmed from various points in South Africa, are true, the Boers have not waited for the ultimatum to run to the limit, but have already crossed the border, as they would be entitled to do in virtue of the notification contained in the last paragraph of the ultimatum, and also of the British acknowledgment, which reached Pretoria so speedily as to justify a belief, amounting almost to a certainty, that the war party in Great Britain, while welcoming an act which has deprived the country of all peaceful alternatives and given it the great superficial advantage to be derived from the fact that the adversary has voluntarily assumed the stigma of virtually declaring war was eagerly awaiting its chance and, despite newspaper attempts to veil the real feeling, is in reality delighted that diplomacy has said its last word and that action can now proceed. There will inevitably be a long period of suspense, together with a great deal of chaffing at delay, as all indications go to show that Great Britain is so unprepared as to be compelled to remain on the defensive for some weeks. All the aggressiveness must come from the Boers.

It seems highly probable that the 'tongue of Natal,' as far as Newcastle, will be in the hands of the Boers before many hours. From that point, however, in the event of a further advance, they would probably find British forces at Ladysmith and Dundee capable of repelling their attacks.

At Ladysmith the garrison, which has to guard against an onslaught from the Orange Free State, was reinforced yesterday by the Gordon Highlanders and a strong contingent of the Indian troops, and the authorities are now confident of their ability to deal out an unpleasant surprise to the Boers in the event of an attempt to rush the position.

At Dundee there are about six thousand men. This force ought to be sufficient to stem a Boer advance by way of Zululand, and to maintain the line of communication with the base at Pietermaritzburg, the headquarters of General Sir George Stewart White.

On the Bechuanaland border the situation seems to give the Boers a temporary advantage. There is considerable anxiety in the districts of Vryburg and Mafeking, although it is hoped that the reinforcements recently despatched there will be sufficient to protect the rich town of Kimberley.

ATTITUDE OF THE CAPE COLONY.

The attitude which the Cape Colony Ministry will adopt on the actual outbreak of hostilities is much discussed here. Despatches from Capetown say that the Cabinet will resign, while there are persistent reports in London that Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, has already dismissed Mr. Wm. P. Schreiner and his colleagues. It is evident that one or other of these contingencies must occur, as the governor and commander-in-chief must be in a position to carry out defensive measures without regard to possible obstruction on the part of an unsympathetic Cabinet.

London, Oct. 11.—A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, says intense excitement prevails there owing to persistent reports that Orange Free State troops have already crossed the border and are advancing upon Ladysmith.

A later despatch from Pietermaritzburg says the invaders entered Natal by the important pass of Cundy Clough, 37 miles south-west of Newcastle.

Capetown, Oct. 11.—The Boers are expected to occupy Newcastle, Natal, tomorrow (Thursday) morning.

A BRITISH WARNING.

Capetown, Oct. 11.—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner in South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring all persons abetting the enemy in a state of war with Great Britain to be guilty of high treason.

Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent in the Transvaal, is expected to leave Pretoria this (Wednesday) evening.

CALL TO ARMS.

Pretoria, Oct. 11.—The official gazette to-day contains a proclamation calling upon all burghers domiciled outside the republic without permission of the government to present themselves forthwith to their respective commandants for service, failing which they will be punished by fines varying from £100 to £500, or by imprisonment and confiscation of property.

Pietermaritzburg, Oct. 11.—The Basutos are becoming restless and congregating on the borders.

Pretoria, Oct. 11.—The German detachment has posted a big gun on the Free State Natal border, in a position to aid Walkerstroom. Five hundred burghers assisted in hauling the gun up a steep and almost inaccessible acclivity.

Some of the laagers are flying the Irish flag jointly with the flag of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

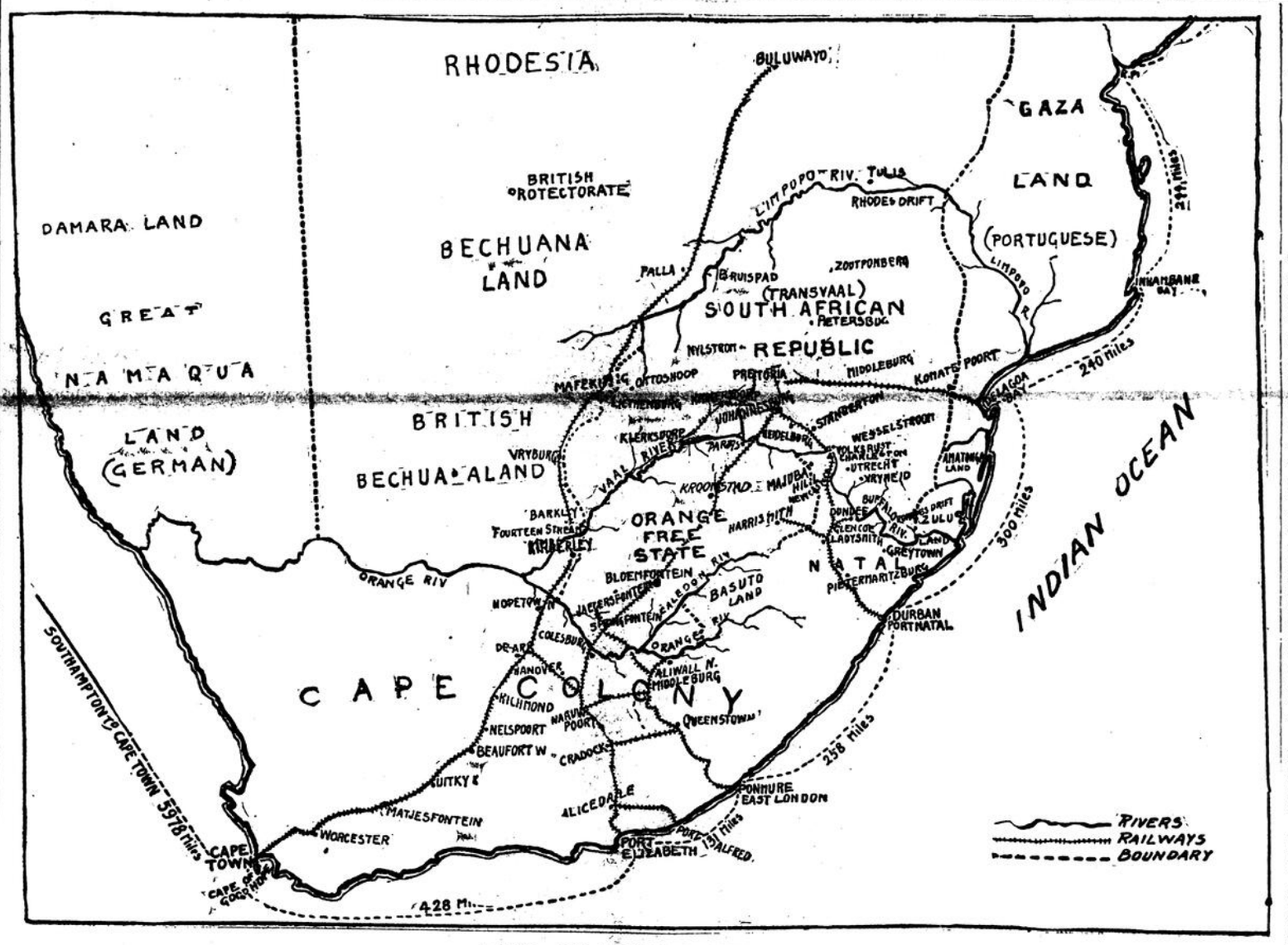
London, Oct. 11.—Mr. Montagu White, Consul-General of the South African republic in London, closed the consulate this afternoon and immediately left for the Continent.

London, Oct. 11.—An important South African firm in London has just received a despatch from Capetown saying that a revolution of the Dutch in Cape Colony is regarded as imminent.

KRUGER'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Pretoria, Oct. 10.—(Delayed in transmission)—President Kruger's birthday was announced this morning with a salute in camp, and a general display of flags throughout the town. There was no official reception, but the foreign representatives called upon the President. The British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, was represented by the secretary of the agency. Congratulatory telegrams were received by the President from all parts of South Africa and Europe. In the course of the morning addressing a body of burghers, who called immediately before setting out for the front, the President impressed upon them that they must not trust in themselves, but should place all their reliance upon God who directs every bullet. 'You must keep up your courage,' he said, 'and, remember, that in former days, although our enemies were numerous, comparatively few burghers fell.'

The burghers departed singing the Boer national airs. Advices from Bulawayo say that the Gwelo-Gwando Railway, in Rhodesia, continues uninterrupted.



MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA.

SHOWING ALL THE RAILWAY ROUTES FROM SEAPORTS TO BLOEMFONTEIN AND PRETORIA — THE LINE OF MARCH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS — DISTANCES ALONG ALL THE CHIEF RAILWAYS.

The objective of a British campaign against the Transvaal Free State would, of course, be the capital, Pretoria, which is thirty-two miles from Johannesburg by road, and forty-six miles by rail. Johannesburg, as the Uitlanders' town, would hardly be a secondary interest, either to Boers or British. To reach Pretoria there are three routes through British territory, from four British ports, and one from a Portuguese port through a more or less inhabited gold-mining region, of which Barberton, the centre of the De Kaap valley mines, is the best known town. Middleburg, a coal mining centre and business town, about a hundred miles from Pretoria, though the shortest route from the coast, a shorter route to Pretoria from the Portuguese territory can be taken by the British troops.

DELAGOA BAY TO PRETORIA.

The last from Lorenzo Marquez, on Delagoa Bay, is by far the shortest route, the distance from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria by rail being three hundred and forty-nine miles, or a few miles more than from Montreal to Toronto. For fifty-six miles, to Komate Poort, the route is through Portuguese territory, and two hundred and ninety-three miles through the Transvaal. But the nearest British frontier port held by British troops, lies from Durban, the port of Natal.

DURBAN TO PRETORIA.

The distance from Durban to Johannesburg by rail is four hundred and eighty-three miles, and to Pretoria five hundred and eleven miles. The railway to Pretoria from Durban runs through Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, which is seventy miles from the seaport. Ladysmith, a hundred and eighty-nine miles from Durban, is a garrison town, from which there is a branch line west thirty-nine miles to the Dragensberg mountains, and passing through them enters the Orange Free State, has to terminate at Harrismith, sixty miles from Ladysmith. From Ladysmith the main line, running north to the Transvaal, passes Glencoe, two hundred and thirty-one miles from Durban. A branch line east runs five and a half miles to Dundee and thence to the Buffalo river, where a new bridge is being built to continue the line to Vryheid, which is in the Transvaal, forty-eight miles from Glencoe. Rorke's Drift, the scene of the heroic defence after the massacre of Isandula, is forty-two miles south-east, on the Buffalo river. Dundee is the centre of a coal region. It has been strongly occupied by British troops, as Vryheid has been by the Boers, who also have a small force at their end of the new railway bridge. From Glencoe, the main line runs to Newcastle, two hundred and sixty-eight miles from Durban; it was the base of operations against the Transvaal in 1881, and is now guarded by a large force. A little post, Ingogo, the next station, is the Ingogo battlefield, then Majuba Hill is passed, so near that General Collin's grave may be seen, and next Laing's Nek. After passing through a tunnel 2,213 feet long, Charlestown, three hundred and four miles from Durban, and 5,386 feet above the sea, the British town on the frontier of the Transvaal, is reached. Charlestown is a hundred and seventy-nine miles from Johannesburg and two hundred and one miles from Pretoria.

Volksrust, the Transvaal frontier customs station, is four miles from Charlestown, and is fifty-seven feet higher at the summit of the pass. It is strongly held by the Boers under command of Joubert, the Boer commander-in-chief. The next station, Standerton, is on the Vaal river, a hundred and thirty-seven miles from Pretoria. Heidelburg is sixty-five miles from Pretoria and forty-three miles from Johannesburg, the railway running past the tall chimneys of the various mines which lie along this route. At Elandsfontein Junction, twelve miles from Johannesburg, the main railway runs north to Pretoria, thirty-four miles. This is the shortest and most direct route from British territory to Pretoria, but it has disadvantages as well as advantages. It runs through a sharp wedge of Natal, driven between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, with Charlestown at the extreme thin end, while Glencoe, seventy-three miles back, in British territory, is only about twelve miles from the Transvaal frontier, and Ladysmith, a hundred and fifteen miles back, is only thirty-nine miles from the Orange Free State, on the other side. To be hemmed in in such a corner by overwhelming numbers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State troops would not be pleasant, yet this is what threatens the British forces there at present.

EAST LONDON TO PRETORIA.

Next to Durban, East London, a well sheltered, well equipped port, third in importance in Cape Colony, offers the shortest and most direct route to Pretoria from the coast, but it lies through the Orange Free State, and can be made use of only in case that state does not remain neutral. From East London via Springfontein and Bloemfontein, the distance to Pretoria is six hundred and fifty-eight miles. By way of Queenstown, Dordricht and Burghersdorp, the Orange Free State frontier is reached at the Orange river, crossing two hundred and eighty miles from East London, and Springfontein, on the main line of the Orange Free State Railway, at Springfontein, three hundred and thirteen miles from East London, eighty-eight from Bloemfontein, the capital of the Free State, and three hundred and forty-five miles from Pretoria, and three hundred and fifty-three miles from Johannesburg.

PORT ELIZABETH TO PRETORIA.

Port Elizabeth, next to Capetown, the most important city of the Cape, has a fairly well sheltered harbor, with a jetty at which vessels drawing twenty feet of water can discharge cargoes. From Port Elizabeth to Pretoria, via Springfontein and Bielmfontein, on the Orange Free State Railway, the distance is 736 miles. From Port Elizabeth to Middleburg there are two railways, and from Middleburg there are connections with both the Orange Free State Railway and the Rhodesian Railway to Kimberley, 485 miles distant. The Rhodesian or Capetown and Bulawayo Railway would be used for the transport of troops directed against the Transvaal from Mafeking or against the Orange Free State from Kimberley, whence there is a good road to Bloemfontein.

CAPETOWN TO PRETORIA.

From Capetown, the capital of Cape Colony, to Pretoria, via the Orange Free State Railway, the distance by rail is 1,040 miles; to Johannesburg, 1,014; to Bloemfontein, 750 miles; to Kimberley, 647 miles, and to Mafeking, 875 miles. From Mafeking to Johannesburg by the trek route, followed by Dr. Jameson and his raiders, the distance is about 145 miles, and to Pretoria about 177 miles by road; there is no railway.

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

SMALL FORCE OF MEN ALL THAT WILL BE REQUIRED.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—A report published in this morning's Toronto 'Globe,' to the effect that the British Government has asked Canada to send two thousand men for service in the Transvaal, and that they will leave on Oct. 22 or 23, has aroused a great deal of interest. The information has evidently not been gleaned from official sources. As it is correct in some particulars and very far astray in certain others. The fact is, that, as a result of the known willingness of the Canadian authorities to participate in the defence of Imperial interests the Imperial Government stands ready to accept the services of a small force of Canadians who will be attached for the occasion to the Imperial troops. It will not be anything like two thousand men, but at the British Government's request a small company, such as New Zealand and New South Wales are sending, merely as a sign of the unity pervading throughout the Empire.

LOCAL SHIPPING AFFECTED

A NUMBER OF MONTREAL STEAMERS CHARTERED.

The trouble in the Transvaal has had an immediate effect upon the shipping of this port. Several of the largest liners sailing here have been chartered by the British Government for different carrying purposes. The Allan Line steamer 'Bavarian' has already been announced as being chartered. In addition, the Elder, Dempster steamer 'Arawa' has been retained in the Old Land, and the SS. 'Etolia,' has been put on the Bristol service to replace her. Following this Messrs. Reford & Co., have been informed that the following Thomson liners have been chartered :—'Iona,' 'Devona,' and 'Hurona.' The SS. 'Iona' left port this morning, and on board were two hundred tons of hay for use in the Transvaal, and her work as detailed before sailing was first to proceed to London, and after discharging some cargo to go thence to Italy, where she would take on board one hundred mules for special pack service in the South African campaign. Some of the Leyland line boats from Boston have been chartered, and some of the Montreal boats will be called upon to replace them there.

The steamers 'Manchester Port' and the 'Maplemore,' of the Furness, Withy and Johnston lines respectively, have been employed for similar work and it is now a matter of great importance to the closing trade to get other steamers to take out the freight.

It was stated at the Dominion Line office that none of their boats had as yet been taken.

THREEPENNY TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 10.—It is reported that the Postmaster-General is considering the feasibility of introducing threepenny telegrams.

FOG PREVAILS.

Weather Conditions To-day off Sandy Hook.

A COMMENT FROM A BROOKLYN PAPER.

New York, Oct. 11.—Dense fog enveloped the harbor and its entrance this morning. A number of Atlantic liners are due, among them the mammoth new 'Oceanic,' of the White Star Line, from Liverpool and Queenstown, which, to equal the time of her maiden passage a few weeks ago, of six days two hours and thirty-seven minutes, should be at the lightship at 10.47 a.m. There are also the 'Georgic,' of the same line, the 'Ems,' of the North German Lloyd, from Genoa and Naples; the Anchor liner 'Asiatic,' also from Mediterranean ports, and the North German Lloyd steamer 'Friedrich Der Grosse;' from Bremen, besides a number of West Indian steamers, coasters and freight liners. Doubtless when the fog lifts a number of those expected will be discovered at anchor outside the bar waiting to come in. A number of liners ore scheduled to sail to-day that may be detained by the fog, of which are the 'St. Louis' for Southampton, the 'Germanic' for Liverpool, 'Southwark' for Antwerp, and several West Indian liners.

The report from Sandy Hook at 8.15 a.m., was: 'Wind a dead calm, dense fog, nothing to be seen one hundred yards from shore. The weather conditions for yachting much the same as yesterday.'

But this is practically a rest day for the crews of both yachts. If the fog lifts this afternoon it is likely that the 'Columbia' will hoist her new club topsail, as Captain Barr wants to know just how it is going to act before he goes into the race to-morrow. The new sail is the largest club topsail that has ever been set on the cup defender. Great things are expected of it. It was, it is said, made by Messrs. Wilson & Griffin since last contest.

The 'Shamrock' had no alterations or additions to make to-day. 'We are always ready to go when the other boat is,' was Sir Thomas Lipton's comment.

The following is the weather forecast for to-morrow, from Washington: Unsettled weather to-night and Thursday, with no present indication of brisk wind.

BUSINESS ON 'SHAMROCK.'

'The contest between the 'Shamrock' and the 'Columbia,'' says the 'Brooklyn 'Eagle,' 'has reached so acute a stage that it has become a matter of intense interest—and importance. It has also reduced itself to a matter of business.

'By this we mean that the 'Shamrock's' getting ahead of the 'Columbia' in all the inconclusive trials thus far is due to better management, more attention to practical principles, wiser distribution of responsibilities, shrewder unison of purpose or effort, and more sensible dispensation with sentimental, spectacular and nonsensical accessories.

'Three of the best navigators of yachts in Europe are on board of the 'Shamrock.' One excellent but lamentably overworked and overstrained navigator holds the tiller of the 'Columbia,' in the person of Captain Barr. The others in authority there are a woman, a mascot goat or parrot, a lot of yacht club amateurs, who swagger around, and Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, who, through the excellence of his manners has the unhappy capacity of reconciling many people to the probable victory of the 'Shamrock' and who would better stay off the 'Columbia,' leaving a sailing matter to masters of sailing, as Sir Thomas Lipton wisely, modestly and unselfishly does by staying on the 'Erin,' and letting men who know how to handle the 'Shamrock' do the handling of her. Not that Mr. Iselin does not know considerable about yachting. He does. He knows just enough to make his presence and orders interfere with men who know more; just enough to relieve those men of a sense of responsibility and of a spirit of innovative and emulation; just enough to make them sluggish, sullen, heavy or indifferent.

'Aside from the likely slight superiority of the 'Shamrock' to the 'Columbia,' every tactical advantage the Irish boat has gained over the American has been due to better skill, better command of the crew, better manipulation of sails and better discernment and improvement of advantages and opportunities. The man at the tiller has not had to study the sails. The man watching the sails has not had to keep the crew on the jump. The man who keeps the crew on the jump has not had to study the wind or watch the 'Columbia.' None of them has been interfered with by swagger amateurs or dilotatorial poseurs. Business is business on the 'Shamrock'—strictly business. Fit men for fit functions is the rule there.'

C. P. R. LAND SALES.

Winnipeg, Oct. 11.—The Canadian Pacific Railway land department reports very heavy sales of farm lands in the province. Monday's sales amounted to 37,000 acres, the largest portion of which was farm lands in Manitoba.

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.

BIRTHS.

GREENLEESE—At "The Elms," Thurso, Que., on Oct. 7, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Greenleese. 11

McCONNELL.—At Ormstown, on Sept. 30, 1899, a son to the Rev. J. H. and Mrs. McConnell. 10

MARRIED.

RUSSELL—GORDON—At the Park House, Magog, Que., on Monday afternoon, Oct. 9, 1899, by the Rev. W. Shearer, of Sherbrooke, Mr. John Stewart Russell, of Matane, to Miss Gertie G. Gordon, of Sherbrooke.

STROUD—FILLITER — At St. Matthias Church, Westmount, on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1899, by the Rev. E. Bushell, Charles Stroud, son of the late W. D. Stroud, Esq., to Nina Bernerd Filliter, daughter of the late H. E. Filliter, Esq., of Belleville, Ont., and niece of E. J. Albert Holden, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BRUCE—On Oct. 10, 1899, Isabella McKay, the beloved wife of Alexander W. Bruce. The funeral will take place from her husband's residence, No. 1128 St. James street, to Mount Royal Cemetery, on Thursday, at half-past two o'clock. New York and Brooklyn papers please copy. 11

CHAPLIN.—In Westmount, on Monday, Oct. 9, 1899, at the age of 74 years, Edward Chaplin. Funeral will take place from St. George's Church, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

DUNCAN—In San Pedro, on Sept. 28, 1899, Tomsin Duncan, beloved wife of Archibald Duncan, native of Scotland, aged 70 years. 11

GILLESPIE.—On Oct. 8, 1899, at 51 Rosedale Park, the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. James Henderson, James Gillespie, formerly of Quebec, in the 94th year of his age. 10

MARTIN—In this city, on Oct. 10, 1899, William H. Martin, aged 62 years. Funeral private. 11

SIMON—At Indian Cove, Gaspe Bay, Que., on Oct. 2, 1899, Roland Albert, youngest son of the late William P. Simon, in his twentieth year. 11

VIBERT—Entered into rest, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 10, 1899, Sybil R. Shaw, aged 63, beloved wife of Capt. John A. Vibert. Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2.30, from 298 Pine avenue.

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, 1501,1608

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Entrance on Metcalfe Street.
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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.

PRIMITIVE HEROISM.

The Young Men's Christian Association has arranged for a series of addresses to men in Association Hall, on Sunday afternoons during the fall and winter months. The first address of the series will be given by the Rev. Dr. Macleod Bain, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who is visiting Montreal. His subject will be 'Primitive Heroism.' The service will be from 4.15 to 5 o'clock, preceded by a song service of fifteen minutes. This announcement should be well received by the men of Montreal.

MUST PAY THE INTEREST.

Judge Curran rendered judgment yesterday, in the case of the Confederation Life Association vs. J. Brunet. This was an action for the recovery of $831.33, interest on a deed of loan and mortgage. Defendant pleaded that he had never received the full amount of the loan, and that he had a claim against plaintiff for more than the amount of said note. The Court held that the allegations of the plea were not proved and judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff.

SEPARATION GRANTED.

Judge Langelier yesterday granted the separation from bed and board asked by Dame E. Cohen against her husband H. H. Albert, on the ground of refusal to provide. The plaintiff was also granted an alimentary allowance of $20 per month.

CERCLE VILLE MARIE OFFICERS.

The members of the Cercle Ville Marie have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, J. B. Lagace; first vice-president, C. Ducharme; second vice-president, M. Pigeon; secretaries, B. Tasse and A. Gibault; treasurer, H. Frigon.

POLICE NEEDED.

The attention of the police is called to the amount of loitering indulged in by a large number of youths at the corner of Coleraine and Charron streets. Their language frequently is of the vilest nature, rendering that portion of the street practically impassable for ladies.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 11th, 1899.

DOLLS' DAY FOR VICI KID.

The little women cannot begin too early to know the very best of shoe leather; the softest, easiest, most pliable and most lasting shoe leather.

That is precisely the kind they want for their dolls. Nothing is too good for dolly. And so we have arranged to give every girl in Montreal who accompanied by a parent, brings her doll to the store on Saturday, a pair of genuine 'Vici Kid' Slippers for the little play child's feet. No matter how big the doll, or how little, we have a pair of slippers ready for its feet.

Bring the dolly, big or little. If we have not a fit ready for her we will make the slippers to order.

During this week we have a ladies' maid at our store teaching shoe care by proper dressing. It means better wear, better looks, better satisfaction from shoes. Money in one's pocket. No charge.

Ladies' Costumes and Jackets.

Paris has been searched for the richest things in LADIES' JACKETS and COSTUMES, and the gathering has been done with a lavish hand, bringing to The Big Store its rarest and richest beauty. These specials for to-morrow.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

Rare beauties, every one. They came to us direct from Paris with the name of a famous artiste attached to them.

Ladies' 2-Pieces Costume in Amazon Cloth, short double-breasted jacket, lined fancy satin, stylishly cut skirt and embroidered braid, $11.00.

Ladies' Fashionable Box Cloth Costumes, Chesterfield jacket, lined and hand-braided, skirt cut newest style. Special, $13.25.

Costume Novelties in stylish homespun and rich box cloth, smart style, from $15.00 to $41.00.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

STYLISH JACKETS.

Ladies' Jackets are the pride of this store. Never have we shown such excellent goods, so moderately priced.

Ladies' Black Boucle Cloth Jackets, lined through with plain satin and trimmed box cloth applique. Special, $7.00.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets, in black, fawn, drab and new blue, lined satin and hand-braided. Special, $8.25.

Ladies' Stylish Tailor-made Jackets in fawn, drab, new blue and black beaver cloth, lined satin and finished rows of stitching. Special, $11.75.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

RELIABLE CUTLERY.

Very decided values in good reliable Household Cutlery will bring you in touch with this interesting department.

Table Knives and Forks, special, 12c pair.

Good Strong Bread Knives, 13c each.
Strong Table Forks, special, 4c each.
Plated Table Spoons, 3 1-2 c each.
Plated Dessert Spoons, 3c each.
Plated Teaspoons, 2c each.
Butchers' Knives, 6c each.
Cutting-out Scissors, 5 inches long. Special, 10c each.

BOYS' SCHOOL REEFERS.

No other firm manufactures Boys' Clothing with the same care as The Big Store. Every garment is finished equal to made-to-measure goods.

Boys' Navy Blue Nap Cloth Reefers, warmly lined with serge and finished brass anchor buttons, special, from $1.30.

Boys' Extra Heavy Nap Reefers, in navy blue, high storm collar, lined tweed, special, from $2.60.

Boys' Fancy Brown Heather-mixed Boucle Cloth Reefers, finished with large sailor collar trimmed 3 rows of braid and large pearl buttons, special, $5.25.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

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

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Dress Goods Specials.

All the Latest Novelties Now in Stock. . . . .

FINEST IMPORTED PARIS DRESS PATTERNS; no two alike; a choice selection. Prices, $14.50 to $25.00 per pattern.

NEW STRIPED SATIN AMAZON; all new colors, with Black Stripes. A Novelty; price only $1 per yard.

NEW SILK AND WOOL BROCHE DRESS GOODS, all the new shades. Prices, 60c, 75c, $1, $1.25 per yard.

NEW ALL-WOOL SCOTCH TARTANS, "Assorted Clans." Prices from 39c per yard.

COLORED ALL-WOOL BOX CLOTHS, all the new shades, extra fine makes. Prices, 65c, 85c and $1.20 per yard.

PLAIN ALL-WOOL HOMESPUN DRESS TWEEDS, all the new colors, 54 inches wide. Prices from 80c per yard.

COLORED ALL-WOOL DRESS POPLINS, black and all the new foil colors. Prices, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.10 per yard.

ALL-WOOL VACUNA CLOTH, "SHRUNK," the correct cloth for tailor-made costumes, 50 inches wide; price, $1.10 per yard.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.
SAMPLES SENT BY MAIB.

New Idea Paper Patterns are the Best. Price only 15c each.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.
Terms Cash. *Telephone Up 933.*

REWARD FOR BRAVERY.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 10.—Mr. H. P. Dwight, chairman of the investigating governors, Royal Canadian Humane Association, to-day presented Master Isaac Porter, of 372 King street east, with the association's medal for conspicuous bravery and perseverance in saving James O'Dea, the seven-year-old son of James O'Dea, of 381 King street west, from drowning in Toronto Bay on Aug. 20.

Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 10.—Mr. J. W. Leonard, Canadian Pacific Railway general superintendent, to-day presented to George Horstead, a waiter on the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer 'Alberta,' the Royal Canadian Humane Society's medal for distinguished bravery in life-saving. One night, some months ago, John Cole, a trucker in the freight sheds, fell off the dock. The 'Alberta' was lying in the harbor, and although the night was very dark, Horstead, as soon as the alarm was given, jumped into the water in an attempt to save Cole.

Croil & McCullough Dairy Co.

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PURE MILK

22 QUART TICKETS, $1.00

(4½ cents per Quart.)

QUALITY---None better than "Clover Leaf" Brand.
SERVICE---Prompt and Regular.

PRICE--To afford every family in the city an opportunity of trying "Clover Leaf" Brand of Milk and judging for themselves of its merits, we will sell 22 Quart Tickets for $1.00.

CROIL & McCULLOUGH DAIRY CO., LTD.

TEL. 2857 MAIN.

TRADE IN YUKON.

CANADIAN COAST CITIES HOLDING THEIR OWN AGAINST AMERICAN RIVALS.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Mr. W. G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast on departmental business. Asked as to how the Canadian cities are holding their own against their American rivals in the Yukon trade Mr. Parmelee states that so far as the trade by way of the White Pass and Skaguay is concerned Vancouver and Victoria have three-quarters of it. Of course the traffic by way of St. Michael's is still an important factor and this is understood to be mainly in the control of the Americans.

Mr. Parmelee says there is much more freight offering for shipment into the interior this fall by way of Skaguay than can possibly be handled. In fact it is even said that goods intended for carriage to the interior are now being brought back from Skaguay, it being recognized as impossible to get them through before the ice takes on the river.

CANADIAN TICKET AGENTS.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Railway Ticket Agents' Association, held here yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. F. W. Churchill, Collingwood, Ont.; vice-president, Mr. W. Jackson, Clinton; second vice-president, Mr. J. W. McNamara, Walkerton; third vice-president, Mr. W. H. McKay, St. John, N.B.; secretary-treasurer, Mr. E. De Lahooke, London; honorary counsel, Mr. J. H. Flock, Q.C., London; auditor, Mr. S. H. Palmer, St. Thomas. Executive committee, Messrs. W. H. Harper, Chatham; C. E. Morgan, Hamilton; T. Long, Port Hope; J. W. Tierney, Arnprior; C. C. Young, London. Hamilton was selected for the next place of meeting, and October 10, 1900, was fixed as the date for the gathering. Vancouver, Victoria, London were proposed, but finally withdrawn in favor of Hamilton. Vancouver or Victoria will probably be selected next year. The annual banquet held last night was a success. To-day the eastern delegates leave for St. Paul by special train.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 11.

HOME READING UNION.

Its Work Discussed by the Local Council of Women.

SOLID AND LIGHT READING SHOULD ALTERNATE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Local Council of Women and members of affiliated societies was held in the parlors of the Y.W.C.A. building yesterday afternoon for the purpose of explaining and promoting the work of the 'National Home-reading Union.' Mrs. Robert Reid presided and several excellent addresses were given. This union has been in existence eleven years and the Canadian branch has been in operation during five seasons. Particulars concerning the reading course just commencing or regarding organization will be supplied by the secretary of the Canadian branch, Miss Viola Kerry, No. 149 Durocher street, Montreal, a summary of which was recently given in the columns of the 'Witness.'

Previous to the addresses Miss Reid, recording secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and Mrs. Walton gave an outline of the work it was proposed to take up during the coming winter months. It was the intention of the council, Mrs. Walton said, to concentrate itself this winter upon a few special lines of work. These lines broadly speaking might be comprised under three heads, viz.: Philanthropy, hygiene and education. Philanthropy will be sub-divided into (1) immigration; (2) maternity boarding-houses; a committee will consider the advisability of endeavoring to get a bill introduced similar to that of Ontario for regulating these institutions. (3) Education of factory children; the council would like to see a law introduced making a certain educational test obligatory in the case of these children.

The hygiene committee proposes to occupy themselves with sanitary reforms such as clean streets and pure water supply.

In the educational group the club for the study of social subjects will take for its subject this winter 'Good Citizenship and Public Education.'

One of the objects of the society will be to expand the knowledge of the principles of sociology and devise better methods of conducting philanthropic work.

The Hon. Mrs. Drummond, Dr. Walton, dean of the faculty of law, and Dr. Colby, professor of history at McGill University, followed with thoughtful addresses on the subject of reading. Dr. Walton would not advise too much solid reading or hard study for the ordinary individual. Such reading should be liberally alternated with the mental tension relieved, by lighter classes of literature, such as romance or poetry, which would stimulate healthy imagination. The only really useful reading was that which provided practical knowledge or recreation. Some people wanted to know everything, while others were content with the narrow ideas of the middle ages. There were extremes. He would advise a fair general knowledge of things and an attempt to master only one or two subjects. Reading should develop toleration and liberality of view and should unite rather than disintegrate society. He would highly commend the Home Reading Union.

Dr. Colby referred to the congested state of the market of printed matter, a condition of recent date. Not many of the men of to-day had crept about their grandfathers' library floors. But now there was so much to be read that a proper and wise selection was itself a task. It was not a question of reading a certain number of books, but of getting a standard that would be useful and creditable. Many eminent men could trace their greatness to the influence of good books. He approved heartily of the proposed union.

Mrs. George E. Drummond, who also addressed the meeting upon the subject of books and reading, after referring to the advantages and benefits to be derived from connection with an organization of the nature of the National Home Reading Union, said:—

'It is my most solemn conviction that one of the greatest needs of the men and women to-day is to read, and this not so much because of the information to be derived from books, "useful information" being available from many other sources, as because the habit of reading does more than anything else to steady and compose the mind, and to save us, body and soul, from that devouring restlessness so characteristic of our time. We live in an age of extraordinary movement and activity of material progress, of social change and amelioration, let us live with our time and be proud of it, but let us not be swept off our feet by the great impulsion. Let us possess our own souls. Let us recognize and guard against the special temptation of our time—"the temptation" as has been said "to impoverish life at its centre for the sake of its ever widening circumference."

'To overcome this ever present temptation is no easy task, for any of us—men or women. There are the ceaseless outer calls. Business claims most men from morning till the late afternoon; then there must be some time for physical exercise and for social intercourse and relaxation, and in the brief moments that are left they are too tired, they say, for anything but a glance through the newspaper or the magazine article.'

Mrs. Drummond's address was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Miss Skelton gave an interesting talk on the aims and methods of the union, and instanced several towns where it was in successful operation.

At the conclusion of the meeting delegates were appointed to represent the Local Council of Women at the National Council, which is to be held in Hamilton, from Oct. 19 to 26. The following four ladies were named: Mrs. John McDougall, Mrs. Meldola de Sola, Mrs. Robert Reid and Mrs. J. F. Stevenson.

Mr. Walton moved a vote of thanks to the speakers, which was heartily supported.

It should be noted that members of the union as well as of all the other affiliated societies are by virtue of their membership, also members of the Local Council of Women.

FURNITURE SYNDICATE.

MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF STOCK TO BE ISSUED.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 10.—Mr. John R. Shaw, manager of the Canadian Furniture Export Syndicate, is in the city, holding a conference with the members of the syndicate regarding the capitalization of the concern. It is announced that Messrs. Wilson-Smith and Meldrum, of Montreal, will shortly issue a million dollars in common stock of the company on the Montreal market. The company, it is understood, will devote its attention almost exclusively to export business and special lines in the home trade.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, Oct. 11.—The criminal assizes for this district opened in this city yesterday.

The Hon. J. M. Seymour, mayor; E. Adam, engineer of the road committee; and P. Sherrard, water-works engineer, of Newark, N.J., paid a visit to the city yesterday, and were shown through Quebec's new city hall. Newark is about to construct a new city hall, at a cost of $2,000,000.

The annual examinations of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association, began at Laval Unihversity, here, yesterday. About twenty-five candidates presented themselves.

Both the export and import trades at this port, during September, showed an increase of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, over the same month last year.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Something New.—Just the thing for a small church, chapel, or a lodge room. The Karn-Warren two-manuel, portable pipe organ. One of these handsome instruments has lately arrived and been set up in our warerooms. It has met with the approval and admiration of all the musicians who have seen or tried it. All who wish to do so, are cordially invited to inspect this organ at the warerooms of The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall building, St. Catherine street.

Miss Evans, the well-known musician and music teacher, of Westmount, has just purchased from the warerooms of Layton Bros. a very fine Cabinet Grand Piano, manufactured by Evans Bros. Duplicates of this particular style are on view at 144 Peel street, opposite Dominion Square.

Montreal's Leading Dry Goods Store,

NEW HEAVY TWEEDS.

Just to hand an importation of HEAVY TWEEDS in rough effects for LADIES' SKIRTS. Don't fail to see them; now displayed in our Dress Goods Department, marked at popular prices.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

We are always adding to our Men's Furnishing Department, everything that is new and fashionable. Once a customer, always one, for our goods are always sure to please..

Cardigan Jackets.

Just the time of year to wear a nice, warm and comfortable Cardigan Jacket; all sizes and prices, $1, $1.40, $3, $3.75, $4.25 each.

The Best White Shirt.

In Montreal is Our Rattler, Unlaundered White Shirt,at 50 cents. Each reinforced pure linen bosom, sleeves, to suit any length, 31, 32, 33 inches, for Boys and Men.

Men's Shirts.

In Blue Flannel Shirts, extra value, very heavy and strong, reinforced collars, attached or detached, 75c, $1, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50. In Grey Flannel and Stripes, $1 to $1.75.

Flannelette Night Shirts.

Sizes from 12 to 18,large assortment of patterns, with or without collar, for Boys and Men. Prices from 29c, 39c, 49c, 59c, 75c, $1.25.

WELDON'S PATTERNS FOR SALE AT

OGILVY'S, Corner Mountain and St. Catherine Sts.

SOME INTERESTING WOMEN

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Florence Nightingale is still alive and active, although she is close on to the fourscore mark. Through inheritance she is rich, having an attractive home in London and a beautiful country seat known as Claydon House, in Buckinghamshire. During the last thirty years Miss Nightingale has worked steadily to improve the sanitary condition of the many villages in her neighborhood. Neat cottages replace former hovels, swamps and unhealthful areas have been drained, the quality of the drinking water has been improved, and a rudimentary knowledge of nursing and first aid to the injured has been disseminated through the peasantry.

Once Miss Nightingale herself set the example by nursing an ailing farm laborer who occasionally worked upon her estate. He was past middle age, and his wife, who knew nothing of nursing, took a deep interest in all that was done. It was not the interest of affection, but of wonder and bewilderment. One afternoon she curtsied and said :

'Your Ladyship, Thomas only got eight shillings a week when he was strong, and now that he is old and worthless he doesn't get more than five. Don't you think it would be cheaper to let him die and get another man for the farm ?'

JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

The many admirers of John Strange Winter on this side of the Atlantic will be pleased to learn that she draws an income of not far from $10,000 a year from her works, and lives in a villa which she recently built near Dieppe. The authoress is known in private life as Mrs. Arthur Stannard. Her husband, who is a son of one of England's greatest engineers, acts as her amanuensis and business agent.

Mrs. Stannard is about forty years old, and before her marriage, about fifteen years ago, lived with her father in York, where he is one of the minor canons in the Cathedral. As York is also a garrison town, she gathered the material for 'Bootle's Baby,' which made her name, practically in her own home. The Stanards seem to be partial to literature. Arthur's sister is the widow of the famous George Augustus Sala.

HOW DEWEY BROKE DOWN THE SOCIAL BARS.

Miss Thompson, the only newspaper woman at Manilla during the siege, has lately returned to America crowned with laurels. She says she owes her fame to Dewey.

'Admiral Dewey is a knight of the old school, I trow,' Miss Thompson wrote to a friend in the East. 'He heard that I was all alone in the city and that the officers' wives would not notice me because I was a bread-winner ; and what do you think he did ? He called upon me in state, and dined with me; then I was the first lady in the land.'

When the Admiral was asked about the incident, he seemed annoyed, but said : 'Why, that wasn't anything. Every American woman is the first lady in the land.'

WOMEN EMPLOYED BY GOVERNMENT.

The British Government departments —says 'The Young Woman'—have at last realized that there are many kinds of work which are better left to women than to men. The Home Office employs five lady inspectors of factories, the first having been Mrs. Tennant (then Miss Abraham, daughter of a well-known M.P.), who within a month of her appointment showed the need that existed for female supervision by securing twelve convictions of employers for breaches of the Factory acts. The War Office and the Post-Office have not been slow to follow the example set by Mr. Asquith, and now the Education Office has appointed Miss M. S. Beard to a position on the staff of the Director of Inquiries and Reports. There are also two or three lady school inspectors. The post-office has, of course, quite an army of female clerks, sorters, postmistresses, etc., but it is not perhaps generally known that there is a lady postmistress at Gibraltar. Miss Cresswell holds that position, and receives a salary of £700 a year. This is the highest position in the post-office, if not in the whole civil service, held by a woman. Miss Cresswell has been at Gibraltar over ten years, and has the oversight of the branches at Tangier, and other places on the north coast of Africa. A lady who has now retired drew a salary of £400 a year as head of the clearing house branch, having risen from the position of a telegraph clerk ; and some other high positions filled by women are those held by Miss Edith Shove, M.B., female officer ; Miss M. C. Smith, head of the female staff in the Savings Bank department; Miss C. M. BcBeath, superintendent of the postal order branch of the female staff; and Miss Boulton, of the clearing house branch. All these positions are worth £400 a year or upwards.

WOMEN IN UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE.

'Women are eligible for appointment to many branches of the Government service upon precisely the same conditions as men,' writes Barton Cheyney, of 'Positions Under Uncle Sam,' in the October 'Ladies' Home Journal.' 'The question of sex does not enter into the matter when there are vacant positions which are open to women. At the present time there are one-sixth as many women as men in the service. The prejudice that formerly existed against the appointment of women is disappearing, and in 1898, of four hundred and eighteen persons appointed to positions in the departments at Washington, one hundred and ninety were females. In addition to clerical capacities, women are appointed assistant microscopists, nurses, translators, teachers, matrons, telegraph operators, stenographers and typewriters, as well as to places requiring skilled and unskilled workers. An assistant microscopists they have the first chance of selection, there being always a demand for capable women in this line.'

TWO KINDS OF SICKROOMS.

Dr. Emily Blackwell, one of the pioneers of her sex in medicine, heard a young physician deliver a fierce diatribe against opening the doors of the profession to women. When he ceased she asked : 'Will you please tell me one reason why they should not practice medicine ?'

'Certainly, madam; they haven't the muscle, the brawn, the physical strength.'

'I see, sir. Your conception of a sick room is a slaughter-house ; mine is not.'

PLEASING THE YOUNG WOMEN AT ANY COST.

The movement in the United States for pensions for school teachers, which is now engaging the attention of the public, has no more influential advocate than Colonel Alexander P. Ketchum, former Chief Appraiser of the Port of New York, and a member of the School Board for Manhattan. Colonel Ketchum has lived in the metropolis since 1839, and one of his hobbies has been the schools and the school teachers. The women in the profession have found in him a most ardent advocate for any cause leading to their betterment.

Not long ago there was considerable argument over a change in salaries and status. 'Merit' held a large place in the examinations, and the question as to what merit really meant was raised. The women held that a superintendent could push a favorite forward who stood only fairly well in his examinations by making up the difference on 'merit,' and they added that the favorites seemed to be always men. The meeting was held late and with the hours the controversy grew more heated. Finally, as it approached almost to an informal caucus, Colonel Ketchum rose and started to make one of his flowery speeches about woman being the best thought of the Creator,' and so on, when a Commissioner from the East Side nervously interposed :

'This is all very nice, Mr. President, but it is not pertinent to the question.'

'Oh, it isn't, is it ?' replied the colonel sarcastically ; 'well, neither is anything else here. I tell you, these dear young ladies don't know what they want themselves, and they are determined to have it, and, what's more, they are going to get it.'

A BUSINESS WOMAN.

One of the most able and successful business women in the world is Mrs. Solomon Sassoon, who lives in India, and is a member of the Jewish firm well-known in commercial life. At her husband's death this remarkable woman succeeded him in a position of enormous financial importance. She is now managing partner of the business at its headquarters in Bombay. She is also president of various companies in which the Sassoons hold the controlling interest, and takes the chair at their board meetings.

THE MYSTERIOUS MUSIC.

Madame Melba was recently present at a concert given by a fashionable hostess. The great singer's reception upon the platform had been tumultuous. It was followed by rapt silence. At the back of the room servants were creeping in with extra chairs. Hardly had she commenced her song, however, when a strange, silvery mechanical rival made itself heard. The shocked hostess turned her head scowling for silence. Her immediate neighbor followed suit, but the tinkle-tinkle ran on as regularly as ever. It grew unbearable. Melba sang on, but everyone listened to the mysterious under-current, in which there was no harmony, and only vexation. People rose, peered under chairs, glared at the walls, the door, the ceiling, each other. A buzz of whispers spread over the room. On the platform, a figure of reproachful curiosity, stood Melba. While the extraordinary music still galloped on, the search commenced. Chairs were upset, boards tapped, pockets examined. At last the sound was traced to its source. Upon a nursery chair, which played a household air when sat upon, squeezed a stout and deliciously unconcerned old lady. The chair was removed and the concert resumed.

A STORY WITH A SKELETON.

'Collier's Weekly' tells a story of a preferred reporter on the staff of a weekly newspaper devoted to society items. Every week her copy went to the editor beautifully written and faultless, considered as copy from a printer's point of view; but any little suggestion she wanted to make she ran along with the article in the following fashion :

'Mr. and Mrs. Brown-Smyth gave on Monday an elegant dinner of fourteen covers. (For goodness' sake, spell her name Smy—last week it went in Smi, and she was fearfully cross about it.) Mrs. Indigo Blueblood has sent out cards for a ball, at which she will introduce into society her lovely daughter. (This is all right. This Mrs. Blueblood has some sense, and doesn't in the least mind seeing her name in print. It's the other Mrs. Blueblood we had the fuss with.) Mrs. De Porkins contemplates a visit to Paris early in the spring. (Don't stick her down at the tail end of the column, whatever you do. I want to please her somehow, because last week she went in as one of the "many others.")'

This time the editor was away, and the foreman was so very busy he hadn't time to read the proof of this, and it went in the paper in full, exactly as she had written it !

VERY UNGALLANT.

Ovid accounts for the gabbling propensities of magpies by saying that a family of young ladies in Macedonia were all changed into magpies—

And still their tongues went on, though changed to birds,
In endless clack and vast desire of words.

INDISCRIMINATE LIQUOR SELLING AT THE CAMPS.

(From the London, Ont., 'News.')

The 'News' some time ago referred to the sale of liquor in camps of militia instruction in Canada, touching more particularly upon the camp of No. 1 district in this city. The matter was taken up by the local branch of the W.C.T.U., and the attention of Major-General Hutton and the Militia Department was drawn to this flagrant violation of the regulations and orders of the Canadian branch of the service. The commander-in-chief of the forces gave a flat denial to the assertions made by the W.C.T.U. and stated most emphatically that no intoxicating beverages in any form were permitted to be sold at the London camp last May. An article in a recent issue of the 'Christian Guardian,' in which the statement is made that the evidence forwarded to Ottawa by the W.C.T.U. was 'sufficiently serious and conclusive to call for immediate and careful investigation,' has produced new and interesting information from the headquarters staff; if the latter have been reported correctly their explanation is so inconsistent as to give rise to the suspicion that they are endeavoring to evade the real charge. They state that the department has decided that an enquiry is unnecessary because the evidence, so called, of liquor having been sold on the London camp grounds, is of the flimsiest character, being chiefly hearsay; and in the same breath they hasten to add that it would be utterly impossible to enforce absolute prohibition in a militia camp, and that a well-regulated canteen is far better than a system of prohibition, which would encourage the establishment of a number of unlicensed groggeries on the outskirts of the camps.

Leaving aside the question of the good or evil arising out of the canteen in the army, the 'News' wishes to reiterate that the regulation and orders governing the Canadian militia were openly and glaringly violated in the district camp of instruction at London last summer; and if Major-General Hutton is sincere in his protestations that the offence was committed without his knowledge, he should be sent 'home' for treatment of his eyes.

The 'News' makes the statement, and is prepared to back it up, that every battalion in camp, including the cavalry, had a regularly appointed canteen from which beer was sold openly and without fear of molestation, day and night. The 'News,' further, is prepared to furnish the names and addresses of several of the men who enjoyed regimental canteen privileges. These privileges were nothing more nor less than the right to sell intoxicating liquor and they were had for the asking. Again, the sale of beer in the camp was not restricted to soldiers, but civilians were made welcome, and it was by no means an uncommon sight during camp to see a raw young militiaman and a civilian acquaintance going through the interesting performance of getting drunk together.

The establishment of a canteen was regarded by each battalion, apparently, as the most necessary and serious part of the outing, and the greater number of them—they were rough board structures with shanty roofs—were erected by the energetic beer vendors many days in advance of the arrival of the soldiers.

Every day during the camp, Major-General Hutton, accompanied by his staff, rode past these canteens while they were in full swing, with rows of red-coats and civilians standing outside of them drinking beer; and if his powers of observation were not sufficient to enable him to see what was going on, then he is not a fit and proper man to command the Canadian militia. The 'News' is in possession of the name and address of one canteen proprietor who boasted of having cleared several hundred dollars as a result of his operations during ten days in camp.

The use of the army canteen, while opposed by people in civil life almost as a unit, is quite as generally approved by army officers, and the 'News' does not seek to argue the question; it wishes simply to point out that the regulations governing canteens have been violated in the most barefaced manner, and, apparently, if not with the commanding officer's knowledge, with that of his subordinate. The clause of the latest regulations and orders dealing with the subject states explicitly that nothing in the Queen's Regulations and orders for the army, so far as they relate to the establishment of canteens, is to be unlerstood as permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors, including wine, within any camp grounds. The commanding officer of each regiment is held responsible for any violation of this regulation.

The headquarters staff at Ottawa are apparently humorists. The idea of refusing an enquiry on the ground that the evidence in their possession is of a flimsy character is absurd. The 'News' is prepared to furnish any specific data that may be required.

THE HERVEY INSTITUTE.

Fifty-Second Annual Meeting Yesterday.

A SATISFACTORY YEAR'S WORK REPORTED.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the Hervey Institute took place yesterday afternoon in the board room of that institution, the Rev. E. McManus presiding. There was a large attendance, including Messrs. George Hague, William Masterman, the Rev. James Patterson, Dr. A. E. Orr, the officers of the institute, and the ladies of the committee of management and their friends.

After devotional exercises the annual report was read by Mrs. A. Murray, the recording secretary. It stated that the number of children at present in the institute was fifty. During the past year there were twenty-five admissions and only fifteen dismissals. With the exception of one case of illness, the general health of the children had been quite up to the average throughout the year. Dr. J. A. Williams was appointed in April to take the place made vacant through the retirement of Dr. Allan as one of the four visiting physicians.

The financial statement showed that while there was a small balance in hand, it was not so large as that of last year. The hope was expressed that the amount would be made up next year, as the money was much needed for improvements and for carrying on the work.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows :—

Hon. president, Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen ; hon. vice-president, Mrs. George Hague ; president, Mrs. George Sumner ; vice-president, Mrs. M. L. Clark ; treasurer, Miss Lawder ; recording secretary, Mrs. Alexander Murray ; corresponding secretary, Miss Mina Douglas; registrar, Mrs. James Tasker. Committee of management, Mrs. T. J. Alloway, Mrs. G. H. Balfour, Mrs. Byers, Mrs. R. Cassels, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. William Drysdale, Mrs. George Fisk, Mrs. E. Stuart Foster, Lady Galt, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. F. J. Logie, Mrs. John L. Morris, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Utting, Mrs. George Vipond, Miss Walklate, Miss Christie. Young ladies' committee, Miss Campbell, Miss Monk, Miss Sumner, Miss Annie Sumner and Miss Vibert.

An inspection of the institute revealed the fact that the dormitories and other rooms were spotlessly clean and neat, and that the fifty children (ranging in years from tots of three to demure maidens of eleven) looked full of sound health and happiness, which spoke well for the excellence of the management by the lady superintendent, Miss Arnot.

On Thursday, Oct. 19, a thanksgiving concert will be given by the children at the institute. It will commence at 3.30, and the admission fee, which is small, will be a help in its way to the good work carried on at the institute.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Still They Come.—Another immense consignment of 'Salada' Ceylon Tea arrived this morning, occupying some twelve Grand Trunk double lorries. It is only eleven days since a similar shipment arrived. 'Salada' is selling well.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square and Union Ave.

'HOSIERY DEPT.

BOYS' JERSEYS--All Sizes

Navy Blue 22-in., 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 34-inch chest, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, $1.80, $2.00, $2.25.
Navy Blue, 2nd qual., 75c, 80c. 90c, $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.

SPECIAL.

A line of Ladies' Ribbed Merino Underwear at $1.25 the set.

This is a good article in grey cotton and wool mixed. Vest with long sleeves, elastic and perfect fitting.

NOTE—5 p.c. discount off all the above prices, for cash.

DOWN QUILTS.

An immense stock to select from in BEST RUSSIA AND ALASKA DOWN FILLINGS, in the Finest Satin, Sateen and Silk Coverings,with panels. borders or frills.

CHILDREN'S CRIB AND COT DOWN QUILTS in pale blue and pink, sateen and silk coverings. All warranted Down Proof.

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

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The fifty-second annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia will open at 36 Cornwallis street, Halifax, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at eight p.m. An unusual degree of interest is anticipated, as important proposed changes in constitution and the 'what next' of the prohibition question are in the order of business for consideration by that gathering. The Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division of Massachusetts, Mr. William H. Williams, is expected to attend the session.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

COMPLAINTS OF BRUTALITY AT THE ABATTOIR.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held at the office, Canada Life Building, the following members of the executive committee were present: Chas. Alexander (president), F. Wolferstan Thomas (vice-president), Randall Davidson, George Gillespie, E. L. Surveyer, H. Stikeman, the Rev. Mr. Harris, F. B. McNamee and Jas. Torrance.

A petition was received from the cabmen of the Mance street stand praying the society to approach the Police Committee with a view to having the stand removed, as the present place, being on a slope, necessitates the horses standing on an uneven surface, which, as proved by the certificates of several veterinary surgeons, is injurious to them. It was decided to support the petition.

The sub-committee appointed to visit the abattoirs reported that that at the East End was in good order, and that the adjacent market required some slight repairs to the floors, but that the platform on which cattle are landed from the railway is in bad repair, and it was decided to take steps to endeavor to have these matters put right. The west end abattoir and adjacent market were reported in good order. The various officers of the abattoirs showed every desire to assist the society in preventing unnecessary cruelty. Great brutality was found to exist in the handling of animals by some employees of dealers bringing them to the market and unloading them there. It was observed that young children, armed with sticks, infest the grounds, and seem to take a delight in beating any animals they can get at, also poking up those in cars. It was strongly recommended by the sub-committee that an appeal be made to the leading butchers, and the general public, to provide a special fund to enable the society to keep one of their inspectors constantly on duty at the abattoirs and adjacent markets on market days; and also that an endeavor be made to have a fence placed round these places with the object of excluding children and others having no business on the premises.

Attention was called to the fact that great cruelty was practiced during the shipping of cattle at various river ports, and it was decided to send an inspector to investigate and also to endeavor to have local agents appointed at these places.

It was reported that the appeal taken by Phileas Pepin against a sentence of twenty days' imprisonment, and a fine of ten dollars, for pouring coal oil over a dog and setting it on fire, had been lost by him, and that he had been called upon to pay the costs of the appeal, amounting to eighty-five dollars, and was now serving his sentence in prison.

Mr. Ernest Piddington was elected a member of the executive committee.

The inspectors reported the following work done during the past month: Convictions, 10; warnings given, 29; special complaints investigated, 35; animals destroyed, 5.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

Mr. John Davis will preside at the weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club this evening. Several of the best nautical vocalists in port and some of the city's first-class amateur talent will contribute to the entertainment, and a pleasant evening is looked for. Street cars pass the doors of the club, and make connection for all parts of the city.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

A TENDER REFUSED BECAUSE NO CHEQUE ACCOMPANIED IT.

The meeting of the Harbor Commissioners held yesterday afternoon was made especially interesting by the awarding of the tenders for some of the latest harbor improvements. The contracts were given out for lumber, including planks, boards, timber, etc. The chief engineer reported that the W. H. Kelly Lumber Company had sent in a tender, but it was not accompanied by an accepted cheque, according to specifications, and was therefore considered informal. That company's tender was the lowest for all the material required, being $79,185.19, or $13,541.13 less than that of Messrs. Shearer & Brown, who were the next lowest tenderers at the sum of $92,726.32.

The president stated that the W. H. Kelly Lumber Company had not sent an accepted cheque because they had desired that the board should stop out of an amount due them on another contract the equivalent to the cheque required. Mr. Mackay said that he had warned them particularly that they must conform to the specifications by sending in a cheque, and after some discussion gave the ruling that as a matter of simple business this company could not get the contract.

Messrs. Allan wrote concerning the recent cave-in of their wharf, and submitted a claim for $223.54 from the shippers of the lumber, for which they held the commissioners responsible. On the other hand, Mr. Nelson, assistant harbor engineer, stated that four days prior to the cave-in he had written the Messrs. Allan to the effect that the lumber stored on that wharf which had fallen was unsafe, and should be removed. Discussion was deferred until further claims had been made.

A statement was submitted showing that the commissioners had power to borrow $200,000 from the government for harbor improvement works, and that at present interest was being paid the Bank of Montreal. It was referred to the finance committee.

Weekly Calendar.

Football Championship.

OTTAWA COLLEGE VS. MONTREAL,

M. A. A. A. GROUNDS, SATURDAY, 14th October.

Kick off at 2.45 p.m. sharp. Rain or Shine.

Reserved seats, 50 cts. For sale at Morton, Phillips & Co., 1755 Notre Dame St., and M. A. A. A. Office, 149 Mansfield St. General admission, St. Catherine St. entrance, 35 cts. Hallowell St. entrance, 25 cts.

L. S. WETHERSPOON, Hon. Secy, M.F.C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

VICTORIA ARMORY,
CATHCART STREET.
To-night and Every Night This Week
PROF. CARPENTER,
HYPNOTISM and MESMERISM
Explained and Illustrated.
Prices—15c, 25c, and 35c.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

ANNUAL MEETING
of the GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

The Annual Meeting of the Grande Ligne Missionary Society will be held in the French Baptist Church, (l'Oratoire), on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at half-past two o'clock p.m., when the Annual Report will be presented, and the Directors for the ensuing year elected. At ten o'clock a.m., there will be a conference meeting of the Missionaries, and a Platform Meeting at eight o'clock p.m. Friends of the cause, and the public generally are cordially invited to attend this public meeting.
THEODORE LAFLEUR, Secretary.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

THE ANNUAL THANKOFFERING MEETING OF THE

Presbyterian Woman's Missionary Soc'y will be held in the school room of Crescent Street Church, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 13th, at three o'clock.

The Rev. J. H. MacVICAR, of Dundas, Ont. Formerly a Missionary at Honan, China, will address the meeting.

Members of Auxiliaries, and all ladies interested in missions, cordially invited to attend. SARAH J. McMASTER, Rec. Sec

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.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

—THE—
Fall Ploughing Match
—OF THE—
COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
WEDNESDAY, 25th October, 1899,
ON THE FARM OF
Mr. JAMES FLETCHER, LONGUE POINTE.

The public are invited to witness the match.

ENTRIES must be made with the undersigned at his office not later than Friday, 20th October, 1899.

GEO. R. LIGHTHALL, Sec.-Treasurer.
New York Life Building.
11

CANADA AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The more a person thinks of the agitation for the rushing of a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal, the more senseless it appears.

If a Canadian contingent should be forwarded what would happen to it? Would it be sent to the front to gain glory for Canada? Not much. The men who will go to the front will be Britain's tried troops, those who have faced bullets in the hill affairs in India, chased the blacks in punitive expeditions in South Africa, or measured courage with the Fuzzy Wuzzy in the Soudan. The front will not be a place for amateurs. Canada's contingent would likely never see the Transvaal, and if it did, it would certainly only be assigned to protective duty of some kind. The chances are, however, it would be kept at Gibraltar or Malta, or the Cape to replace regular troops in garrison duty.

Then after the whole thing was over there would be the bill, and a pretty serious one it would be. The jingoes wouldn't be so enthusiastic then.

However, it must not be understood that the 'Journal' would propose to let the matter of cost stand in the way of a contingent being sent, should the necessity arise. On the contrary, the 'Journal' and all sensible but loyal people would be ready to sanction any amount of expense, were the Empire in any danger.

When Britain needs Canada's aid she will ask for it. Then will be the time for the country to speak in no uncertain tone; then the time to sweep aside any premier or any government that attempted to baulk the will of the people. But under present conditions, until he says or does something to allow the public to think him insincere in his professions of loyalty to the Empire, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, instead of being abused, should be given credit for having the stability and statesmanship to refuse to rush the country into what would be an uncalled for demonstration of jingoism pure and simple.—Ottawa 'Journal.'

N.M. 4 F.Q. 12	OCTOBER				F.M. 18 L.Q. 26	
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 20c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 25, $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.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1899.

A danger to which attention has repeatedly been called by the press has just been accentuated by a fatal result. The landing at Number One basin is practically unprotected, and no device or appliance is at hand for saving life. Apparently to keep people from walking into the basin, a timber some six or eight inches high was laid some time ago, which serves to trip them in. Some who have had this mishap have been saved, many have been drowned. Once in the water, there is nothing to cling to, and the chances are bad. The victim of last evening was thought by spectators to have thrown himself in, but had there even been a pole at hand he might possibly have been saved. It is time life-saving appliances were placed here and elsewhere. At night this place is as black as its record. There are two electric lamps not a great way off, but these are so placed that the shadows are rather intensified than relieved, so that the operation of the death trap is the more sure.

Another long foreseen revolution in methods of transportation seems now in a fair way of realization through the introduction of electric power into canal traction. As long ago as 1893 experiments were made with the trolley system by the Erie Traction Company, which went so far as to contract with the Niagara Falls Power Company for a large supply of electric power to propel boats on the Erie canal. The motors used then proved a failure. A new company has, however, now been organized under the old name, with new devices and patents and very large financial backing. Mr. Hoffman, the banker, being president. Mr. Frank Hawley vice-president. with Mr. John F. Carlisle, Senator Platt and other equally well-known men being on its directorate. The tractor is, it is said, built upon the principle of an automobile with three wheels, and is supplied with storage batteries sufficient to propel six canal boats of 240 tons each. It is claimed that it will be possible to move a loaded boat at an expense of two and a half cents a mile, as against twelve cents a mile by horses. This would be one-hundredth part of a cent per ton per mile, which is a long way below the lowest railway rate. This improvement, should it prove successful, and electric traction for canal boats may be regarded as certain to succeed sooner or later, would seem to apply to the advantage of canals like the Erie, which are capable of carrying only small barges, as against large canals like ours. The experiment will certainly be watched with interest, both by those who may be disadvantageously affected and by those who cherish canal schemes to which the improvement would favorably apply.

The London 'News' makes a statement most damaging to the militia authorities, both civil and military, with regard to the indiscriminate sale of liquor in the London military camp. It affirms that the sale was general, and open and visible to every one, and necessarily so to the major-general commanding who denied its existence. If what the London 'News' says—and we copy its statement in another column—is true, then were the slighting remarks of the Minister of Militia in parliament with regard to the representations of Mrs. Thornley on the subject unwarranted, reprehensible and cruel. He was certainly not warranted in accusing her before the nation of making unfounded or at least unproved statements if the proof was obvious to all men. If this statement be correct then are some militia camps carried on in a way that Canadian public opinion condemns and in a way which will make the better classes of our people abhor the service at least for their own boys. If the militia department wanted the ranks of the corps filled up with the drinking classes it would take the right course by adapting the management to their likings. If it wants the true and stalwart youth of the country to join them with the approval of their parents, and so with loyal hearts and a good conscience, they will consider the convictions of the people better than the London paper represents them to be doing. We carefully avoid responsibility for the published statement, which we copy. It is flatly at issue with the statements of the major-general. We only say that either the publishers of it or the militia authorities have done the public a very great disservice, and one for which they should be brought to book. We cannot but add that as positive statements are better believed than negative, the public will have to be convinced that these accusations are unfounded, if the department is not to lie, in many minds at least, under the reproach which has thus been laid upon it.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

The Imperial Government has, according to advices from Ottawa, offered to accept a Canadian contingent for the Transvaal. The Dominion Government has instituted inquiries as to what force Canada is in a position to furnish, which have resulted in something very like an enlistment for the service. In answer to the call for volunteers we have no doubt that many times the number needed will respond. There is any amount of warlike spirit among the people of Canada, who are true sons of British and Irish parents in that regard, being, if not a military nation, at least a fighting one when the necessity arises. It is probable that every province of the Dominion will be represented on the force, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that there will be a fair proportionate representation of all the races which go to make up this Canada of ours, but all will be one in their desire to serve the empire. It appears that the government has quietly been making preparation for some time for the despatch of a contingent, if called upon. The militia department is, according to one Ottawa authority, well forward already with some of the arrangements, and the orders for the uniforms of the troops have already been given. It appears that cavalry and infantry alone are called for, and the artillery, in which Canada is particularly strong, so far as discipline and skill goes, are, it appears, not needed. Perhaps, however, this is only an oversight. There is one part of the arrangements as published which we do not like, and that is the statement that the Imperial Government is to bear the whole cost of the contingent. Certainly, Canada, when she sends a contingent, should insist upon bearing not a part, but the whole of the expense. These are prosperous years for Canada, and it is a good time to begin to contribute to the cost of the maintenance of the empire. Canada should support her own contingent, no matter what it costs. We suppose the arrangement of the British Government supporting the Canadian contingent is based upon the precedent in the case of the East Indies, which furnishes troops, but does not pay for them after they leave India. But Canada is one of the nations of the empire, and in an altogether different position from India.

THE I. C. R. AND C. P. R.

Mr. Michael Dwyer, a Halifax Liberal, has been writing to the 'Chronicle' of that city in regard to the present position of railway affairs between the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Maritime Provinces. Since the 'Chronicle' some time ago published what was then regarded as an interview with Sir William Van Horne in regard to a proposition made by him to the Dominion Government to take over the Intercolonial Railway and establish a line of steamships across the Atlantic, in which he was represented as declaring that he never would die happy unless he accomplished it, there has been a discussion carried on in the newspapers in the capital of Nova Scotia as to the probability of the scheme ever being carried out. Mr. Dwyer seems to be of the opinion that it would be of benefit to both Halifax and St. John, as well as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to get together, as the saying is, in regard to this proposition. Mr. Dwyer points out that when the interview with Sir William Van Horne was first published the Canadian Pacific had not at that time built the short line across the State of Maine. Sir William was then anxious to secure an Atlantic terminal for the Canadian Pacific, and was sure that with the aid of a fast ocean line from England he could make the Intercolonial Railway pay handsomely. But the Dominion Government, hearing this from one of the greatest railway managers in the world, thought that the choice of making it pay was open to it also, and rejected Sir William Van Horne's great scheme. Sir William's idea, however, was to make the Intercolonial Railway a part of his great tourist line between Europe, America and Asia, engaging in hotel and other accessory schemes in a way in which its present owner, the government, could not. The government did, however, assist the Canadian Pacific Railway to build the short line across Maine, and gave it running privileges over the Intercolonial from St. John to Halifax. Now that the Intercolonial Railway is running independently of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the latter is no longer in any way connected with Nova Scotia, let alone Halifax, and the Canadian Pacific is not likely to receive from the government a grant to build an independent line into Halifax. Mr. Dwyer proposes that the Intercolonial Railway give the Canadian Pacific Railway a fair arrangement. To this end he suggests that a commission be appointed to define the ground for an agreement, but he believes that it will not be done unless the people of Halifax and the people of Nova Scotia stand out for their rights. It was the St. John people who were the first to make complaint to the Minister of Railways, who in acting as he believes in the interests of the people of Canada would seem to be acting rather against, than in favor of, his own province and city.

THE ULTIMATUM.

That the Transvaal should have issued an ultimatum against Great Britain strikes the world with amazement. In the first place, it was Great Britain, as the demanding power, upon which would under ordinary circumstances devolve the exceedingly unpleasant task of ending negotiations by sending her final demands. In this case the task was even more unpleasant than usual, for the Boers are a God-fearing, religious race, well meaning in their own way, which is none the less a crafty one, and are doubtless trying to preserve what they regard as righteous government by keeping all powers in the hands of the moral and pious section of the people. They are also a very small people, who have had a very heroic history, and as a republic they have the sympathies of the many democratic peoples of this age. There was in Great Britain, the colonies, and the United States a great deal of sympathy for the Boers because it was thought by many that Mr. Chamberlain had lent himself to the jingoes and the great capitalist mine-owners of the Transvaal, and was inclined to deal hardly with the Transvaal Government. The Duke of Devonshire has, however, declared that the cabinet was in agreement with Mr. Chamberlain, and there are many men in the cabinet who are anything but friendly to Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who has stood almost completely aside from all politics for a long time. It seems extraordinary that under these circumstances the Transvaal Government should have relieved the British Government of the odium of declaring war against a small nation, and one with which there was so much sympathy throughout Anglo-Saxondom, not to speak of on the Continent, where it is to be feared that jealousy of Great Britain and her colonial system and her great prosperity are the prevailing motive.

It was evident, however, that there was little else open to the Transvaal, if she really meant war. The British Government, urged thereto by all the nations and by quite a body of public opinion in the United Kingdom, was exercising a great deal of patience in negotiating with the Transvaal. For months and months, while the Transvaal was arming itself openly, the British Government kept the South African colonies without due defences, in the hope of giving no offence while negotiations were in progress. Even now, it is said, the British defending force along the Transvaal border is by no means excessive. Latterly, when the Transvaal became exigent, it has suited Great Britain's plan of campaign to protract negotiations somewhat until her forces in overwhelming numbers were present to back up her ultimatum, and thus prevent bloodshed by making resistance hopeless. The great mistake of the Boers was in hurrying their forces to the Natal frontier too soon. Once there with their inadequate commissariat and supply systems, it became a question whether they would be able to hold on without becoming disorganized and going to pieces.

This, in all probability, with the lack of discipline of the Boers, is the real reason for the forwarding of the ultimatum to Great Britain. It is not altogether unlikely either they fear a native rising unless they can prevent it by a success or two at the beginning of the war, which would also serve the Boer cause well throughout all South Africa among the burghers of the other colonies. In any case, the sympathies of the other nations will be to some extent dulled by the ultimatum of the Boers, though their courage and determination will be praised. The Boers also made the capital mistake of making their demands altogether absurd. Great Britain could claim to be protecting her colonies against the Boers, for the people of Natal had already left their frontier homes in many cases. Great Britain is big, of course, but she has exactly the same duty and right to defend her own territories that the smallest nations have. The Boers' ultimatum is of course one which they themselves never expected would be acceded to, as it demanded a complete surrender. It is necessarily fatal to peace, as showing a determination to plunge into war without further negotiation. The ultimatum looks on the surface like an unspeakable mistake, but if the Transvaal felt that war was coming it was her one hope to have it without delay. Probably that is why her ultimatum is so unreasonable.

MANY CASES REPORTED

MONTHLY MEETING OF SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The usual monthly meeting of directors of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children took place this morning in the offices of the society, 772 Lagauchetiere street, Mr. Samuel Finley in the chair.

Routine matters having been disposed of, it was unanimously decided that further consideration of the question of dealing with neglected children should be left over until the return to Montreal of Mr. Samuel Carsley, the president of the society.

The report of the secretary, Mr. G. Marshall, for the past month, showed that during that period 54 cases had been investigated and dealt with, which involved the welfare of 126 children. Eleven children and two women had been placed in homes. The cases included 24 of non-support and ill-treatment, 11 of assaults upon women, and the remainder of a miscellaneous character. As usual, intemperance was stated to be the principal cause of all these cases.

VILLE MARIE BANK CASE.

Prosecution Have Finished Their Evidence in the Inquiry.

THE CASE TO BE RESUMED ON THURSDAY—MR. HURTUBISE TESTIFIES.

There was not much evidence taken in the investigation into the Banque Ville Marie case yesterday, but the prosecution completed its case. Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., made his first appearance, associated with Mr. R. C. Smith, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Archer, as counsel for Mr. William Weir.

The cross-examination of Mr. A. L. Kent, by Mr. Smith continued.

Witness said that the books failed to show that the notes signed 'W. Weir in trust' represented accounts carried by Mr. Weir on behalf of the bank and not on his own private account. Mr. Weir carried a large number of different accounts at the bank. There were no entries in the minute or other books to indicate that Mr. Weir was authorized to sign 'in trust.' He had included in the account 'loans to directors' the amount of $24,000 loaned to Mr. Frank Weir, son of the president. Mr. William Weir had endorsed the note to get the money.

'And who got it, Mr. Wm. Weir, Mr. Frank Weir, or who?'

'Well, the books go to show that Mr. Frank Weir got it; but I have no personal knowledge of the fact that he got a cent.'

'At any rate there is no indication that Mr. Wm. Weir or any of the directors of the bank got any of it?'

'No.'

In answer to Mr. H. Brown, Q.C., counsel for Mr. F. W. Smith, the witness said Mr. Smith was not a director of the bank when the $10,000 rest fund was created. He was made a director in June, 1895. He had included eight notes owed by him under the head of 'loaned to directors' because he could not otherwise place them, and was not aware whether they represented stock purchased or not. He believed the amount should be reduced by $1,395, which sum had been used on behalf of the bank.

In answer to Mr. Hutchinson, for the prosecution, the witness said the figures he had given in his main examination regarding the circulation were correct. This sum was $494,375, and the amount given in the small diary had not changed his opinion, nor had any book or statement he had seen since giving his evidence.

Ex-Ald. A. L. Hurtubise was examined. He said he had never seen the note on file for $91,000, and neither had he given Mr. Weir permission to sign the note for the Hurtubise estate. He had transferred to the bank some property as security for his indebtedness. It was his habit to go to the bank and let them make out notes. He was aware after his failure the bank carried notes on his estate as security. For his property he had demanded as high as $1.48 a foot. After his insolvency he had no further business with the bank, and neither had he changed his instructions thereto.

The bank held the property, and had not realized on it, or rather, the property had been sold and bought in by the bank.

Mr. H. Frost, curator of the Hurtubise estate, was not aware that Mr. Weir had any authority to sign the note in question. Some of the estate had been sold. He knew the property was bought in by the bank, and it belonged to Mr. Hurtubise no longer. The plot of land sold to the city for $16,000 had not yet been paid for. There were several mortgages on it, among them one by the Banque Ville Marie.

The examination was adjourned until Thursday.

A HOSPITAL FOR THE 'POINT.'

A movement is reported to be on foot toward establishing a general hospital on a small scale at the 'Point,' with a view to taking care of the sick of that vicinity. The scheme, it is understood, is being backed by all of the allopathic physicians of that district.

[For the 'Witness.'

HEARTS VALIANT.

A fault in her flight, a cry in the dark, the crash of the rending shock,
And the pride of the sea is a thing of naught in the teeth of the iron rock.
While the sheeted wraith of the terror by night steals thro' the chill dark gloom,
And the cruel jaws of the hungry sea gnash with the sound of doom.

Three ways ye wot of, yea four there be, to front the arrow that flies
By noon-day or night to the breasts of all. Ye may read in the uncowed eyes
Of the fearless man who will die for men, and the man in the guise of a maid,
And the woman who smiles as she takes the hand of the child who is unafraid.

Ye that go down to the sea in ships and tempt the plumbless flood,
By gage of the mother who called you sons, born of the breed and blood,
These wonders ye see, but the marvel hides in the nameless coward thing,
Ye spurn with the flout of a leal man's scorn, and lash with the hot word's sting.

God send with our call that may come one day—in the storm, or the battle's red,
'Mid the lagging hours of the day's long stint, or the ease of a visioned bed,
To be up and on to the duty near, tho' winged lightnings fly—
High thought of the brave who sprang to do, nor recked they might chance to die.

SAMUEL MATHEWSON BAYLIS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

The Sound of War
Is Heard Afar—
The Shout of Battle
And Sabre's Rattle;
But the Real Struggle
Is on Washing Day at Home
Made Easy by
STRACHAN'S

GILT EDGE

See Your Grocer. SOAP.

We Lay These at Your Feet.



SHOES—In dressing the feet one should look for Fit, Durability and Style. Our Special Line of Men's Shoes comprise all these with all the goodness found only in those of extreme high prices. In our Fall Stock you will find the New Popular Lasts and Styles, made in every Leather of Note, Box Calf, Wax Calf, Vici Kid, etc.

We stand behind each pair with our guarantee of honest value.

Men's Wax Calf Lace Boots at $2.50 per pair.
Men's Box Calf Boots, black and colors, at $2.50 and $3 per pair.
Men's Vici Kid Boots at $3 per pair.
Men's Box Calf Boots, heavy soles, black and colors, at $3.50, $3.75 and $4.00 per pair.

All our Time is at your service. It pays to deal with us.

FRED. E. HODGSON, SHOEIST,
795 and 797 CRAIG ST.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY BLOCK.

LADIES' STRAP SLIPPERS 75c a pair.



200 pairs Dongola Kid Strap Slippers, hand-made; Dongola tip, medium toe; great value at 75c pair.

Hundreds of other bargains.

GEO. G. GALES & CO.,
137 St. Antoine st.,
Tel. Main 2080. West of Windsor St.

OBITUARY.

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—Mr. Jas. Clouston, 70 years of age, of Lower Fort Garry, died suddenly in his carriage while driving home from Winnipeg on Saturday night with J. McKay. Mr. McKay says he did not know Mr. Clouston was dead until they arrived home. An inquest will be held.

London, Oct. 10.—Lord Charles Stewart Reginald, second son of the Marquis of Londonderry, who had been ill from consumption for some time, is dead. He was born in 1879.

North Sydney, C.B., Oct. 10.—Mr. W. F. Snyder, for some years telegraph and cable manager for the Western Union in Cape Breton, and one of the best known telegraphers in the Maritime Provinces, died last night after a long illness. He was a native of Philadelphia, and was 57 years old.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 10.—Mr. Benjamin Evans, for thirty years usher of the Supreme Court, died at Jubilee Hospital today. He was superannuated a year ago.

London, Oct. 11.—Capt. James Burgess, one of London's first citizen soldiers, and for years an active factor in the military life of Western Ontario, died yesterday at the advanced age of 79. Capt. Burgess was born in England and came to London while a boy. In 1837 he enlisted to put down the rebellion and served with the colors for two years. He was captain of the first London troop of cavalry and commanded the escort for the Prince of Wales on his visit to this city.

AN ALLEGED LOTTERY.

PICTURES DID NOT FIGURE IN THE TRANSACTIONS.

The preliminary investigation into the charge against Jules Lelattre and Thomas Millette, of conducting a lottery, was begun yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Bond and Wilson appeared for the Citizens' League, which is prosecuting, and Messrs. Jodoin and Gouin defended the accused.

Detective Joe. Kellert, who has been gathering evidence for the prosecution, testified to having visited the headquarters of the Société des Ecoles Gratuites at No. 80 St. Lawrence street to get tickets cashed. He purchased the tickets from men who said they were agents of the society.

Mr. P. Holland, who said he was employed by Detective Kellert, produced a number of tickets and a list of winning numbers. He bought the tickets from professed agents in the St. Lawrence street office. He had seen tickets cashed without any reference to pictures or prizes of any kind.

Mr. Dow, also employed by Detective Kellert, corroborated the previous witnesses. The case was adjourned to Friday.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

CLOTHING EXCHANGE.

This practical charity, conducted by the ladies of the Ready Circle of the King's Daughters of the American Presbyterian Church, in the Mission building, 75 Inspector street, is now being re-organized for its winter work. Though local in name and attachment, the charity is broad in application, and any deserving Protestant may, on written recommendation of any clergyman, doctor or well-known citizen, have access to the privileges. Outgrown, set-aside, and partly worn clothing for adults and children is received by the mending committee, which meets on Thursdays at 3 p.m., and superintends the repairing by the women who are paid for their time in tickets redeemable in goods. These goods are then turned over to the marking committee, which meets on Fridays at 10 a.m., and are priced at a nominal sum, which may be paid in cash or work tickets. The selling committee meets every Wednesday from 10 to 12 a.m., and two Saturday evenings a month from 8 to 9 to attend to the distribution of articles at the prices fixed, from which they cannot deviate. The opening sale will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 10 a.m., in preparation for which donations of clothing of all kinds for outer and underwear, boots, stocking, etc., suitable for all ages and either sex are solicited. Carpets, curtains and small housefurnishings are also very useful and in demand. Parcels are collected on Tuesdays by special arrangement with Sharpe's express, and a message sent to Mrs. W. S. Patterson, director, 144 Drummond street, telephone up 688, will have grateful attention.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

Commencing To-morrow 'Columbia' and 'Shamrock' Will Meet Daily to a Finish.

FOOTBALL, ATHLETICS, BOWLING, CRICKET, GOLF, BASEBALL.

New York, Oct. 10.—Hard luck continues to pursue the big single stickers. On the three days last week when the yachts made attempts to sail, light, flukey winds left them stranded on the course when the time limit expired. To-day a fog bank prevented them from even leaving their mooring buoys inside the spit of land which forms Sandy Hook at the entrance to the lower bay. This was by far the most dismal fiasco of all.

Sir Thomas and Mr. Iselin had agreed at 9 o'clock not to sail unless the fog lifted and there was suitable breeze. So the big sloops dawdled idly at their moorings. The crews loafed about the decks. The prospect of a race was never at any time good enough to even justify them in removing the covers from the main sail.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the committee boat, which had gone outside to take a last look around, returned and reported no indications of a change in the weather, so the formal announcement was made that there will be no race to-day.

Some of the English visitors have engaged passage on the 'Oceanic,' that sails to-morrow, so they will miss witnessing a race.

Sir Thomas was in good humor, 'I thought you clever Yankees could do anything,' he shouted to some of his newspaper acquaintances, 'but you don't seem to be able to propitiate Old Boreas. When you come over on the other side next year to bring back the cup, I'll guarantee you at least two races a week, and more if you want them.'

Shortly after 1 o'clock, after consulting with Sir Thomas Lipton, it was decided to abide by the decision of yesterday not to sail a race to-morrow. The attempt, therefore, will be made on Thursday, and thereafter daily until the series is completed.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

Captain Samuel Samuels, America's most famous racing skipper, who commanded the schooner yacht 'Henrietta' in her ocean race with the 'Fleetwing' and the 'Vesta,' and who for years was the commander of America's champion clipper ship, the old 'Dreadnaught,' yesterday compared the 'Columbia' and the 'Shamrock.'

Captain Samuels witnessed the three trial races last week between the American and British racing yachts, and he studied the lines of both boats while they were in dry dock.

'In the 'Shamrock,' said Captain Samuels, 'the builders have adopted the shape of our wide centreboard boat, with a fixed centreboard, which is called a keel, to the bottom of which is added their deadweight. The 'Shamrock's' shape and the extreme depth of her ballast under her extremely light upper body account for her great stability. Divested of the extreme overhang forward and aft, you would have an approximate of our old schooner the 'Columbia.'

'If you consider our own yacht divested of her overhang fore and aft you would have nearly the dead rise of the schooner yacht 'Sappho,' to which would be added the extra deep-weighted keel. The two models are apparently alike. If the 'Columbia' showed the same stability, her lines being finer than those of the 'Shamrock,' in my opinion, the 'Columbia' would be the faster of the two boats. As far as I have watched their sailing in the light weather they have had there is little difference, if any, between the boats.

'I never saw boats better matched, considering that I believe the race will be in favor of the better-handled boat.'

'What do you think of the manner in which both boats were handled?' was asked.

'I consider both boats well-handled. From a seaman's point of view I should say that if Captain Barr had as free a hand in the management of his boat as Capt. Hogarth has in the handling of the 'Shamrock,' I would favor the former boat.'

'What in your opinion would be the result should the race be attempted in a heavy blow?' was asked.

'I do not think,' said Capt. Samuels, with emphasis, 'that either vessel would come back with a spar standing, if they came back at all, as neither could be classed as a seagoing vessel.'

ATHLETICS.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The scholars of St. Mary's College have set apart Oct. 17 for the annual field day, which will be held on the M. A. A. A. grounds.

Following is the programme:

1. One hundred yards' dash, open.
2. Throwing baseball, college.
3. One mile bicycle, college.
4. Throwing the ball (lacrosse), college.
5. One mile run.
6. Half mile, juniors.
7. Running high jump, college.
8. Quarter mile, bicycle.
9. 120 yards' hurdle race.
10. Half mile, bicycle, juniors.
11. Half mile run, open to the old students.
12. One mile, bicycle (tandem), juniors.
13. Shot put, 16 lbs., college.
14. Running broad jump.
15. One mile, bicycle (tandem).
16. 100 yards' dash, juniors.
17. Tug of war, boarders vs. externs.
18. 100 yards' dash, college.
19. Two miles, tandem, pursuit.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CHANGE OF DATE.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The football match which was scheduled to be played here on Oct. 21 between the Rough Riders and the Granites, of Hamilton, will take place on Thanksgiving Day instead. The Granites desired this change and the Rough Riders acceded.

BOWLING.

VICTORIA RIFLES.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Rifles Bowling Club will be held in the armory on Saturday, Oct. 14, at 8.30 p.m. All those interested in the above club are invited to attend.

CRICKET.

ENGLISHMEN WON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—The Gentlemen of Philadelphia made a miserable showing in the last play against Prince Ranjitsinhji's English cricketers. The game ended to-day, the visitors winning by 131 runs, and with an inning to spare. The Prince's bowlers seemed to have the local batsmen at their mercy. They were, however, aided by a soft wicket. The match was begun on Saturday last. The Englishmen scored 363 in their first inning, of which the Prince himself contributed 68, the top score, 74, being made by Stoddart. The Philadelphians tallied but 85 in their first inning. They followed on for their second innings, which was finished to-day for 147 runs, a grand total of 232. The full score of the match follows:

Gentlemen of England.

A. E. Maclaren, c Wood, b King	52
G. Brann, c Clark, b King	3
C. L. Townsend, c Clark, b O'Neill	27
K. S. Ranjitsinhji, c Bates, b Clark	68
A. F. Stoddart, c Goodman, b King	74
G. L. Jessop, c Brown, b O'Neill	8
G. M. J. Woods, c Scattergood, b Clark	38
B. J. T. Bosanquet, b Clark	35
C. B. Llewellyn, b Clark	0
C. I. Robson, c Graves, b Clark	16
W. P. Robertson, not out	8
Extras	34
Total	363

Gentlemen of Philadelphia—First Innings.

F. H. Bates, b Jessop	7
A. W. Jones, b Llewellyn	2
A. M. Wood, l.b.w., Llewellyn	28
R. D. Brown, run out	4
N. Z. Graves, b Llewellyn,	12
J. B. King, b Bosanquet	0
W. E. Goodman, jr., b Bosanquet	0
P. H. Clark, b Bosanquet	0
W. P. O'Neill, not out	1
J. H. Scattergood, st. Robson, b Llewellyn	4
S. G. Climenson, b Bosanquet	1
Extras	26
Total	85

Gentlemen of Philadelphia—Second Inning.

F. H. Bates, b Bosanquet	17
A. W. Jones, b Jessop	8
A. A. Woods, c Woods, b Jessop	10
R. D. Brown, b Bosanquet	13
L. Z. Graves, jr., run out	13
J. B. King, c and b Bosanquet	40
W. E. Goodman, c Jessop, b Bosanquet	0
P. H. Clark, c Jessop, b Llewellyn	18
W. P. O'Neill, not out	6
J. H. Scattergood, b Robson	0
S. C. Climenson, c Robson, b Llewellyn	0
Extras	22
Total	147

BASEBALL.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, Oct. 10.—A triple play by Davis, Gleason and Doyle enlivened an otherwise sleepy game to-day. The Brooklyns did not extend themselves, and allowed the New York men to win by a combination of hits and errors. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0 0 0 0 3 2 0—5	9	7
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2	5	3

Batteries—Seymour and Warner; McJames and Donovan.

At Baltimore—Darkness came down on the Baltimore and Washington teams today, after six innings had been played and the score a tie. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 2 1 2 0 0—5	9	2
Washington	0 3 0 1 0 1—5	5	3

Batteries—Smith and Crisham; Weyhing, and Kittredge.

At Philadelphia—The Phillies were unable to hit Lewis consecutively to-day, while Boston found Donahue when hits meant runs. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8	5
Boston	2 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—6	7	4

Batteries—Donahue and McFarland; and Lewis, and Sullivan.

GOLF.

THE LOCAL LADIES WON.

The lady golfers of Quebec were beaten by the lady golfers of Montreal yesterday morning on the Dixie links.

The scores were

Montreal.		Quebec.	
Miss Green	1	Miss H. Sewell	0
Miss Young	3	Miss J. Scott	9
Miss Linton	0	Miss M. Scott.	5
Miss Towne	0	Miss Thompson	0
Miss Bond	4	Miss Meredith	0
Mrs. Brown	7	Mrs. Meredith	0
Miss Taylor	0	Miss M. Sewell	0
Miss Ewan	0	Miss Turner	3
Mrs. Macpherson	0	Miss A. Smith	0
Miss Sharpe	1	Miss Fleming	4
		Miss Casault	0
	22		17

SKATING.

A SUCCESSFUL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Montagnard Association took place last night in one of the rooms of the skating rink. Mr. H. A. Robert presided. The season has been most successful with this young organization, as the treasurer's report shows.

A new board of directors has been elected for the ensuing year, consisting of Messrs. J. O. Labrecque, R. Lacroix, E. J. Boucher, T. Dubreuil, H. A. Robert, J. Belanger and C. A. Wilson. The four latter were re-elected.

The Montagnards are to be congratulated on the showing made in the past, and on the officers who will have the management of affairs for the coming year.

LACROSSE.

IT WAS A MISTAKE.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—J. P. Dunne, of the Capitals, is somewhat sorry that he placed the proposition for the Shamrocks and the Cornwalls to play off the first game in the three-cornered tie for the lacrosse championship here next Saturday. He entirely overlooked the fact that the Ottawas and Argonauts are to play here on that date. He had no desire to run up against the football men, and yesterday the two teams were apprised of the fact that there is a football match here.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of new inventions recently patented by Canadian inventors, through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, New York Life Building, Montreal:—63,819, J. F. Grimott, Boissevain, Man., self rocking cradle; 63,870, J. B. Hill, Winchester, Ont., Cutting bar for mowing machines; 63,922, J. H. Underwood, Calhoun, N.B., bag holders; 63,926, A. Grenier, Vancouver, B.C., weeder and cultivator; 63,931, Daniel Sullivan, Dominion City, Man., drain ditching plough; 63,934, A. Urquhart, Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., snap for harness; 63,942, Thomas Fortier, Waterloo, Que., attachment for ploughs; 63,971, Delphis Denis, St. Benoit, Que., a potato digger; 63,980, David Holford, Birtle, Man., device for supporting horses' heads; 63,984, N. L. Gobeille, St. Hyacintne, Que., attachment for ploughs.

C. M. B. A. OF CANADA.

A meeting of the Grand Deputies of the C.M.B.A. of Canada was held on Monday evening to perfect arrangements for a religious demonstration to be held on Sunday, Oct. 22. The demonstration will be held in the Church of St. Louis de France, of which the Rev. Father Larocque is the pastor. The rev. father was the first spiritual adviser of Branch 26, the parent branch of the Province of Quebec. There will be a procession to the church, headed by bands of music. Grand Deputy Spedding was elected marshal-in-chief with Deputy Poitvin as assistant. The Grand President of the Association, the Hon. M. F. Hackett, will take part in the procession and at the church. A general meeting of the presidents of branches will be held at the hall of branch 26 next Monday evening to complete arrangements.

BOY MISSING.

George Pouliot, a 12-year old boy, has been reported to the police as missing from his home at No. 553 Sanguinet street, since Friday last.

THE OLD ISSUE.

All we have of freedom—all we use or know—
This our fathers bought for us, long and long ago.

Ancient Right unnoticed as the breath we draw—
Leave to live by no man's leave, underneath the Law.

Lance and torch and tumult, steel and grey-goose wing
Wrenched it, inch and ell and all, slowly from the King.

Tell our fathers 'stablished, after bloody years,
How our King is one with us, first among his peers.

So they bought us freedom,—not at little cost—
Wherefore must we watch the King, lest our gain be lost.

Over all things certain, this is sure indeed;
Suffer not the old King—for we know the breed!

Give no ear to bondsmen bidding us endure;
Whining 'He is weak and far:' crying 'Time shall cure.'

(Time himself is witness, till the battle joins
Deeper strikes the rottenness in the people's loins.)

Give no heed to bondsmen masking war with peace.
Suffer not the old King here or overseas!

They that beg us barter,—wait his yielding mood—
Pledge the years we hold in trust—pawn our brother's blood,

Howso' great their clamor, whatso'er their claim,
Suffer not the old King under any name!

Here is naught unproven—here is naught to learn.
It is written what shall fall, if the King return.

He shall mark our goings, question whence we came,
Set his guards about us, all in Freedom's name.

He shall take his tribute, toll of all our ware.
He shall change our gold for arms—arms we may not bear.

He shall break his Judges if they cross his word:
He shall rule above the Law calling on the Lord.

He shall heed our whispers, for the night shall bring,
Watchers 'neath our window lest we mock the King—

Hate and all division; hosts of hurrying spies;
Money poured in secret, carrion breeding flies;

Strangers of his council, hirelings of his pay,
These shall deal our Justice: sell—deny—delay.

We shall drink dishonor, we shall eat abuse
For the Land we look to—for the Tongue we use.

We shall take our station, dirt beneath his feet,
While his hired captains jeer us in the street.

Cruel in the shadow, crafty in the sun,
Far beyond his borders shall his teaching run.

Sloven, sullen, savage, secret, uncontrolled—
Laying on a new land evil of the old;

Long-forgotten bondage, dwarfing heart and brain—
All our fathers died to loose he shall bind again.

Here is naught at venture, random nor untrue—
Swings the wheel full-circle, brims the cup anew.

Here is naught unproven, here is nothing hid:
Step for step and word for word—so the old Kings did!

Step by step and word by word: who is ruled may read.
Suffer not the old Kings—for we know the breed—

All the right they promise—all the wrong they bring.
Stewards of the Judgment, suffer not this King.

—Rudyard Kipling in London 'Times.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Skin-Tortured Babies
CRY FOR CUTICURA.

Instant relief and sleep, in a hot bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA Ointment. A blessing to skin tortured infants and worn-out, worried parents

Sold everywhere. SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Props., Boston. Send for "Skin, Scalp, Baby, Blood and Skin Diseases."

BICYCLE INSURANCE.

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

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla. In older people, the aftermath of irregular living shows itself in bilious conditions, a heavy head, a foul mouth, a general bad feeling.

It is the blood, the impure blood, friends, which is the real cause. Purify that with Hood's Sarsaparilla and happiness will reign in your family.

Pimples—"My face was covered with pimples and blackheads but after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time, I was entirely cured, and my skin left smooth and clear. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla very highly." MAY RYAN, North St., Chatham, Ont.

Blood Purifier—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it beneficial for myself and baby. It purifies the blood and strengthens the system." MRS. HENRY WALL, Clinton, Ont.

Health Builder—"My father had been in poor health for several years. Last spring he took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did him lots of good, relieving his cough and building up his system generally." EVA C. BENSON, Seal Cove, 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.

Lassitude and Debility
Quickly Succumb to the
CALEDONIA
DUNCAN WATER
The Incomparable Aperient and Kidney Water.

GURD & CO., Sole Agents and Bottlers, MONTREAL.

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.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON,
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS
110 St. James-st cor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER.
107 St. James st. and 845 Prince Arthur st.

Auction Sales.

Fraser Brothers.

Highly Important Sale of
40—CHOICE—40
BUILDING LOTS
Queen's Park, Verdun.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by order of MR. EDWARD MAY, without reserve, on the property, corner Wellington St., Rielle, and Gordon Avenues, on

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 14th Oct.
At Half past 2 o'clock.

Street railway cars pass the property. There is also water drains and light.

Purchasers at Mr. May's previous sale, who bought to resell, have nearly doubled their money, while many have built snug and attractive houses in this conveniently situated, healthy and delightful suburb.

TERMS—¼ Cash, balance to suit at 6 percent.

FRASER BROS, Auctioneers.

NEW SHORT LINE.

EXPECTED IT WILL SAVE FORTY-EIGHT HOURS IN THE TRANSMISSION OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

New York, Oct. 10.—The 'Tribune' today says:—'Plans are being perfected for the construction of a short railway in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, the completion of which, it is said, will make possible the saving of forty-eight hours in the time required for bringing mail from Europe to this port. The line is to be built by the Cape Breton Railway Extension Company, Limited), which was incorporated under a special act of the Nova Scotia Legislature, passed on March 30, 1899, and was organized for business on Sept. 1. Those of the corporation who are resident in the United States, are Messrs. John Crump, of this city; Charles Cornfield, of Philadelphia; Joseph Shute, of Atlantic City, N.J.; and Lorenzo Shute, and Herbert Dix, of Stanwick, N.J.

'It is understood that the interests behind the enterprise are the Vanderbilts, Dr. Seward Webb being mentioned as its principal promoter, and it is said that one of the Vanderbilt private cars only a day of two ago carried a party from this city to Nova Scotia, on business connected with the building of the new road.

'Louisburg, on the east coast of Cape Breton Island, 2,240 nautical miles from Liverpool, has an excellent harbor, never ice-bound, with a pier having depth enough alongside for admitting the largest vessels at low water. It is proposed by the company just organized to build a railway from this port, which may be made the western terminus of a line of fast mail-carrying British steamships, to Hawkesbury, on the Straits of Canso, a distance of eighty-six miles.

'From Hawkesbury existing railways would carry the international mails to all parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, the lines on this side of the border by which the mails would reach New York city being controlled by or in close relations with the Vanderbilt roads. The new road is to be constructed and operated in two sections, the railway section and the bridge or ferry section over the Straits of Canso. The company has a capital of $1,000,000, and is authorized to bond its line to the extent of $15,000 a mile.'

THE SOUDAN.

GEN. KITCHENER TO LEAD SIX THOUSAND MEN AGAINST THE KHALIFA.

London, Oct. 11.—The Cairo correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says that Gen. Lord Kitchener will lead an expedition of 6,000 men against the Khalifa. No English troops, the correspondent says, will be employed.

THE SUPREME COURT.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN THE MONTREAL BANK CASE.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The Supreme Court reassembled to-day, Mr. Justice Taschereau presiding. The hearing was continued in the case of the Bank of Montreal vs. Demers and on conclusion of the arguments, judgment was reserved.

The next case heard was the appeal in the Queen vs. Grenier. The widow of an employee who was killed at King's Siding, on the Intercolonial Railway, brought the action for negligence of deceased's fellow-workmen, and secured a judgment in the Exchequer Court for $3,250, of which $1,750 was allowed for herself and the rest for her three children. The special questions on the appeal are: 1, Whether a petition of right can lie in cases of tort; 2, whether in such a case the personal representatives can sue for damages; 3, whether the provisions of the Civil Code (Lord Campbell's act), apply to the Crown; 4, whether the Crown is relieved by the contract against liability made with the Intercolonial Railway Employees' Relief and Assurance Association in which deceased held a policy on his life. Under this latter head the question to be decided is how far the Crown had contracted itself out of liability by contributing six thousand dollars a year to the insurance fund. The widow has filed a cross appeal for increased damages. Judgment was reserved.

This morning the appeal in the case of the town of Richmond vs. Lafontaine was taken up. The corporation brought action to cancel a contract with defendants for the construction of a system of waterworks, and for damages on account of failure by the contractors to complete the works within the time stipulated, and breach of contract. The trial court at Sherbrooke decided in favor of the town, but the Court of Review at Montreal reversed this judgment and dismissed the action with costs. The appeal is from a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench affirming the judgment of the Court of Review. H. B. Brown, Q.C., and Lawrence, for the appellant. Panneton, Q.C., and Belcourt, Q.C., for respondents.

PERSONAL.

Mr. R. B. Andrew, manager of the Morris Piano Company, is in town visiting the local agent, Mr. W. H. Leach. Mr. Andrew is on his way to Ottawa to complete arrangements with the Canadian Government to exhibit the firm's instruments at the Paris exhibition next year. The exhibit has been prepared for some time past and will be shipped from Montreal about Nov. 8.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

London, Oct. 11.—Sir Louis Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will confer again to-morrow regarding the Alaskan question with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Sir Louis today informed the Associated Press that the temporary line upon which it is expected an agreement will be reached will be merely a tentative measure, for the purpose of preventing local friction, while the negotiations on the main question are in progress. He will sail for home in about a fortnight.

ROSEBERY SPEAKS.

BREAKS SILENCE ON THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

London, Oct. 11.—Lord Rosebery, the former Premier, and Liberal leader, has finally declared his position relative to the South African question. In a letter, under to-day's date, he says:—'I have maintained silence, because I am loath to re-enter politics. To-day, however, I can speak without touching politics, for a situation has been created which is beyond party politics. I think there is much in the last three years of our relations with the Government of the Transvaal to criticise, if not to condemn; but that is all over for the present. It is needless to discuss how we could best have attained our simple and reasonable object of rescuing our fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal, from intolerable conditions of subjection and injustice, and of securing equal rights for the white races in South Africa; for an ultimatum has been addressed to Great Britain by the South African Republic, which is itself a declaration of war.

'In the face of this attack upon the nation, the people will undoubtedly close their ranks and relegate party controversies to a more convenient season.

'There is one more word to be said. Without attempting to judge the policy which concluded a peace after the reverse at Majuba Hill, I am bound to state my profound conviction that there is no conceivable government in this country which could repeat it.'

THE HON MR. MILLS AT CALGARY.

Calgary, N.W.T., Oct. 11.—The Calgary Bar entertained the Minister of Justice, the Hon. David Mills, to a banquet on Monday evening. In response to the toast of his health the honorable gentleman made an eloquent speech, tracing the growth of our parliamentary system. He showed that the tendency of the system was towards local control. This was to be seen not only in the powers granted by the Imperial government to the colonial legislatures, not only in respect of the power to make laws, but also in the matter of framing treaties, instancing the Washington treaty and the late joint high commission. He paid a high tribute to the British system of life appointment of judges and sheriffs and contrasted it with the system in vogue in the United States. He also pointed to the steady influence in the formation of parties in the provincial governments. For example the government in the Territories where party lines have not yet been drawn might sometime be overturned by an irresponsible leader. This could not be where the opposition leader had he support of his party at his back. The Minister concluded with a passing allusion to the international boundary dispute. In matters of this kind, he declared the policy of Canada was not to claim everything in sight but what was hers to hold.

MINISTER OF MILITIA.

DR. BORDEN DECLARES THAT THERE IS NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

The Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, was in the city this morning, and left by the Canada Atlantic train for the capital. Before leaving he expressed surprise and amusement at the circumstantial information given as to the stir reported to exist in the militia department at Ottawa over the proposed despatch of Canadian troops to South Africa. The minister declared that there had been nothing new in the position so far as the militia was concerned for some days. Weeks ago the Imperial Government was thoroughly informed of the Canadian Government's readiness to do anything that could reasonably be required, and without even waiting for the Imperial Government to say whether Canadian troops would be likely to be required or not, arrangements were made for equipping a contingent. Orders for uniforms, etc., were let, with the understanding that if not required for a Transvaal contingent they would be used for next year's usual issues.

MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

Annual Gathering of the Diocesan Theological Association

DIFFICULTIES OF MISSION WORK ARISING OUT OF THE DIVISIONS OF CHRISTIANITY.

The eleventh annual conference of the Montreal Diocesan Theological Association opened at the college, University street, at ten a.m., to-day, when holy communion was celebrated in the college chapel. An address was delivered by the Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A.

Later an address was delivered by the president, the Rev. James A. Elliott, B. A., who referred to the arrival of the present principal, and accorded him a very hearty welcome. They were also glad to have the Rev. Prof. Steen back again. The conference, Mr. Elliott said, was to be open to give full expression to all views. They were to be sympathetic and charitable. Reference was made to the power of the college alumni as a body in the diocese and synod, and the hope was expressed that its members would prove themselves worthy of advancement. With cordial expression of good feeling, the programme of the conference was then taken up.

Mr. H. S. Boyle, B.A., read a paper on 'Difficulties of mission work arising out of the divisions of Christendom.' There were three elements of success in mission work, so far as human agency was concerned, the intrinsic work (in other lands) of the religion which was being propagated, the ability and zeal of those laboring in the cause, and the methods they employed, and also the support and encouragement received from those who sent them to the work. Without dwelling upon the everpresent and absolutely necessary guidance of God's Holy Spirit, they should see in the case of Christian missions, that the divisions existing in Christendom had no small influence on the conditions named of successful missionary work. The divisions nearly all referred to the two great constituents of their religion: inward faith and belief, and outward form and method. Therefore, touching as they did the vital principles of missionary life and progress, they would seem, theoretically, to have a direct influence the 'face value,' so to speak, of their Christianity in other lands, and on their personal missionary work abroad and at home.

Christianity contained the essentials of a truly missionary religion, being unquestionably a universal faith (in its fundamentals). But there were divisions among Christians arising out of questions of perhaps secondary imporrtance which tended to destroy the apparent university of the Christian religion. Converts intelligent enough to notice the respective differences between their Christian teachers were not wise enough to note their absolute agreement on the great necessary truth. To them the secondary things appealed, simply from the fact that contrast brought them into undue prominence. On fundamental truths the missionaries, it might be, agreed and were silent, and they would, perhaps unconsciously, allow the greater truths to lie partially hidden in the effort to bring into clearer light the peculiar doctrines they upheld, or, for instance, they would launch their converts at once into the doctrine of the Trinity, instead of dwelling on the simple gospel story. Thus the beauty of Christ's life, the example of him who was the only reallly Catholic man, and the grandeur of his teaching, its bearing on every relationship of life, was very largely lost in the endeavor to establish, not that universal religion rightly called Christianity, but rather some respective portion of it, for which its adherents claimed all the universality of the religion of Christ. Well might the heathen ask, as indeed they did, 'Is Christ divided?'

Missionary enterprise imbued with such spirit was doomed to partial failure at least. The words of Christ's command to 'make disciples of all nations' inferred the universal character of his teaching, and the attempt to propogate a divided Christianity could not be following the spirit of his words. Nor could it appeal to heathen minds as a religion of great superiority, coming to them not with the force of a great truth on which all men agreed, but with the weakness of divided opinion within itself, and ocntradicting in fact its great central teaching of unity and godly love. Was it thus men were following the thought of uor Saviour's own prayer: 'That they may all be one; as thou Father art in me, and I in thee; that they also may be one in us,' and in the same breath: 'That the world may believe that thou hast sent m'? as though he said, 'a divided church will prevent the conversion of the world—will prove a stumbling block to the world, and cast doubt upon my mission to mankind; may my people therefore be one, that the world may be constrained by the traits of love and affetcion it shall behold in them, to believe that thou hast sent me.'

Remedies were suggested, and a general discussion followed on the paper. The conference then adjourned until 2.30 p. m. Its sessions will continue until tomorrow evening, closing with the graduates' reunion and annual business meeting.

Those present this morning were the Rev. Principal Hackett, B.D., D.C.L., honorary president; the Rev James A. Elliott, president; and the Revs. Rural Dean Saunders, W. A. Fyles, S. H. Mallinson, F. H. Graham, T. E. Cunningham, N. P. Yates, F. A. Pratt, Alex. Elliott, W. Craig, J. I. Strong, W. P. R. Lewis, G. Abbott-Smith, Beatty, Sanders, Seth Mills, Loiselle, Borne, Wilson, Wright, Dr. Ker, Dr. Kitson and the Ven. Archdeacon Mills.

NO INVESTIGATION.

AN INJUNCTION SERVED UPON THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

This afternoon at 1.30 a petition was presented before Judge Langelier in chambers in the name of Francois Martin asking the issue of a writ of injunction to prevent the Police Committee from holding the investigation fixed for this afternoon. The grounds of the petition are that the committee has no power to decide such an investigation, the council alone being able to do so by a formal resolution, and the resolution of the council, by virtue of which the proposed investigation is to be held, was not one ordering an investigation, but simply a resolution authorizing the illegal act of the Police Committee. The petition further alleges that, besides, no specific charges are made in the resolution referred to, and as such it is null and void.

The judge granted the petition, and a bailiff was at once despatched to serve the order upon the Police Committee. This injunction will no doubt be contested, and argument will be heard later on.

The members of the Police Committee were in their places and had just started to take up the question of the investigation when the writs were served on the members greatly to their surprise.

The subject was at once dropped, and the committee proceeded to discuss matters of routine business.

DRINK'S DOINGS.

A woman residing on Shaw street has complained to the Police Magistrate that her husband while under the influence of drink threatened to kill her, and actually threw a large knife at her with such force that while it barely missed her head it stuck fast in the door on the other side, when she made her escape. There are five children in the family, all of whom are said to be in danger of being killed at any time. The poor woman did not want her husband arrested but only warned.

Mr. Marshall this morning related the sad case of a mother of eight children who is sick and suffering from extreme poverty. He has succeeded in having two of the children admitted to the industrial school and has applied to the parish priest for assistance for the rest. He complains that it is very hard to get assistance for such cases, though often quite deserving.

DELEGATE'S MOVEMENTS.

TO-DAY WAS DEVOTED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

After leaving St. Mary's College yesterday afternoon, Mgr. Falconio, paid a visit to the Seminary on Notre Dame street, and afterwards took a drive through the principal streets of the city.

This morning, His Excellency presided at the solemn service held in the Cathedral in connection with the formal opening of the session of Laval university.

The professors and students of all the faculties were present in full robes. The delegate himself officiated, being assisted by the Rev. Abbes A. Dugas and George Gauthier. Bishops Emard, Larocque and Decelles were also present. At the close of the ceremony, Mgr. Racicot read the solemn profession of faith in the name of the whole university.

This evening the academical service of the university, in the promotion hall, will also be presided over by Mgr. Falconio.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The International Commercial Congress, to be held in connection with the National Exhibition of American manufacturers, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, will open to-morrow in the buildings situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, adjoining the University of Pennsylvania in the city of Philadelphia.

Representatives of forty nations will take part in the proceedings.

The Montreal Board of Trade, as already announced in the 'Witness,' will be represented by Mr. Henry Miles, vice-president, and the Hon. J. K. Ward, councillor. The proceedings are to be in English. The national delegates are to be the nation's guests, and the representatives of commercial bodies, the guests of the city of Philadelphia.

NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

A new Conservative Club, termed the St. James Ward, No. 1, Conservative Association, was opened last night at 1492 St. Catherine street. Ex-Ald. L. G. A. Cresse, Q.C., occupied the chair.

The following officers were elected: — Azarie Lamarche, president; Napoleon Royal, first vice-president; J. B. Galarneau, second vice-president; Jos. Jubinville, secretary; J. O. Fournier, advocate, treasurer; George T. Pratte, Phileas Auge, Jos. Courville, Joseph Venne, Jos. Paquette and Louis Aubertin, councillors.

Addresses were then delivered by the Hon. L. O. Taillon, and Messrs. Milton Macdonald and J. U. Emard.

WRECKAGE REPORTED.

The officers of the Allan line SS. Californian,' which arrived in port yesterday, brought the news that large quantities of wreckage were noticed in the gulf below Belle Isle where the SS. 'Scotsman' was wrecked. Amongst the floating matter was noted the interior of cabin fittings, and it was the opinion of the agents of the Dominion line that the 'Scotsman' had been broken up. Gales were reported also from the gulf, all of which goes to strengthen the belief that the stranded steamer has gone to pieces.

RAIDED BY POLICE.

The police raided an alleged disorderly house on Vitre street last night kept by a woman who gave the name of Mamie Hamilton. Six men were found in the house and were arrested as frequenters. Four of them were fined $10 and two $15 or one month each. The case against the keeper and six girls as inmates, was enlarged to Wednesday next, and the accused admitted to bail.

LOCAL STOCKS.

WITNESS OFFICE, October 11, 1899.

AFTERNOON SALES.

C.P.R.—50 at 92.
M.S.R.—10 at 311½, 90 at 312.
Royal Electric, new stock—2 at 160.
Toronto Railway—25 at 111½, 1000 at 111¼
Richelieu and Ontario—50 at 112.
Dom. Cotton—25 at 100.
Mont. Gas xd—50 at 190¾.
Montreal and London xd—400 at 50.
Payne xd—500 at 120.
Merchants Cotton, new—45 at 137¾.
Bell Tel. bonds—$15,000 at 115.
(Correction)—150 Gas in this morning's report at 190, should have been at 190½ instead.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Broker 1734 Notre Dame St.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100	Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Can. Pacific...	92¼	92	Com. Cable	183	180
Duluth Com..	5	....	Richelieu....	112	111¾
Do. Pfd....	15	....			
STREET RAILWAYS					
Montreal St.	313	309	Toronto St.	111½	111¼
Mont'l. New	....	....	Twin Cy.Tr.	62	61
Halifax Elec	103	99	" pfd.*	139	134
Ottawa Elec.	....	....	St. John Ry	....	....
MISCELLANEOUS					
Montl. Gas.	*190¾	190¾	Halifax H&L	27	19
Royal Elec.*	163	162¼	Bell Teleph*.	195	190
do new stock	163	....	Dom. Coal..	....	....
Mntl. Telegr.*	175	172	" pfd..	118	116
Windsor Htl.	....	....			
COTTONS.					
Montl. Cot ..	150	143	Merchants ..	....	....
Can. Col. Cot.*	75	....	Dominion ...	100	99½
MINES.					
War Eagle.*	$3.06	$3.00	Mont. Lond.*	0.55	50
Payne Min.*	$1.21¾	$1.20	Repub. Con*	$1.20	$1.18¾
BANKS					
Montreal...	....	....	E.Townships	....	155
Ontario....	....	....	Quebec.	....	128¼
Molsons	....	....	Union....	....	....
Toronto	....	....	Commerce..	151	....
Jcq. Cartier.	....	....	Dominion*..	....	....
Merchants..	....	....	Villa Marie	....	....
Mrch of Hlfx	....	....	National....	....	....
Nova Scotia	220	....	Hochelaga..	....	....
Imperial....	....	....	Brit. N. Am.	....	....
BONDS					
Hlfx. Ht&Lt.	85	....	Com. Cable	....	....
Hlfx. Tram.	....	....	" " Rgd.	....	....
Land Grant	....	....	Col. Cotton.	....	101
N.W.Land pfd.	....	....	Bell Tel....	....	....
" " Com.	....	....	Dom. Coal..	....	....
Halifax Ry.	107	....	R&O N Co..	....	....
W.L'n Trust	....	....	L. & Mor. Co.	....	....
Royal Elec.			D'mdGl'sCo	150	....
new stock...	....	....			

*x.d.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. B. Mosker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Atchison pfrd	63⅛	62¾
Atchison	....	....
Baltimore and Ohio pfrd	....	....
Can. Pacific	....	....
Can. Southern	....	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	130½	130⅞
Clev. C. C. & St. Louis	....	....
Com. Cable	....	....
Del. & Hud	....	....
Del. Lack. and West	....	....
N.Y. Gas	....	....
Federal Steel	55⅛	54¾
Ill. Central	....	....
Louis & Naan	81⅞	81⅛
Lake Shore	....	....
Manhattan Consolidated	108	107⅞
Missouri Pacific	44¾	44⅛
North American	....	....
Nor. Pacific	54⅞	53⅞
Nor. Pac pfd	74⅞	74⅛
New Jersey Central	120	120
Nor. West	....	....
N.Y. Central	135	135
Omaha, Common	....	....
Pacific Mail	40⅛	40⅛
Reading, Philadelphia	....	....
Richmond Terminal	....	....
United States Leather	77¾	77⅛
Rock Island, Chicago and Pacific	113¾	112⅝
St. Paul	....	....
St. Paul, Minn & Man	124⅞	124⅝
Central Pacific	....	....
Union Pacific	43⅝	43⅜
" pfd	76¼	76
Wabash Com	....	....
Wabash pfd	....	....
Western Union Tel	143⅛	142⅞
Sugar	....	....
Lead	....	....
Gas, Chicago	110	109⅝
Gen. Electric	119	120
T. B. R. T.	88⅛	87⅝
Rubber	48	48⅛
Rubber pfd	....	....
Met. Traction	197	196⅛
Tenn. Coal and I.	....	117 115⅛

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

	Yesterday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Dec.	72⅛	72¾	73	72¼	73
May	75¼	75⅞	76⅛	75¼	76
Corn—					
Oct.	31½	31½	31¾	31½	31¾
Dec.	30⅝	30¾	31¾	30⅝	31⅝
Oats—					
Oct.	22¼	....	....	....	22¾
Dec.	22⅞	23	23¼	22⅞	23¼
Pork—					
Oct.	8.17	....	....	....	8.15
Dec.	8.27	8.27	8.17	8.20	8.25
Lard—					
Oct,	5.37	....	....	....	5.35
Dec.	5.42	5.42	5.45	5.37	5.37
Short Ribs—					
Oct.	5.07	5.05	5.07	5.00	5.00
Dec.	4.97	....	....	....	4.95

CHICKENS FOR BRITAIN.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—This season's first shipment of fattened chickens for the British markets has just been forwarded from the government illustration station at Bondsville, Que. The superintendent in charge of the station there, writes as follows:—'The fowls made a very good gain, and were healthy during the whole time, not having one sick, and not losing one out of the whole lot.' They were sent in cold storage by the SS. 'Vancouver' from Montreal to Liverpool.'

WILLS FILED IN COURT.

The will of the late Mr. Maurice Fry, journalist has been filed in the Tutelle office. The testators makes his wife his universal legatee.

Louis Plamondon, whose will has also been filed, equally makes his wife his sole legatee.

The will of the late Miss Agnes E. Street of Westmount, also filed for probate, divides the belongings of the testatrix between her father, mother, brother and sisters.

DATE CHANGED.

A number of cases having previously been fixed for hearing in the Superior Court for Oct. 19, and that day having since been proclaimed as Thanksgiving Day, those cases will be fixed for hearing on the first day of the next term.

A DRUGGIST ASSIGNS.

James, alias John D. Webb, druggist, has assigned at the demand of H. H. Lyman, with liabilities of about $14,000.

ANOTHER EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.

The Grand Trunk, Central Vermont and Delaware and Hudson Railway companies have decided to run a cheap excursion to New York and return for $10.50. Tickets will be good to leave Montreal on Oct. 17, and good to return leaving New York on Oct. 27. This will give Montrealers another opportunity of visiting the great Metropolis at less than single fare.

INTERESTING CASE.

TROUBLES OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

In the case of the quo warranto taken to unseat Councillor Grosboillot, of Delorimier, on the ground that he is not a naturalized British subject, the case had been fixed for hearing this morning, but a motion was made to have it deferred, pending the results of the demand now being made by Mr. Grosbolllot for letters of naturalization.

Th Hon. Mr. Leblanc, who made the motion, quoted the case of ex-Mayor Beaugrand, who, at the time or his election, had not yet his letters of naturalization as a British subject, but obtained them subsequently. Mr. Beaugrand, it will be remembered, had become an American subject during his stay in the United States. The motion was taken en delibere.

RAILWAY Y. M. C. A.

The monthly meeting of the Railway Y. M.C.A. took place last evening, Mr. W. H. Blackaller, the president, in the chair. Mr. J. H. Farrar was elected recording secretary vice Mr. A. S. McAlister, removed to Rouse's Point, N.Y.

Since March 13 of this year to July inclusive 6,254 attendances have been registered at the Point St. Charles branch, and 323 visits have been made by the hospital committee.

CALEDONIAN DEBATING SOCIETY.

To the work which the Caledonian Society has been carrying on, a debating society has been added, a feature which will be of special interest to the younger members. The first debate has been set for Thursday evening, Oct. 19, when the subject will be 'Are trusts more hurtful than helpful to a community.'

WIFE-BEATER CAUGHT.

John Harris, of St. Margaret street, was arrested this morning by Lieut. Burns, on a warrant charging him with assaulting his wife. Recorder Weir fined him $20 or two months.

A LABORER'S CLAIM.

An action for $5,000 damages has been entered by Geo. Budlington against Ryan & Macdonald, on account of injuries received while working on the Soulanges canal.

LARGE STILL DISCOVERED.

Revenue Officers Comte and Watkins, have seized a still found on the premises near the corner of Notre Dame and De-Salaberry streets. Fifteen hundred gallons of 'wash' and 100 gallons of rye-whiskey were found, together with the manufacturing plant.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Earnings Oct. 1 to Oct. 7

1899	$554,736
1898	527,603
Increase	$27,133

SHIPPING.

The SS. Monteagle sails to-morrow for Bristol with a full general cargo.

The depth of water in the ship channel to-day is 28 feet 1 inch; same date last year it was 27 feet 11 inches. The depth at Sorel yesterday was 28 feet 3 inches, and at Ste. Croix Bar it was 26 feet 4 inches.

New York, Oct. 11. — Arrived Georgic, from Liverpool, off Fire Island, at 10.40 a.m., first arrival reported to-day; also the Fredriche der Grosse, from Bremen, and the Oceanic from Liverpool.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Return of traffic earnings from Oct. 1 to Oct. 7:

1899	$695,000
1898	634,000
Increase	$61,000

Financial.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Soap-heredity.



Women who use soap don't do so because they know it's the best. Probably they haven't given a thought to the matter. They inherit the soap-habit—their mothers and grandmothers did, before them.

Women who use **Pearline** do so, because they have used soap and Pearline, and have found **Pearline** to be better—more effective, saving time and rubbing; just as harmless, and more economical. 587

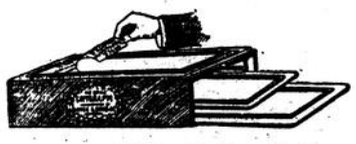
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—FOR—

Cold in Head, Hay Fever, Headache and Catarrh.

AT DRUGGISTS. TRY IT.

11

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET DULL AND WEAKER.

WITNESS OFFICE, October 11, 1889.

The local stock exchange opened steady this morning, but later there was a general loss in values, ranging from ⅛ in Toronto Street to 1¾ in Gas; in all active stocks, excepting Dominion Cotton, which has recovered from the recent break, and is now selling at 100. War Eagle sold at 303, but other mining stocks were untouched. Only ten stocks in all were dealt in, and in five of these only one sale was recorded.

MORNING SALES.

C.P.R.—25 at 92½, 400 at 92⅝, 150 at 92¼, 2 at 94, 100 at 92¼.

Royal Electric xd—100 at 164, 25 at 163½, 100 at 163¼, 25 at 163, 25 at 162½, 25 at 162¼, 125 at 162½.

Twin City—125 at 62.

Toronto Railway—150 at 111½, 30 at 111⅝, 25 at 111½, 75 at 111⅜.

War Eagle—1,500 at 303.

Mont. Gas xd—25 at 191¾, 150 at 190.

Dom. Cotton—200 at 99½, 40 at 99½, 35 at 100.

M.S.R.—100 at 312.

Bank of Commerce—2 at 151.

Merchants Bank—10 at 166.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Broker 1734 Notre Dame St.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100	Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Can. Pacific...	92¼	92	Com. Cable	183	181
Duluth Com..	5	....	Richelieu....	112	110½
Do. Pfd....	15	....			
STREET RAILWAYS					
Montreal St.	312⅛	311½	Toronto St.	111⅜	111
Mont'l. New	....	....	Twin Cy.Tr.	62	61½
Halifax Elec	102	100	" pfd.*	139	134
Ottawa Elec.	....	....	St. John Ry	....	....
MISCELLANEOUS					
Montl. Gas.	*191	190	Halifax H&L	27	....
Royal Elec.*	162¾	162	Bell Teleph*.	195	190
do.new stock	163	....	Dom. Coal...	48	45
Mnl.Telegr.*	175	172	" pfd..	....	....
Windsor Htl.	....	....			
COTTONS.					
Montl. Cot ...	150	142	Merchants ..	150	136
Can. Col.Cot.*	....	70	Dominion ...	101	100
MINES.					
War Eagle.*	$3.06	$3.00	Mont. Lond.*	0.55	50
Payne Min.*	$1.22	$1.20	Repub. Con*	$1.20	$1.18½
BANKS					
Montreal....	....	257½	E.Townships	....	155
Ontario.....	...	....	Quebec.....	....	128¼
Molsons*....	....	....	Union.....	....	....
Toronto.....	....	....	Commerce..	151	149½
Jcq. Cartier.	....	....	Dominion*..	....	....
Merchants..	....	....	Villa Marie	....	....
Mrch of Hlfx	....	....	National....	....	....
Nova Scotia	220	....	Hochelaga..	....	....
Imperial....	....	....	Brit. N. Am.	....	....
BONDS					
Hlfx. Ht&Lt.	85	....	Com. Cable	....	....
Hlfx. Tram.	....	....	" " Rgd.	....	....
Land Grant	....	....	Col. Cotton.	....	101
N.W.Land pfd	59	56	Bell Tel....	....	....
" Com.	....	....	Dom. Coal..	....	....
Halifax Ry.	107	....	R&O N Co..	....	....
W.L'n Trust	....	....	L. & Mor.Co	....	....
Royal Elec. new stock...	....	160	D'mdGl'sCo	150	....

*Ex. d.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. H. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds....	Par	1-32 prem.	⅛ to ¼ Prem.
Sterling, 60 days....	8 7-16	⅛	8⅝ to 8¾
Sterling, demand....	9⅜	7-16	9 9-16 to 9⅝
Sterling Cables.....	9⅝	11-16	9⅝ to 9¾
Paris Cheques.....	5.20		

LONDON FINANCIAL CABLE.

London, Oct. 10—The announcement which was made during the day's session of the stock exchange here, that the Boers had presented an ultimatum, which it was reported, demanded the withdrawal of the British troops from the Transvaal border, within forty-eight hours, was received contemptuously by financiers generally, especially in view of the persistent rumors of the purchase from Portugal of Delagoa Bay. The markets, however, were inactive but stronger on bear coverings, and the knowledge that the buying orders are awaiting an outbreak of hostilities. Consols touched 104. In the American department, the opening was steady; later, there was a general sagging till near the close, when a spurt occurred led by Louisville & Nashville. In the street also prices rose, though there, as in the board, business was small. Tintos were 48¼, the price going up on bear closing of contracts. Anacondas were 10 3-16. The Bank of England bought to-day £132,000 gold in bars; £68,000 in Russian coin, and £16,000 in French coin. Money was easier.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Oct. 11.—4 p.m., Closing: Consols for money at 103⅝; do., for the account at 103⅝.

C.P.R. at 94⅞; G.T.R. at 7⅝; Erie at 13⅝; Erie, first preferred at 37½; Illinois Central at 115½; Union Pacific preferred, at 78; St. Paul, common, at 128⅜; New York Central at 138½; Penna. at 67¼; and Reading at 10⅞; Northern Pacific preferred at 76¾; Atchison at 21⅜; Louisville at 84¼; bar silver at 26¾; money at 3 percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4½ to 4¾; do., for three months' bills, 4⅝ to 4⅞.

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64, Canada Life Building.

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Payne, x-d.	$1.21	$1.18
War Eagle, x-d.	3.10	3.00
Republic, x-d.	1.19½	1.17½
Virtue	39	35
Montreal and London x-d.	51	50
Big Three	15½	15
Brandon and Golden Crown	30	28
California	13½	11½
Can. Gold Fields	7	5½
Cariboo Hydraulic	1.42	1.35
Evening Star	9½	7½
Fern	15	5
Gold Hills Dev	7	4
Iron Colt	9½	5½
Knob Hill	92	85
Monte Cristo	5½	4½
Montreal Gold Fields	13½	12
Noble Five	26½	20
Novelty	3	2½
Old Ironsides	1.15	1.08
Virginia	12	7½
Rambler Cariboo..	48	45
Buffion	59	49
Decca	26	21
Morrison	16	13
Golden Star..	33	30
Slocan Sovereign	37	36½
Fontenoy	18	11
Rathmullen	9	7½
Winnipeg	29½	25
Dardanelles	14	11
Deer Trail No. 2	21½	20½

MORNING SALES.

Brandon and Golden Crown—1,000 at 28.
Montreal and London—200 at 52, 100 at 51.
Waterloo—20,000 at 10.
Novelty—500 at 3.
Fern—2,000 at 12.
Big Three—1,000 at 15½, 500 at 15½, 500 at 15½, 500 at 15½.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—Sales:
Old Ironsides—500 at 11.
Winnipeg—1,000 at 28½.
Dardanelles—2,000 at 11½.
Evening Star—1,000 at 8¾, 3,000 at 8½.
Novelty—1,500 at 3.
Noble Five—1,000 at 24.
Gold Quartz—2,000 at 5¼.
B.C. Gold Fields—5,000 at 3¾.
Gold Hills—2,000 at 5¾, 1,000 at 5¾.
Minnehaha—200 at 15½.
Waterloo—1,500 at 10¼.
Gold Quartz—2,000 at 5.
Saw Bill—500 at 17.
Standard mining sales:
B.C.G.F.—5,000 at 3¾.
B.C.G.F.—5,000 at 3¾, 500 at 3¾.
Monte Cristo—500 at 4¾, 500 at 4¾, 500 at 4¾.
White Bear—500 at 3½, 1,000 at 3½, 1,000 at 3½.
Republic—1,000 at 118.
Winnipeg—500 at 28½, 500 at 28¾, 500 at 28¾, 500 at 29.
Dardanelles—500 at 11, 500 at 11.
Fairview—500 at 6½, 500 at 6½.
Van Anda—500 at 7¾, 500 at 7¾, 500 at 7¾, 1,500 at 7¾.
Deer Trail—500 at 20½.
Golden Star—100 at 31.
J.O., 41—250 at 2½.
Total, 13,850.

ROSSLAND MINING EXCHANGE.

Rossland, B.C., Oct. 10.—Sales:—
Okanagan—1,000 at 13½; 1,000 at 13½; 1,000 at 14¼.
I.X.L.—1,000 at 14¾; 1,000 at 15¼.
Rathmullen—1,000 at 7¾.
Virginia—1,000 at 7½; 1,500, 5,000 at 8½.
Jim Blaine—500 at 32½; 1,000 at 33; 5,000 at 34½.
Rambler Cariboo—500 at 48; 600 at 48¼.
Jumbo—1,000 at 24.
Delta—2,000 at 3½.
Total sales—24,000.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

GRAIN.

The markets are unchanged to-day and business continues quiet. Quotations afloat Montreal are as follows:—Peas, 70c; oats, 30½c; barley, 46c to 47c for feed, and 50c for No. 2; rye, 63c to 64c. Receipts to-day were:

	By rail.	By canal.
Wheat	17,000	184,582
Corn	2,900	171,300
Peas	1,800	22,434
Barley	13,000	9,615
Oats	25,900	....
Rye	....	8,046

Manitoba wheat is quoted steady at 69¾c afloat Fort William, for No. 1 hard. Receipts at primary points in Manitoba yesterday were very light, owing to unfavorable weather. Grain movement at Fort William was as follows:—

Received	165,607 bush wheat.
Shipped	123,290 bush. wheat.
Total in store, a.m., 11th	1,479,632 bush. wheat.

Liverpool quotations are ½c higher on corn and ½d higher on red winter at 3s 9½d for former, and 6s 1½d for the latter. Other quotations were as follows: Spring wheat, 6s 4d; No. 1 Cala, 6s 3½d to 6s 4d; peas, 3s 10½d.

FLOUR AND FEED.

The weakness in wheat has so far caused no reduction in prices of flour, and millers state that values are scarcely on a parity even now. The demand for feed, even at the recent increased cost, is heavy and orders are being booked from all parts of the country.

We quote as follows: Manitoba patents at $4.10 to $4.20; strong bakers at $3.70 to $3.80; Ontario patents at $3.60 to $4; and straight rollers at $3.40 to $3.50.

Manitoba bran is quoted at $14 to $15.50 in bags; Ontario at $14.75 to $15 in bulk, and shorts at $17 to $18.

Receipts to-day were 6,434 barrels flour by rail, 1,000 do. by canal and 3,950 sacks by canal.

EGGS.

The demand for eggs continues good, both for home and foreign trade. The receipts of fresh eggs, is, however, rather falling off, and prices are firm. Some eggs are coming out of cold storage, but at present values they show no profit. Selected fresh laid are quoted at 18c to 19c; fresh candled at 15c to 16c; held at 13c to 14c; seconds at 12c to 13c.

Receipts to-day were 4,532 cases, the majority of which was for through shipment to England.

PROVISIONS.

There is said to be no change in the local situation, and the market is rather easy. Receipts of hogs are large, and more export trade is noted this morn. The local demand for cured meats is rather slacker, owing to the large quantities of fresh meats offered. Quotations are as follows:—Lard, 6½c to 7c for pure; 7½c to 8c for kettle rendered, and 5c to 5¾c for compound; hams at 10½c to 11c; bacon, boneless breakfast, at 11½c to 12c; barrel pork, $14 to $15.

Receipts to-day were 450 barrels pork, 1,550 tierces lard, 1,700 packages meats and 401 packages hams and bacon, mostly for export.

Liverpool cables as follows: Pork at 52s 6d; lard, prime western, at 29s; Am. ref. at 30s 6d; tallow at 26s 6d; bacon at 32s 6d to 35s.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Hogs—Estimated receipts to-day, 26,000; to-morrow, 23,000; left over, 6,881. Market steady; mixed and butchers, $4.30 to $4.75; good heavy, $4.35 to $4.75; rough heavy, $4.05 to $4.25; light, $4.35 to $4.75. Cattle, receipts, 15,500; market steady; beeves, $4.25 to $6.90; cows and heifers, $1.75 to $4.75; Texas steers, $3 to $4.25; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4.75.

BUTTER.

The market is weaker again to-day, and 22c to 22½c is about the range. Finest Canadian is not considered to be worth more than the lower price, though no doubt some transactions in fancy stocks will take place at the higher figure. The English market is now being supplied very largely from Australia, and Canadian butter is not so much in demand. Receipts to-day were 2,125 packages by rail and 10 by canal.

CHEESE.

Receipts for cheese continue large for this time of the year, being 12,267 boxes to-day, and values are now fairly steady at 11⅞c to 12c for finest western, September make, on spot. August cheese, though in some cases costing more, are not worth quite as much money. Quebec cheese are in fair demand, and prices range from 11½c to 11¾c for the very finest September make.

Ingersoll, Ont., Oct. 10.—Offerings to-day 1,821 boxes September make. No sales; 11½c bid; market dull.

Campbellford, Ont., Oct. 10.—1,600 cheese were boarded; Watkins bought 130 at 11 7-16c, and McGrath, 135 at 11 7-16c. Balance unsold.

MONTREAL STOCKYARDS, Oct. 11.

Owing to the fine weather this morning business was fairly good at the Montreal stock yards. Shippers and buyers were out in good numbers and a brisk trade was done. The cattle offered for sale were of a good quality. The stock bought up was principally for export trade. Calves were scarce. Prices all round were about nominal.

Cattle—Receipts were 400 head; sales were good. The best cattle sold at from 3¾c to 4½c per lb.; medium or fair at from 2¾c to 3 1-3c per lb., while the common and poor offerings sold at from 1¾c to 2½c per lb. The excessive offerings of poor stock were difficult to dispose of.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 500 head in all. Exporters were in want of sheep and sales were fairly good at from 3½c to 3½c per lb., the latter price was paid for good export sheep.

Lambs were in request, and were quoted at from 3¾c to 4c per lb., or from $2.50 to $4 each.

Calves — Offerings amounted to about 50 head, all of which were readily taken, prices ranging from $2 to $12 each, according to size and quality. There also arrived 200 calves, which were for export, and were bought before arriving at the yards.

Hogs—The arrivals were about 700, and the quotations were from $4.25 to $4.60 per hundred pounds. The latter price was paid for selects.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 10.—Beeves, receipts, 343; no trading; feeling steady; exports, 800 cattle and 7,200 quarters of beef; to-morrow 100 cattle, and 3,998 quarters of beef.

Calves, receipts, 355, dull; veals easier; 329 calves, including three cars of westerns and southern calves unsold. Veals, $4.50 to $8; grassers, $2.52½ to $3; no sale of westerns.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 1,364; slow for sheep; lambs steady; five cars unsold. Sheep, $2.75 to $4; lambs, $4.50 to $5.65; Canada lambs, $5.37½.

Hogs, receipts, 4,093; quoted steady at $5 to $5.10.

East Buffalo, Oct. 10.—Cattle—The offerings were the hold-overs of yesterday. The trade was very dull and lower; the basis on Michigan common stockers was 3c. It was hard to sell common stockers at any price. There were only a few calves on sale and nominally the market was unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was dull with 16 loads on sale. Choice lambs were quotable at $5 to $5.10; good to choice at $4 75 to $5. Sheep, choice to extra, at $4 to $4.25. The close was dull and prices irregular.

Hogs—The trade generally was slow, with 17 loads on sale. Prices ruled about the same as the close. Heavy, $4.75 to $4.85; mixed, $4.90; Yorkers, $4.90; pigs, $4.85 to $4.90; grassers, $4.75 to $4.85; roughs, $4.10 to $4.30; stags, $3.50 to $3.75. The close was quiet.

COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 10.—Cotton, futures closed barely steady; Oct., 6.90c; Nov., 6.95c; Dec., 6.99c; Jan., 7.04c; Feb., 7.07c; March, 7.11c; April, 7.15c; May, 7.17c; June, 7.19c; July, 7.21c; Aug., 7.22c; Sept., 7.90c.

New York, Oct. 10.—Cotton, spot closed quiet, 1-16c lower. Middling uplands, 7¼c; do. gulf, 7½c. Sales, 1,019 bales.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.—Cotton, spot, moderate business; prices 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 4 15-32d; good middling, 4 3-32d; middling, 3 31-32d; low middling, 3 25-32d; good ordinary, 3 19-32d; ordinary, 3 13-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation.

THE SUGAR MARKETS.

PRICES FOR GRANULATED MARKED DOWN FIVE TO TEN CENTS.

Owing to the continued weakness of foreign markets for the raw article, and the recent easier feeling in refined in the New York market, refiners here reduced prices for granulated 5c to 10c per 100 lbs., to $4.55; yellows are unchanged at $3.75 to $4.40 per 100 lbs.

London, Oct. 10.—Sugar—The market showed dull and unchanged conditions for cane, with Java quoted at 11s 3d and fair refining at 10s 6d. Beet ruled flat and ¾d lower, with all the positions quoted at 9s 0½d.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTS.

The exports have revived during the past week, especially in butter, a much larger amount having gone forward than was generally anticipated. Holding butter is at an end for this season as it is expected that the first heavy arrivals from Australia will cause a sag in prices.

Exports for week ending Oct. 7, 1899:

	Cheese.	Butter.
Liverpool	23,492	15,858
Glasgow	1,824	3,220
London	43,935	5,946
Bristol	23,940	11,588
Total	92,191	36,612
Same week last year ..	121,924	34,523
Total since May 1. . .	1,512,387	393,674
Same time last year ..	1,432,443	187,517

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The congregation of Notre Dame has purchased another beauiful Karn Piano for use in St. Paul's Academy, corner of Sherbrooke street and Greene avenue. On account of their durability and their musical qualities, Karn Pianos are fast becoming favorites in the convents of Quebec province. A fine stock of these instruments are always to be seen at the warerooms of The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall building, St. Catherine street. Sole agents for Chickering Pianos.

To Let.

TO LET, 213b BLEURY STREET, 8 rooms in nice order, central and pleasant; immediate possession. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building. 10

SHOP TO LET, 211 BLEURY STREET, lately occupied by a merchant tailor; central and bright. JOHN BURRELL, 185 St. James street. 6

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. 11

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.

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. 'Witness' Office.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, A SERVANT FOR A SMALL family. Apply to MRS. COHEN, 105 Cadieux street. 11

WANTED, MAN, TO GO ON THE ROAD with the Oliver Typewriter. LINOTYPE COMPANY, 156 St. Antoine street. 11

WANTED, COMPETENT MECHANICAL Draughtsman; one accustomed to patent drawings preferred. LINOTYPE COMPANY, 156 St. Antoine street. 11

WANTED, AT 87 REDPATH STREET, a House and Tablemaid; also Upper Housemaid. Apply before one or after seven; none but with the best of city rererences need apply. 11

A FIRST-CLASS CLEANER IN MEN'S Garments; sober; permanent situation. 1491 Ontario street. 10

WANTED, A STRONG LAD TO DRIVE Milk Waggon; hours 4 a.m. to 4 p.m. Address URGENT, 'Witness' Office. 10

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, able to do plain cooking; references. Apply 235 University street. 10

WANTED, GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; NO washing or ironing; references required. Apply 368 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT BOY FOR an insurance office. Apply to INSURANCE, 'Witness' Office. 9

WANTED, OFFICE BOY; MUST be well reccommended. BRAMLEY & ROBERTSON, 643 Craig street. 9

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a family of two. Apply at 917 Dorchester street, between two and eight o'clock. 9

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, PROTESTant Teacher, for Elementary School, at Sydenham, Kingsey, Drummond County, term, eight months; salary, $120. Apply, G. W. WADLEIGH, Kingsey, Que.

Wanted Dressmaking.

DRESSES, BLOUSES AND COATS, Made by first class English Dressmaker; tailor made gowns and costumes; $2.50 and $3. MRS. WALSHE, No. 540 Sanguinet street, above Roy street.

WANTED, DRESSMAKING AND PLAIN Sewing, by MRS. E. B. MONTGOMERY, 204 Wood avenue, Westmount. 11

Rooms and Board.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE FAMily, well furnished, furnace heated, on bathroom floor; convenient to McGill College. 94 Mance street. 10

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot water heating, gas, baths and every convenience, with or without board, at 91 Cathedral street. 10

LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR married couple or two gentlemen, with board. No. 92 Union avenue. 7

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ROOMS AND FLATS, FURNISHED AND Unfurnished, wanted; applicants always waiting for nice clean rooms; send postal and agent will call. Office 581, Temple Building, Montreal. 10

WANTED, UNFURNISHED FRONT Room for lady engaged during the day; a large front room or parlor bedroom; must be well warmed; permanent, if suited, lady not being fond of changing. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate. F.H., 'Witness' Office. 9

Property.

PROPERTY FOR SALE, 3 CENTS PER foot, Lachine lots; electric cars pass; easy payments. Inquire evenings, 49 Beaver Hall Hill. 10

Real Estate Record

For October just out.

Contains the monthly review, and notes on the realty market, recorded transfers, interesting reading matters and advertisements. Also a list of properties for sale. Call or send for a copy.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET. 11

Building Lots For Sale in Westmount

Three lots of 50 feet each, by 187 feet deep, on the upper level; for sale at a low price. Sure to increase in value; a good investment.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET. 11

Dominion Square House For Sale.

About two hundred feet from St. Catherine Street. Lot about 23 ft. by 100 ft. deep to a lane. Low price. Sure to increase in value.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET. 11

WESTMOUNT.

A quick purchaser can secure a beautiful lot of about 6,000 feet on Metcalfe Avenue, above Western, on very reasonable terms.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND,

Real Estate and Loans, 207 St. James St.

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 — SITUATIONS FOR BOYS and Lads, as apprentices, and for other work. Tel. 8015. J. R. DICK, Boys' Home.

WILL ANY CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN give employment to thoroughly reliable Englishman; very handy man; single, no; highest city references. C. WOOD, 21 Latour street. 9

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Person, a situation as good cook in a private family; references. Apply at 23 St. Charles Borromee street. 6

Bargains.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, A SEWING Machine (Davis), nearly new, cheap for cash; party leaving Montreal. No. 2 Berthelet street. 11

FOR SALE — COTTAGE PIANO, Price, $75; payable $5 cash and $3 per month, or $60 cash; suitable for beginners; exchangeable later for a better instrument. (Received in part payment for a new 3-pedaled Morris Upright Piano.) W. H. LEACH'S Piano Parlors, 2440 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond streets. Open until 10 p.m. 11

FOR SALE, WHITE QUILTS, 85c, 90c, $1; Girls' Rubbers, 25c; Linen Towels, special, $1, $1.50, $2 doz.; Remnants Butcher, Roller, Table Linens; Samples Black Cashmere Gloves. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 3 Cypress, opposite Windsor Hall. 11

BARGAINS — FASCINATORS! FASCINAtors!! All leading colors and designs; also Choice Tams for evening wear; prices low. JAS. T. CLARK, Room One, 210 St. James street. 11

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 — HEINTZMAN & CO., Upright Piano, 7 1-3 octaves, a bargain for cash, or upon payments. (Received in part payment for new 3-pedalled Morris Upright Piano.) On view at W. H. LEACH'S Piano Parlors, 2440 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond streets. Open evenings until 10 p.m.

MILCH COW—MR. ROBERT McINTOSH, of Allan's Corners, has seven good milch cows, warranted fresh calved, for sale at the G. T. Stockyards, Point St. Charles. 9

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 3353.

Lost, Strayed and Found

LOST, IN PARK, Corner of Atwater ave. and St. Catherine street, a purse containing money. Will lady who found it please return to 151 Delisle street. Reward given.

Wanted.

WANTED, A LADY'S BICYCLE; MUST be in perfect order; cheap for cash. Address L.D., 'Witness' Office.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOAN Smith, a Scotch Servant Girl. Anyone who knows her present address will kindly communicate with the Rev. J. F. RENAUD, The Andrews Home, 46 Belmont Park, who has important news awaiting her.

WANTED. FOR NOV. 1, 45 Gallons of Milk daily; state price, station, and time of arrival, to PROMPT 'Witness' Office. 9

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

The Boys' Page.

Rich and Poor at Harvard.

The subject of earning an education has a chronic interest for the American people, and to none more than to those who, like myself, were born and bred under the shadow of a great university, and have watched for more than half a century the varying aspects of the whole matter. It is a curious fact that as an institution becomes greater, the extremes not only of wealth within it, but of poverty, increase; and yet the explanation is not far to seek.

The greater the variety of endowments, fellowships, scholarships, prizes and other forms of aid, the greater the number of those who come in pursuit of them and fall just short of obtaining them. It is a known fact that ambitious youths sometimes pass their examinations and begin their career in Cambridge with less than a dollar in pocket. Whatever their prospect for successes or emoluments, they must begin without a moment's delay to secure the wherewithal for their first week's board; and inasmuch as every new endowment may be said in a general way to tempt twice as many persons as it can supply, the number of poor students always increases.

Such is the pride of this class of young men, however, that the precise statistics are impossible to obtain. The first instinct of college poverty is concealment. Every year or two we who live in Cambridge hear of some student who has become ill, and perhaps died in his college room, and his death proves to have been largely brought on by a previous abstemiousness of living which no one had even suspected. A professor called my attention two or three years ago to the case of a young man among his pupils who, after a previously good career of scholarship, had suddenly broken down during an examination. He was a young colored man from Virginia, of powerful physique, who had been living solely upon crackers at an expense of from five to ten cents a day for many weeks. The student told me that he had sustained his physical strength on this diet, but that on the day of examination it seemed as if his mind utterly deserted him and his memory became a vacuum. Arrangements were made by which he could be properly fed, and he regained his position in his classes, graduated creditably, and is now a medical student.

The greatest extreme of economy that I have known among young women at Radcliffe College, in Cambridge, was on the part of two young sisters, Irish-Americans, both of uncommon ability as students, who lived in one cheap room, where they did their own cooking on a little cooking-stove, and for a portion of the time alternated their career in college, one staying out a year to teach school that the other might keep up her studies. Each took in this way about six years, I think, to get through, and one is now classical assistant in a girls' high school, while the other supports herself comfortably by private coaching of both male and female pupils.

If it now be asked whether young people gain or lose by such extreme economy, or by working their way through college unaided, the answer must be that while all self-sacrifice is a tonic, and probably strengthens a person for life, yet a good deal is lost by it in college in the way of social intercourse and of personal relations. Contrary to general impressions, Harvard University is, as I see it, a very democratic place. Nothing would be considered more emphatically bad form than a visible display of ostentation on the ground of wealth; and one or two young men, still mentioned as extreme illustrations of this, are said to have left college unpopular with all classes. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that there is no preoccupation like hard work; and it is absolutely impossible for a young man burdened heavily both with study and self-support to command time for that varied intercourse with college circles which is so important a part of university experience.

It is even impossible in most cases for a man so burdened to become an eminent athlete, a sphere which is in other respects the most democratic of all at Harvard, and which gives a popularity in presence of which neither wealth nor poverty, neither race, color, nor previous condition has the slightest importance. As the most eminent cricketer in England is at this moment a Hindu, so it is but a few years since the captain of the Harvard football team was a colored student.—Thos. Wentworth Higginson, in Saturday 'Evening Post.'

CURIOUS TREES.

Among the most singular specimens of vegetable life are the bottle trees of Australia. As the name implies, they are bottle-shaped, increasing in girth for several feet from the ground, and then tapering toward the top, where they are divided into two or more huge branches, bearing foliage composd of narrow, lance-shaped leaves, from four to seven inches long. The bark is rugged, and the foliage is the same in the old and young trees. The bottle tree sometimes grows to a height of sixty feet, and measures thirty-five feet around the trunk. Many of these trees are supposed to be thousands of years old.

The angry tree is also a native of Australia. It reaches the height of eighty feet after a rapid growth, and in outward appearance somewhat resembles a gigantic century plant. One of these curious trees was brought from Australia and set out in Virginia, Nev., where it has been seen by many persons. When the sun sets, the leaves fold up, and the tender twigs coil tightly, like a little pig's tail. If the shoots are handled, the leaves rustle and move uneasily for a time. If this queer plant is moved from one spot to another it seems angry, and the leaves stand out in all directions, like the quills of a porcupine. A most pungent and sickening odor, said to resemble that given off by rattlesnakes when annoyed, fills the air, and it is only after an hour or so that the leaves fold in the natural way.—'The Evangelist.'

TOO AWFUL A PROSPECT.

This hitch in the proceedings of a German family about to emigrate to the United States is told by the 'Morning Star':

The day before the family was to take its departure the eldest son, Hans, who was an enormous eater, intimated that he did not care to go west.

'Has some village maiden beguiled thee to remain behind?' asked the father.

'Nothing of the kind.'

'Why, then, dost thou not wish to go with us?'

'I've been talking with the schoolmaster, and—.'

'Well, what did he say?'

'He says that when it is twelve o'clock with us here in Germany, that—.'

'That what?'

'When it is twelve o'clock with us, that in America it is nine o'clock in the evening.'

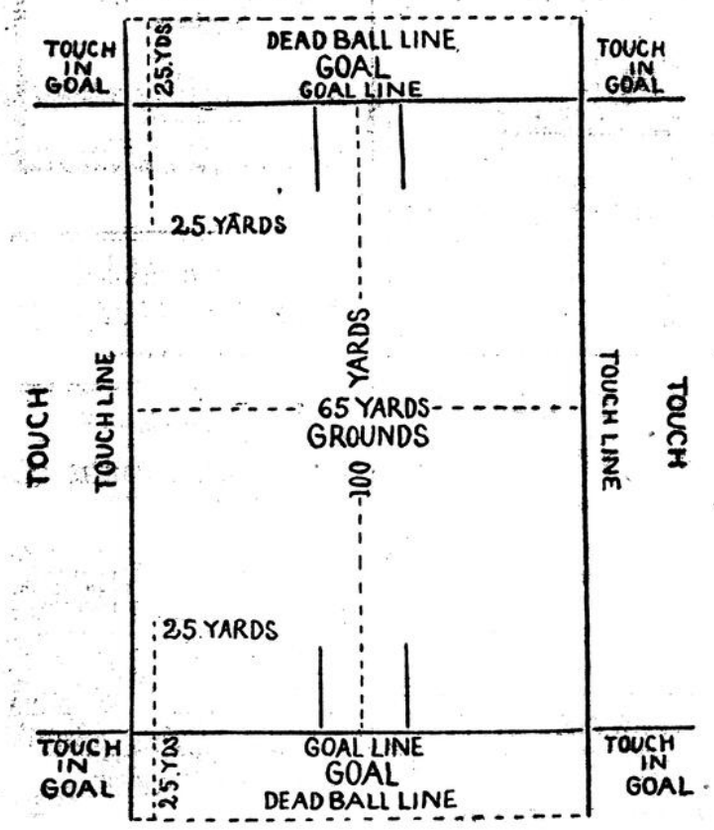
'Well?'

'I don't want to go to a place where I have to wait that long for my dinner.' And the poor fellow completely broke down at the mere thought of it.

Answers to Correspondents.

FOOTBALL.

A Subscriber.—Here is the plan of the Rugby football field which you required:



A USEFUL COIN.

It is not generally known that the five-cent nickel coin of the United States currency, was designed with special reference to its use as a unit of weight or measurement by the decimal system, but it is true,

For some reason the metric system, though its use has been legalized in this country, is not popular with the Americans, and has not come into general use, and perhaps never will. If it does, the usefulness of this coin will at once become apparent. It is exactly five grammes in weight and two centimeters in diameter.

This is, of course, not an accident, and if there shall be any change in our system of coinage, other convenient measures and weights may be adopted, according to the same system.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian Million," under the heading of General Notes, on August 20, 1896, wrote:—

"A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will continue long which does not, in a more or less degree, harmonize with the statements which are published concerning it."

Mr. Hall Caine,

Author of "The Deemster," "The Manxman," "The Christian," etc., when speaking on "Criticism," recently, said:—

"When a thing that is advertised greatly is good it goes and goes permanently; when it is bad, it only goes for a while: the public finds it out."

The Proprietor of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

has said over and over again:—

"It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will sell just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been started with glare and snuffed out in gloom? The fact is, a man is not easily gulled a second time; and every dissatisfied purchaser does ten times more harm than one satisfied does good. Accordly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of BEECHAM'S PILLS per annum, after a public trial of half-a-century, is conclusive testimony of their popularity, superiority and proverbial worth."

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival. In boxes, 25 cents each, at all drug stores.

THE NURSE KNOWS

From Long Experience the Value of any Remedy.

The Testimony on behalf of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills given by Mrs. H. L. Menzies, Professional Nurse, is well worth considering carefully.

Those who are engaged in the noble but arduous work of nursing the sick, know from long training and experience the true value of any remedy in any certain disease.

When to that is added personal use of a remedy we have the very highest endorsation possible, that the remedy will do all that is claimed for it.

The testimony of Mrs. H. L. Menzies, professional nurse, corner of Wellingson and King streets, Brantford, Ont., on behalf of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, is, therefore, of the greatest value, as from her own experience with them she can speak with confidence as to their merits. This is her statement:

"For the past three years I have suffered from physical and nervous weakness, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The least excitement would make my heart flutter, and at night I even found it difficult to sleep.

"After I started using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I experienced great relief, and on continuing the use of them the improvement in my health has been marked, until now all the old symptoms are gone and I am completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the most effectual remedy, known for the cure of all diseases arising from weak heart, disordered nerves or watery blood. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for $1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

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.

Builders and Carpenters.

CHARLES FYFE,

Carpenter and Builder,

38 CATHCART ST.

Tel. Up, 2407.

Consignees' Notices.

Notice to Consignees.

The Thomson line SS. Escalona, Rollo, master, from Mediterranean Ports, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

The ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Agents.



ELDER, DEMPSTER

& CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamships.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

*SS. MONTEAGLE	Oct. 12
*SS. MONTROSE	Oct. 19
*SS. MONTEREY	Oct. 26
†SS. ETOLIA	Nov. 2

*Cold storage.
†Does not carry passengers.

The SS. "Arawa" has splendid First Cabin accommodation amidship, large and airy staterooms, also excellent accommodation for Second Cabin and Steerage passengers, and is lighted by electricity.

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. 18
Sept. 30	SS. LAKE ONTARIO	Oct. 18
Oct. 21	SS. LAKE SUPERIOR	Nov. 8

*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 " $50.80
Steerage—Outward, $22.00. Prepaid, $24.

DOMINION LINE

MONTREAL to LONDON.

SS. MELROSE	Oct. 5
SS. ASHANTI	Oct. 19
SS. YOLA	Oct. 26

For all other particulars apply to

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

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	Oct. 31

*Fitted with cold storage.

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. 5.	*HELENE RICKMERS	Nov. 2

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.

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	5,500 "	SS. Salacia	7,300 "
SS. Indrani	5,800 "	SS. Tritonia	6,000 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage)	5,300 "		
New Steamer Building			7,500 "
New Steamer Building			7,500 "

GLASGOW SERVICE.
From MONTREAL.

SS. SALACIA	Oct. 12
SS. ALCIDES	Oct. 15
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage)	Oct. 19
SS. TRITONIA	Oct. 26
SS. AMARYNTHIA	Nov. 2
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage)	Nov. 9
SS. SALACIA	Nov. 16
SS. ALCIDES	Nov. 20

Agents—Glasgow ..... Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.

SS. FRESHFIELD	Oct. 13
SS. PLANET MERCURY	Oct. 20
SS. CUMERIA	Oct. 27
SS. TROPEA	Nov. 3
SS. KILDONA	Nov. 10
SS. FERNFIELD	Nov. 17
SS. FREMONA	Nov. 24

From MONTREAL.

SS. FREMONA	Oct. 17
SS. CERVONA (cold storage)	Nov. 17
SS. CANADIA (cold storage)	Nov. 17

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA	Oct. 17
SS. HORDA	Oct. 31

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. 24

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

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, Up 81

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at 'Witness' Office.



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
Via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
*ROMAN	Oct. 14, daylight	Oct. 14, 2.30 p.m
DOMINION	Oct. 19, daylight	Oct. 19, 2.30 p.m
CAMBROMAN	Oct. 23, daylight	Oct. 23, 2.30 p.m
*OTTOMAN	Nov. 8, daylight	Nov. 8, 2.30 p.m
VANCOUVER	Nov. 11, daylight	Nov. 11, 2.30 p.m

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Oct. 12	NEW ENGLAND	Oct. 25, 3.00 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., Montreal. General Agents.

VACATION TRIPS

On the St. Lawrence.

Steamers Campana, City of London, Bonavista and Cobalt, to Lower Ports.
Steamers Cuba, Melbourne, Ocean, Persia and Alexandria to Upper St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.

W. H. HENRY,
116 St. Peter St., Mechanics' Inst. Bldg., GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY,
Tel. Main 2646.



RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO. HAMILTON LINE.

Leaves Montreal for Toronto, Hamilton, and intermediate ports, THURSDAY, at 4 p.m.

LOW RATES WEST AND EAST.

QUEBEC LINE.

Leaves week days at 7 p.m.

SAGUENAY LINE

Leaves Quebec for Saguenay, TUESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 8 a.m.

ROOMS WARM AND COMFORTABLE.
Steam Heat, Electric Light in rooms.

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.

Groceries Provisions, &c.

GRAVENSTEIN APPLES

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE FINEST QUALITY,

Only $3.50 per brl.

And many other varieties at a cheaper rate

—AT—

Walter Paul's

Corner Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENTS,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Admiral Dewey Reception
AND CELEBRATION AT
MONTPELIER, VT.,
OCTOBER 12, 1899,
ROUND TRIP FARE FROM MONTREAL, **$2.50.**

Tickets good going by special train only, leaving Montreal Oct. 12, at 7.45 a.m., returning leave Montpelier by special at 9.25 same night.

The above celebration will consist of a Monster Parade of military and civil organizations of the State, reviewed by Admiral Dewey. In the early evening the finest display of firework ever seen in Vermont will be given.

THANKSGIVING DAY, Oct. 19, 1899.
SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP.

Between all stations in Canada, also to and from Detroit and Port Huron, Fort Covington, Bombay Jct., Helena and Massena Springs, N.Y., Island Pond, Rouse's Point, and to stations on C.V.R. in Vermont up to and including Burlington; also to, but not from, Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Going dates ..... Oct. 18 and 19
Return limit ..... Oct. 23

CHEAP EXCURSION to NEW YORK, Oct. 17, '99.
From Montreal and Return, $10.50.
Going Date, Oct. 17. Return Limit, Oct. 27.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Shamrock Lacrosse Club Excursion Montreal to Ottawa and return . $2.25

Good going p.m. trains Oct. 13th, a.m. trains Oct. 14th. Good to return until Oct. 15th. Special train leaves Windsor Station 11 a.m. Oct. 14th with Lacrosse Team. Returning leaves Ottawa 7.30 p.m. Oct. 14th.

OTTAWA SERVICE.
Lv. Windsor St. Station 9.30 a.m., 10 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 5.15 p.m., *10 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger Station 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days only.
TORONTO EXPRESS leaves at 9.30 p.m. daily, and 8.55 a.m. week days.

DINING CAR SERVICE
On Day Trains Between
MONTREAL and TORONTO.

St. John, N.B., and Halifax Express leaves Windsor St. Station at 7.50 p.m. daily except Saturdays.
IMPERIAL LIMITED leaves Montreal 9.30 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
Changes in Effect October 15th, 1899, on Main Line Eastern Division and Quebec Section.
Full particulars later.
THANKSGIVING DAY, Oct. 19, 1899.
Single Fare for Round Trip between all stations in Canada.
Going dates—October 18 and 19.
Return limit—October 23.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.
129 ST. JAMES ST. (Next Post-Office).

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, 18th September, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS.

Read down.		Read up.	
Dep. *7.30 p.m.	Montreal	5.30 p.m.	Arr.
Arr. 8.35 p.m.	St. Hyacinthe	4.25 p.m.	"
" 9.50 p.m.	Drummondville	3.22 p.m.	"
" x12.30 a.m.	Levis (Quebec)	12.05 p.m.	"
" 4.10 a.m.	Riviere du Loup	8.30 a.m.	"
" 10.15 a.m.	Campbellton	2.30 a.m.	"
" 3.40 p.m.	Moncton	9.20 p.m.	Dep.
" 7.10 p.m.	St. John	6.10 p.m.	"
" 8.00 p.m.	Truro	5.07 p.m.	"
" 9.55 p.m.	Halifax	3.03 p.m.	"

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Dep. x7.40 a.m.	Montreal	6.30 a.m.	Arr.
Arr. 8.55 a.m.	St. Hyacinthe	5.17 a.m.	"
" 9.52 a.m.	Drummondville	4.02 a.m.	"
" 1.05 p.m.	Levis (Quebec)	11.30 p.m.	"
" 5.05 p.m.	Riviere du Loup	7.40 p.m.	Dep.

* Daily. x Daily, Sunday excepted.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars, and First-Class Coaches, on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Car between Halifax and St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa.

Sleeping Cars on Local Express between Montreal and Little Metis.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Moncton, N.B., Sept. 18, 1899.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal
James Hardwell, Division Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
City Ticket Office, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

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
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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.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE EERIE PIPER.

(By J. Stevenson,)

In my efforts to alleviate the bodily suffering, and enlighten the spiritual darkness of my fellow-men, I have had abundant opportunity of studying mankind at its best and at its worst. Many a death-scene have I been called upon to witness, some sad in the extreme, others positively glorious; and, as a priest of the Christian Church, I hold that there is no experience so inspiring, so strengthening to our flagging faith, as the triumphant entry into peace of a true believer. Such is not death; it is apotheosis.

I am now pastor of a large, and I fear, over-indulgent city congregation, who thrust upon me more thousands of dollars yearly than, at the outset of my career, I could earn of hundreds; but were I asked what was the happiest period of my life, I should unhesitatingly refer to the three years closing with the sixties, which I spent as a struggling medical missionary in the thinly settled lumber country of northern M——. Having served my country for two and a half years in the civil war, in the capacity of surgeon, I left the army with a constitution irreparably enfeebled, as I thought; and resolving to spend the remainder of my years in the active service of the Church, I soon entered a theological seminary.

When I graduated, and was regularly ordained to preach the gospel, the state of my health forbade my seeking the dark continent of Africa, or the teeming cities of China, as the scene of my missionary labors, and suggested the great pine country already indicated, where the sound of a church bell had not yet been heard, and the nearest resident physician was about fifty miles distant. Here it was that I first met Dugald the Hermit, whose final taking off was at once the weirdest and most glorious that I ever witnessed.

Some of his ignorant and malicious detractors called him Dugald the Miser, others the woman-hater; in both instances detraction completely over-reached herself, for surely never was a man to whom such misnomers were applied. The most I could learn about him was from the store-keeper at the 'head,' a small settlement five miles from the hermit's cabin, who informed me that Dugald could speak the Gaelic as well as the English language; that he was an honest, harmless old man, who sought no favor of any one, save to be let alone; and that he never spoke unless first addressed.

My coming to the 'head,' had been extensively advertised and discussed in the store and in the blacksmith's shop; nevertheless, the first Sunday I held a meeting there, it was with astonishment that the settlers noticed the presence of Dugald, who proved a most devout worshipper and attentive listener. He sat a little apart from the rest (the service was out of doors), as if desiring to avoid conversation; and at the close, he immediately walked away, exchanging words with nobody.

All through the sermon I had hardly been able to withdraw my eyes from Dugald, so fascinated was I by his strange and picturesque appearance. His figure, of almost colossal proportions, clothed in garments partly of coarse home-spun, partly of skins with the hair outside, was such as would have attracted attention anywher; but his noble head and benignant countenance were a study which an artist would have liked to depict.

At the close of the service Dugald had walked away, oblivious of the intimation that all whom I had not yet met should remain to make my acquaintance; but being fully determined that his bashfulness should not stand in the way of a possible friendship, I started up the trail after him. The store-keeper, indeed, had discouraged me from making the attempt, saying that it would be fruitless; nevertheless, having overtaken the hermit, I introduced myself as Mr. MacMorland, and offered my hand. Unhesitatingly he returned the courtesy, conversed pleasantly and intelligently, and, at parting, invited me to give him a call if ever I should happen to be out his way.

I had walked about a mile along the trail, and when, on returning to the 'head' and reporting the result of my interiew with the Hermit, the settlers could hardly believe me. That a perfect stranger had so easily succeeded in gaining the confidence of the recluse, who had never invited one of his neighbors to see the inside of his cabin, was a slight they could not easily brook; but then, I was a minister, and that made all the difference.

My calling, certainly, may have had something to do with it; but I am inclined to think that the prefix, 'Mac,' to my name, and the magic of the Gaelic, in which I had addressed him, and which a Highlander abroad so loves to hear, were in reality the keys that unlocked the doors of the hermit's heart. However that may be, I have more than once in my life been thankful that, though an American, I was born of Highland parents, who taught me to speak in their ancient tongue. Then, again, I perceived at the first exchange of civilities that the hermit was, in spite of his uncouth garb, a gentleman.

Thus began my friendship with Dugald, and nearly every time I came round on my monthly circuit I paid him a visit. Sometimes in winter I spent a day or two with him, enjoying his hospitality and fellowship; but, though I tried by skilful questions, never could I draw from him the story of his past. Beyond the fact that he had come from Inverness, in Scotland, I could learn nothing. On every other subject he would converse freely, and he listened with the greatest eagerness to my stories of the great civil war; he marvelled to hear of the wonders wrought by steam and the telegraph since he had withdrawn from the world. Frequently, too, we conversed on religion and literature, for he was thoroughly conversant with the few books he possessed. A bible in Gaelic, one in English, Baxter's 'Saints' Rest,' the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Shakespeare,' 'Burns,' and Ossian,' constituted his library, and I confess that his knowledge of these works, especially of the bible, far surpassed mine.

It is not of the man I would write, however, but rather of his remarkable taking-off. On that memorable night, by a series of odd mishaps, I found myself at Dugald's cabin just an hour after night-fall. I was not due at the 'head' for some days; but having been called to a remote settler's hut to set a limb, and from there to another hut in a different direction to baptize a child, I had, on attempting to return to my original starting point, lost the trail. When I found my bearings again, it was too late to reach my destination, and I had either to make the most of the remaining daylight and reach the Hermit's cabin, or make up my mind to spend the night in the forest with the wolves, bears, and panthers, all of which were then numerous in that region.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ANNA MAY'S EVENING PRAYER.

(By G. P. Woodbury.)

Little Anna May was the pet of one most delightful and most happy home. She was now in her fourth summer, and was as bright as the sunshine that danced over her beautiful bed of pansies.

Sometimes the sun gets behind a cloud, and sometimes it rains. Well, sometimes some little drops of something quite like rain would roll down Anna May's rosy cheeks and she would not be singing when they were dropping. But with so many to love her she could not long be cross or naughty or pouty. There were papa and mamma, and grandpa and grandma, and sister Emma, now almost a young lady, and ever so many others, to love and to love her.

One day it came about that grandma and grandpa had really decided to take a journey which they had wanted to take for a long time. One thing after another had kept them from going, and one of the great reasons why they had not gone before was that they could not quite bear to leave Anna May, for they had a way of thinking that she belonged to them about as much as she did to her papa and mamma.

But now that they were to go, Anna May had helped them pack their trunk, bringing grandma's hair-brush and comb and pin-cushion and needle-case and bible and many other things, and the morning had come when they were to take the train. For they were to go a long way on the cars to get to Uncle Charlie's home.

They had to ride four miles to the depot, where they were to take the train and so papa had hitched 'Pony' and 'Ned,' their two favorite horses, to the surrey, and papa and mamma and Anna May were going to see them safely on the train.

Anna May went with papa to buy grandpa's and grandma's tickets, and then to the baggage room to have their trunk checked, and then they had all gone out to the platform where they could see grandpa and grandma through the car window, and wave their hands at them and throw them a good-by kiss.

Sister Emma had the dinner all on the table when they came home, and the afternoon went as most afternoons do, except that Anna May did begin to feel lonely without grandpa and grandma. It seemed so strange not to have them at the table at dinner and supper. And grandpa was not there to feed the chickens, and she thought they looked lonely too. And grandma was not there to help 'do the dishes.' And then, too, where was her evening 'rock' and 'story'?

But strangest of all, even to Anna May, was when it came time for evening prayer—for I think they did differently at Anna May's home, at family worship, than most people do. But they liked this way, and I think I'll tell you how they did and see how you would like it.

After they had their supper, and the 'chores' were all done, and papa had read the evening paper and mamma had at least started the mending in her great work-basket, before Anna May grew sleepy, grandpa would take the bible and read about Ruth the gleaner, or David the shepherd boy, or some of the other stories. Then they would all kneel, and grandpa would pray, and grandma, and then perhaps papa or mamma—just short prayers, that Anna May quite understood.

Once Anna May's mamma had told the little girl that to pray was to talk to God, and since then she had listened very carefully when mamma and the rest of them prayed, and one evening she said to her mamma when she was being put to bed:

'Mamma, why can't I talk to God and ask him other things beside just "Now I lay me"'?' And her mamma had said:

'Why, yes, dear, you can ask God for just what you want, and I think it would be nice, too.'

And so Anna May had begun by adding to 'Now I lay me'—she didn't want to leave that out—but she would add 'God bless papa and mamma and grandpa and grandma and sister and everybody and help us to love the dear Jesus. Amen.'

So when they came to evening prayer with grandpa and grandma gone, and papa had read the twenty-third Psalm—for Anna May loved the Psalms, and already knew the one hundredth, which she called her 'joyful noise' psalm—Anna May began thinking about grandpa and grandma as papa read about 'the valley of the shadow of death,' and there was almost a tear in each of her blue eyes when papa had finished reading. And when he was through praying she murmured: 'God bless grandpa and grandma and bring them safe home.'

When the long, long weeks, as it seemed to Anna May, had at last worn away, and they got a letter saying that grandpa and grandma would be home next day, 'Pony' and 'Ned' took them to the depot again, and when the train came in Anna May fairly jumped into grandpa's arms almost before he could set down his hand-bag, and made him hold her up so that she could give grandma a good hug with one arm, while with the other she clung to grandpa.

When the evening drew on, and supper was over, and the news about Uncle Charlie and about cousins Flora and Lena, whom Anna May had never seen, was told, then it was time for evening prayer. When it came Anna May's turn to-night, she closed with these words, which she thought were all right, and worth while:

'God bless grandpa and grandma and keep them at home.'

And she gave them an extra hug, and a double kiss, and went away to bed with more bubble in her heart, and more babble on her tongue, than for weeks.

And grandpa and grandma were just as happy, and almost as full of bubble and babble. But they stayed at home for a long time and love was in their hearts.—'Young People's Weekly.'

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11.

JESUS AS SAVIOUR.

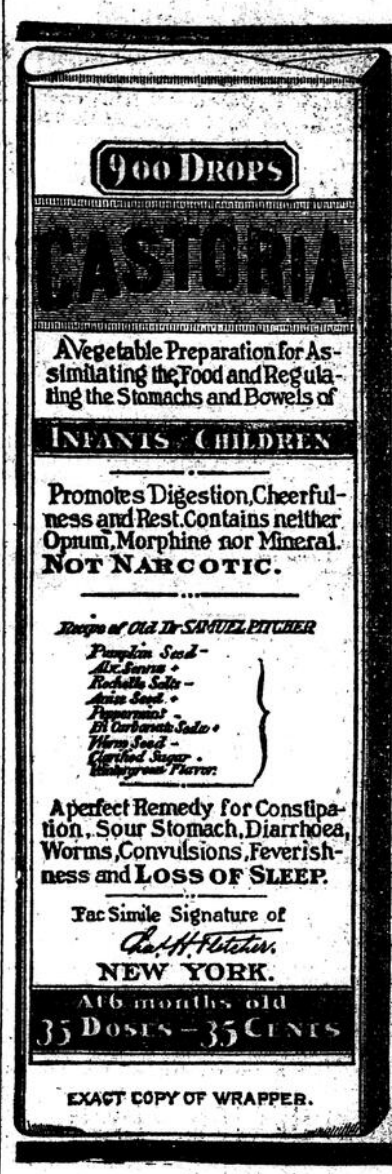
1. A Saviour.—A Saviour which is Christ the Lord. (Luke ii., 11; Acts xiii., 23.) The word means a deliverer, one who saves. In this sense there have been many saviours. (Neh. ix., 27.) The name Jesus has the same meaning as Joshua, 'Jehovah the Saviour.' He shall save His people from their sins. Not from sinning, but from the guilt and power of sin. (Matt. i., 21; John i., 29; Acts xiii., 38, 39; Rom. vi., 12, 14.) Four times Jesus is called the 'Prince,' 'the author.' The source of life and salvation. The chief leader in the life of faith. (Acts iii., 15; v., 31; Heb. ii., 10; xii., 2.) He appeared to Joshua as the captain to lead His people to victory over the Canaanites. Israel should have exterminatd them. Jesus alone can save us from sins. We are to kill them off. (Col. iii., 5-9.) He saves sinners. (I. Tim. i., 15.) He saves the lost. (Luke xix., 10.)

II. The Saviour.—'This is the Saviour of the world.' (John iv., 42; I. John iv., 14.) There is no other. (Acts iv., 12.) The Saviour (the preserver) of all men. (I. Tim. iv., 10.) See also John iii., 17; xii., 47. Christ's present coming is for salvation. His next coming is for the final deliverance of His people and for judgment 'to those that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus.' (II. Thess. i., 8.) What a motive to urge us to pray, to go, or to send, to all the world, that Jesus may be made known as the Saviour for all.

III. My Saviour.—'My spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.' (Luke i., 47.) A Saviour is a blessed fact. That Jesus is the Saviour is still more blessed, but to know Him as my Saviour is the most blessed of all. 'God our Saviour' is of frequent occurrence in the Epistles. 'Who saved us.' (I. Tim. i., 9; Titus iii., 5.) God is to the individual believer all that He is to the aggregate of believers. In Titus we have the Father as Saviour, and Jesus as Saviour, connected together three times. See chapters i., 3, 4; ii., 10, 13; iii., 4, 6. The Father saves by providing salvation and by sending His Son to save. Jesus saves as man, by his death, and by His life as God. (John iii., 16; Rom. v., 8-10.) In the godhead Father and Son are linked together in providing salvation for, and in offering and securing it, to all that believe on the Son. The two are distinct in personality and official character, but co-equal in all that pertains to the Deity in nature and divine working; so that what the Father does, the Son doeth in like manner.' (John v., 19.) Reader, can you say, 'This Saviour is my Saviour?' If so you should be able to say, 'My spirit rejoices in Jesus my Saviour.'

Lawns which we would keep in the best condition are very frequently mown; the grass has scarcely any respite from the scythe. Out in the meadows there is no such frequent cutting; they are mown but once or twice in the year. Even thus the nearer we are to God, and the more regard He has for us, the more frequent will be our adversities. To be very dear to God involves no small degree of chastisement.—Spurgeon.

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The aged white farmer trudged along the highway, bearing a heavy basket on to the marketplace. At intervals he set the basket down and stopped to rest. At the tavern the aged man put his burden on the step and went inside for a moment. The chirps of the fowls under the covering of the basket attracted the attention of a colored traveller.

* * * * *

The door opened and the aged farmer reappeared. He looked in vain for his heavy basket. The black man had taken up the white man's burden.

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WHO IS SUPREME?

A Question of Authority at the Protestant School Board.

THE JEWISH SCHOOL QUESTION. AGAIN.

Out of a simple matter arose a question of supreme authority at the regular meeting this forenoon of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. The board has been favorable to the introduction of calisthenics in the public schools, but has not yet committed itself to the provision of official machinery by which they might be taught in all the schools. In response to the urgent request of one principal, the board paid a teacher, but in other instances it simply granted the use of the school rooms after school hours to such as were willing, on their own responsibility, to form calisthenic classes, for a monthly fee. The work, conducted in this manner, has been growing, with satisfaction to the children and parents, and to-day applications were made on the part of three teachers for rooms in the Royal Arthur and Victoria schools for the purpose of prosecuting calisthenic work. Mr. Parsons, however, the principal of the latter school, wrote to the board expressing his strong dissent to the idea of the giving of any room in his school for the work in question. This position rather surprised the board.

In explanation, Mr. Arthy said that the work of calisthenics, so far, was irregular. It did not come under the school course. It really was not under the control of the board. That being the case, Mr. Parsons, who was a strong man, and who had consistently and continuously objected to irregular work, was opposed to the application as far as his school was concerned. A certain freedom of action had been allowed the principals in all matters connected with the government of their schools, which, in the judgment of Mr. Arthy, was a good thing, so long as no large principle was involved.

On the other hand, the board felt that the question was, who was supreme? As the chairman pointed out, the work could not be irregular, seeing that in each case the application had been made to the board, which either granted it or refused it. In one case there was a paid teacher; in others the use of the school rooms had been granted. If, as the chairman, Dr. MacVicar, put it, the school law said that the teachers were supreme, then they would doubtless have to submit; but he rather thought the board was supreme, and should so go on record. If the board decided that calisthenics should be introduced into Victoria school it was not for the principal to set up his authority in opposition to the board, which was administering the public schools under the school law.

'I think this question should be settled right here and now,' said the Ven. Archdeacon Evans.

'We need not go into details,' said the chairman quietly, 'but it is on record that certain persons stated that the board should have neither the appointment nor the dismissal of teachers.'

'Yes,' said Dr. Shaw, 'our duties are supposed to be to appoint the janitors and pay the coal bills.'

Ald. Ekers remarked that as calisthenics had been introduced into several of the schools, and as in each case application was made to the board, this clearly showed that it was understood that the work was under the control and direction of the commissioners, and he could not understand that one teacher should be allowed to assert his authority independent of the convictions of the board.

Mr. Arthy again explained that the work really was no part of the course in the public schools and that while undoubtedly the authority of the commissioners was supreme, yet in matters which touched no large principle, the board had been in the habit of encouraging the free action of the principals. He urged either that the matter be referred to a small committee or that no steps be taken until all the principals had had opportunity of discussing the matter, as there was a difference of opinion amongst them as to the introduction of outside work.

On the motion, however, of the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, a resolution was adopted looking to the introduction and encouragement of calisthenics, (having regard to the financial situation), in all the schools under control of the commissioners.

The board had no objection to a meeting of the principals, but by this motion it established the principle of supreme authority in regard to this particular matter.

The attendance at the public schools showed, according to Mr. Arthy's report, a slight falling off. The total numbers show an attendance of 8,777. The average number to a teacher is 33. There are 1,107 Jews, of whom 775 are in the public and high schools. The Jews, for school purposes are regarded as Protestants, and are entitled to all the privileges of the Protestant children. They are growing, too, in all the schools.

Dr. Shaw said that he was not at all averse to the Jews receiving the fullest educational advantages; but to give them equal advantages with the Protestant children was to hinder the education of the latter, to which the board was specially called upon to give attention. The Jews were not Protestants; they were not Christians. The Attorney-General had decided that the schools must be opened to the Jews, and, indeed, to all who claimed admission, seeing that the system was a public school system in this province. He thought that the Attorney-General was wrong in his interpretation of the law, and their own lawyer had recommended a test case, which could be brought up by refusing admission to a Jewish pupil; but the board had not taken this step yet.'

Ald. Ekers wanted to know if the Jews bought Dufferin school would that settle the Jewish question as far as the Protestant schools of the city were concerned.

To this Dr. Shaw replied that you could not segregate any section of the population. 'If we could get all the non-Catholic taxes, we will gladly educate all the non-Catholic population. That is the question.'

Permission was given for a new departure in the matter of examinations which, in certain schools, are to be periodical, instead of at the end of the school year. This will, it is believed, afford a better test of merit than the special examination for which the pupil crams. The chairman remarked that in the United States they were doing away with written examinations altogether. Perhaps this was extreme; but the teacher knew the real status of the pupil (and this applied all the way through in educational work) before the paper was written. The estimates of the teachers, gathered up, would give a better indication of ability than written examinations.

The night school work has been organized for the winter, with cookery classes as an adjunct, for young women.'

A resolution was passed expressing the sincere sorrow of the board at the death of Miss Agnes Street, a teacher under the board, and offering sympathy to the family of the deceased in their great trial.

There were present: Dr. MacVicar (in the chair), the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, and Ald. Ekers.

MAY GO TO LAW.

ROYAL ELECTRIC AND CHAMBLY POWER COMPANIES AT LOGGERHEADS.

'War has been declared between the Royal Electric Company and the Chambly Water & Power Company,' said Mr. Rodolphe Forget, president of the former company, this morning, and he was not well pleased when he spoke.

The Chambly company held its annual meeting yesterday and Mr. Forget's remarks were based upon certain actions which were taken at the meeting. What was done at the meeting has been kept strictly private, yet Mr. Forget has determined to test in the courts at once whether or not the Chambly Company had any right to issue new stock which it announced as having done yesterday. He said that he understood that the Royal Electric Company had controlling stock in the Chambly works, which were originally a part of the company's property. This belief was overthrown by the vote of the new directors at this meeting in question.

The following directors were chosen yesterday: Messrs. Beique, Brown, Brunet, Holt, Morrice, Cowans, Owens, Senator Thibaudeau and R. Forget.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The Dominion Alliance provincial executive met last night in the Young Men's Christian Association, Major Bond in the chair.

There were present the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Prof. Warriner, Dr. J. A. Bazin, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Massiah, Mr. S. P. Leet, Mr. J. H. Cayford, Mr. J. R. Dougall, Mr. W. R. Ross, Mr. G. M. Webster and Mr. J. H. Carson. The meeting discussed at considerable length the plan of campaign proposed by the council of the Alliance for political action. The meeting decided to endorse the plan which is soon to be made public. The proposed revision of the license law was also considered. The secretary was instructed to request of the government, that in any revision of the law, the Alliance be allowed to be represented. The executive decided to retain the services of Dr. N. W. Trenholme, Q.C., to assist Mr. S. P. Leet in the stanstead license case to be heard before the Supreme Court to-morrow.

SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

The choir of Knox Church provided an admirable programme of Scottish songs and music at last night's concert at the Sailors' Institute. A large and enthusiastic audience, comprising both citizens and sailors, was present, and the respective performers were heartily applauded. In addition to a number of choruses sung by the choir as a body, solos, recitations, etc., were rendered by Miss Munro, Miss Forrester, Miss Schneider, and Messrs. Pannian, Harley and H. Brown. The following sailors also assisted:—Messrs. Wm. Grant, David McMaster, John Hough and Wm. Hobbs.

RESULTS OF THE 'SCOTSMAN' DISASTER.

The law firm of McGibbon, Casgrain & Co., have been instructed by the members of the 'Sign of the Cross' theatrical company to institute proceedings against the owners of the ill-fated steamship 'Scotsman' to recover the value of their luggage and effects lost in the wreck, and it is stated that Mr. Harry Child, whose wife was drowned, intends to take an action for $25,000.

SAW A MAN DROWN.

Spectators Unable to Render Any Aid.

PLACE WHERE THE FATALITY OCCURRED IS A DANGEROUS ONE.

A man named Gereaux, who formerly resided on Sanguinet street, but who six months ago disappeared from home and friends, was drowned in the canal about half-past six last evening, in view of a couple of spectators. Gereaux fell or jumped off the wharf at No. 1 basin. He seemed to make no effort, while in the water, to save himself, and shortly sank, those on the wharf being able to do nothing owing to the absence of any life-saving appliances. A hunt was immediately commenced for grappling irons, and the body was recovered by eight o'clock. The man was unknown, and the remains were taken to the morgue, where, however, they were identified this morning by a brother-in-law of the deceased. An inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

The police have often complained, and loudly, of the dangerous nature, more especially after dark, of the place where this fatality occurred, and of the fact that there are not provided any means of assisting a drowning man, or chains along the wharf to allow him to keep himself afloat.

LONGUEUIL COUNCIL.

THE MAYOR RULES TWO MOTIONS OUT OF ORDER.

At the meeting of the Longueil Council, held on Monday night, the Mayor, Mr. Maurice Perrault, and all the councillors were present; but, for some unexplained reason, very little business was done.

The deadlock in municipal affairs resulting from the long standing disagreement between the advocates of retrenchment, who follow the lead of Councillor Lasnier, and the 'party of progress,' with the Mayor at its head, has interfered with the dispatch of business, and it was hoped that a way out of the difficulty would be discovered. That both sides would suspend hostilities, and, by acting harmoniously together, do something to get rid of the accumulated work, was the general expectation. It was therefore with surprise and disappointment that the taxpayers saw their representatives in the council on Monday night wasting their time by recurring to the same system of party warfare.

After the disposal of some routine business, the reading of a number of letters and the adoption of reports from committees making suggestions and asking for small appropriations, the proceedings were practically brought to a close by the introduction of the following motions, one of which led to the reopening of the dispute about the purchase of the Ives property and its lease to the Alaska Feather & Down Company.

Moved by Councillor Benoit, seconded by Councillor Maillé, that the Mayor be authorized to sign the two by-laws providing for the purchase of the property from the Ives Estate and its proposed lease to the company.

The Mayor ruled the motion out of order. The object of Councillor Benoit's motion was to remove the difficulty in the way of annulling the by-laws before they had been completed by the Mayor's signature.

Councillor Gariépy moved, seconded by Councillor Jones, that the chairman of the Water Committee, having called but one meeting of that committee between June 1 and October 1, the chairmanship be declared vacant, and that Councillor Maillé be appointed chairman.

The Mayor also ruled this motion out of order.

After discussing these and other matters at some length the council adjourned.

DELORIMIER COUNCIL.

COUNCILLOR BEDARD DISQUALIFIED.

The municipal council of Delorimier held a meeting on Monday night, the Mayor, Mr. Christophe Messier, presiding. Councillors Bayard, Jeffries, Grosbroillet, Monet and Benoit were present.

As an outcome of the dispute which led to the challenging in the courts of the right of Councillor Grosbroillet to sit in the council, he not being a British subject, Councillor Grosbroillet moved that Councillor Bédard's seat be declared vacant, for the reason that Mr. Bédard, being a civic employee, is disqualified.

The Mayor took occasion to express his regret at the disposition shown by members of the council to introduce personal matters into its deliberations.

Councillor Grosbroillet invoked article 208 of the Municipal Code in support of his motion.

Councillor Bédard not being present to defend himself, it was suggested that the debate be adjourned. This suggestion was not accepted, however, and on the vote being taken, the motion to disqualify Mr. Bédard was carried by a majority of one, the vote standing three to two.

The council then decided to call for tenders for the construction of drains, and adjourned.

UNPLEASANT BUT NOT DAMAGING.

Judge Pagnuelo rendered judgment this morning in a case of John Hyde vs. Gaspard Lefebvre. Plaintiff and defendant are both members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Hyde claimed $500 damages on the ground that Lefebvre, who edits the French column of the order's organ, 'The Protector,' published therein certain remarks concerning him and which he considered libellous. The Court held that, while the remarks complained of were certainly unpleasant, they were not of a nature to cause plaintiff any damage, and consequently judgment must go in favor of Hyde for five dollars only, and five dollars costs.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

ANNUAL REPORT SUBMITTED AND ADOPTED.

At a meeting of the Board of Catholic School Commissioners, held last evening, the financial report for the year ending June 30 last, was submitted and adopted. The report showed the ordinary receipts for the year to have been $221,127. Of this amount, $167,715 represented the school tax; $16,261, less two percent, and five percent ($1,056), retained on account of pension fund, the government grants; $35,435, the school fees. The ordinary expenditure reached $221,509, being $382 in excess of the revenue. The principal items of expenditure were, maintenance of schools, $168,985; repairs of schools, $3,641; insurance of schools, $2,401; cost of administration, $5,555; interest on obligations, hypothecated, $5,023; interest on debentures, $24,400.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the different schools during the year was 18,743, divided as follows:—

Commercial Academy, 437; Montcalm, 650; Champlain, 761; Sarsfield, 662; Belmont, 404; Olier, 550; St. Joseph, 738; Plessis, 1,095; St. Gabriel, 738; St. Bridget, 967; St. Ann, 562; St. Mary, 442; St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge, 116; St. Peter, 587; St. Eusebe, 552; Notre Dame, 74; Notre Dame des Anges, 249; St. Catherine, 720; Bourgeois, 1,504; Visitation, 735; St. Joseph (girls), 728; St. Ann (girls), 394; St. Louis, 472; St. Mary (girls), 320; St. Alphonse, 163; St. Charles, 338; St. Patrick, 451; St. Jean l'Evangeliste, 858; Institution des Jeunes Aveuges, 78; Orphelinat St. Alexis, 108; Jardin de l'Enfance, 190; Madame Marchand, 431; Miss Cronin, 204; Madame Desormeaux, 195; Madame Richer, 126; Madame Mackay-Wolff, 175; Miss Labelle, 251; Miss Campion, 55; Miss McDonell, 152; Miss Viger, 149; Madame Fournier, 209; St. Agnes, 265.

The cost of maintenance of the different schools was as follows:—

Commercial Academy, $13,738; Montcalm, $11,997; Champlain, $11,100; Sarsfield, $10,477; Belmont, $8,216; Olier, $9,881; St. Joseph, $5,564; Plessis, $7,609; St. Gabriel, $6,024; St. Bridget, $9,281; St. Ann, $5,736; St. Mary, $3,121; St. Peter, $6,407; St. Gregoire de Thaumaturge, $500; St. Eusebe, $1,525; Notre Dame, $703; Notre Dame des Anges, $1,715; St. Catherine, $4,775; Bourgeois, $8,463; St. Joseph, $4,331; St. Ann, $2,642; St. Louis, $3,641; St. Mary, $1,997; St. Alphonse, $865; St. Charles, $1,444; St. Agnes, $1,862; St. Patrick, $2,960; St. Jean l'Evangeliste, $4,746; Institution des Jeunes Aveugles, $300; Orphelinat St. Alexis, $300; Jardin de l'Enfance, $1,215; Madame Marchand, $3,972; Miss Cronin, $859; Madame Desormeaux, $916; Madame Richer, $541; Madame Mackay-Wolff, $1,049; Miss Labelle, $1,559; Miss Campion, $298; Miss McDonnell, $469; Miss Viger, $902; Madame Fournier, $885; Visitation, $4,383; Total, $168,983. Repairs to schools, $3,641. Grand total, $172,627.

The balance sheet showed the assets to be $730,799, of which $666,239 is represented by buildings and grounds. The liabilities are put down at $269,209 less than the assets.

With reference to the demand of the Protestant School Commissioners that the taxes of the different chartered companies be divided in accordance with the religious creed of the shareholders, the report states that a memorial has been presented to the government protesting against such a demand, on the ground that education is a social necessity, that the schools of the city are maintained from the general taxes collected, which take no account of such division as to creeds, and that the school funds should be divided according to the public needs and the number of children. The Rev. Curés Leclerc and J. Quinlivan, and Messrs. B. Connaughton and P. Demers have been named to present these views to the government.

The ordinary routine business was then taken up. A report from the school committee recommending that the minimum salary for a married teacher be $600 a year, and for an unmarried one $500, was adopted.

Accounts to the extent of $6,171 for repairs done to different schools during the summer vacation, were passed, and Mr. F. J. Hart was appointed to replace the Rev. Father Quinlivan on the Finance Committee, during the latter's absence from the city.

A demand was submitted from the Rev. Father O'Donnell, asking that the grant for St. Mary's School for the past year, be calculated on the average attendance during the last five months, which, by exception, was the best. Referred to the school committee.

A WINTER SERVICE.

Mr. J. Thom, the local manager of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, has just returned from Portland, where he completed arrangements for a winter service to that port for his company. There will be three boats a month and in the following order, beginning early in December: Steamers 'Holsatia,' 'Teutonia,' Cheruskia,' 'Armenia,' 'Canadia.'

CHIEF COMING HOME.

Word has been received at detective headquarters that Chief Carpenter intends sailing on the Dominion line SS. 'Cambroman' from Liverpool to-morrow.

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS EXPRESSES HIS OPINION.

A reception was held last evening at the Reform Club, at its quarters on Cathcart street, in honor of the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works. The president, Mr. E. Goff Penny, occupied the chair, and among those present were the Hon. F. G. Marchand, the Hon. Mr. Robidoux, the Hon. Mr. Duffy and Messrs. J. A. C. Madore, M.P., O. Desmarais, M.P., and R. Lemieux, M.P.

An oyster supper was served, at the conclusion of which Mr. Tarte addressed the assembly on the topics of the day. He expressed himself as being quite ready for the elections as soon as they came, and in referring to the increase of trade and commerce said there had been a gain of at least thirty-five percent during the last three years. He also predicted that a hundred million bushels of grain would pass through Montreal next season. In speaking of the Transvaal question, the hon. gentleman remarked: 'England to-day is face to face with a problem of the direst import, namely, the imminence of war with the Transvaal, and the Dominion of Canada, in connection therewith, is confronted with a question of almost as grave importance. That question is "Shall this country interfere, or hold aloof in England's trouble?" I say, and without hesitation, that this is a question upon which no hurried decision should be given; it is not a question of money, but of principle, and before the Liberal party makes up its mind as to the proper attitude to adopt, it should pause and consult parliament.'

The remainder of Mr. Tarte's speech dealt with minor matters. The Hon. Messrs. Marchand and Duffy also spoke.

THE 'SCOTSMAN'S' CASE.

TRIAL WAS RESUMED THIS MORNING.

Enquete was resumed this morning in the case of the members of the 'Scotsman's' crew, charged with the theft of passengers' effects at the wreck. The case of Charles Brown, on whom a gold watch was found, supposed to belong to Mrs. Suter, of Barrie, Ont., was taken up.

Miss Maggie L. Osgoode, of Montreal, being examined, said Mrs. Suter, who was her cousin, had asked her to identify her watch and a dress which was also missing. She knew the watch produced, by its appearance, and the maker's name. She had accompanied Mrs. Suter to Henry Birks & Sons, in July, 1898, to have it repaired. She had no doubt about its being Mrs. Suter's watch.

All the accused now in custody, numbering 17, were brought into Court, and the evidence of the third officers and the ship's doctor, previously given, was read to them. Cross examination of these officers by Messrs. Hogle and Walsh in the presence of the accused followed. During the cross examination Mr. J. W. Williams, the third officer, denied that there was any truth in the rumor that he had seen in some city papers that a woman had died in one of the cabins of fright. He had noticed several errors in the press reports. Doctor Henderson corroborated the evidence of Mr. Williams so far as his observation enabled him to. He thought the men behaved well.

Adjournment was then made to to-morrow morning.

Rushton and Richardson have been released on bail. The latter complains of illness as a result of exposure. Sweeny, Thomas, Hughes and Berry were sailors, and the rest stewards. It was stated that the sailors did all they could do for the passengers. The ywere under the command of the third officer while the stewards were in charge of the chief steward, Thomas Smith, who had returned to England, by the SS. 'Vancouver.'

THE GAS PLANT.

THE COMPANY DEMANDS A VERY LARGE REDUCTION OF THE ASSESSORS' VALUATION.

The city assessors spent the whole of this morning discussing the assessment placed upon the machinery, pipes, metres, and other plant of the Montreal Gas Company. This assessment is $350,000, while the company claims that it should be only $146,000, that figure being the estimated value of the pipes, machinery, etc., as scrap. The company showed that Toronto has reduced the assessment of its gas company's plant more than a half on account of the judgment rendered in the Ontario courts to the effect that the plant of such companies can for purposes of taxation be assessed only at its value as scrap iron.

The assessors took the ground that they had no right to assume that the courts here would give a similar judgment to the one rendered in Ontario, and consequently they refused to reduce their assessment.

The company will appeal to the courts.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Norman Murray, the Beaver Hall Hill newsdealer, was arrested this morning on a charge of publishing obscene literature. High Constable Bissonnette seized a quantity of pamphlets bearing the name of the accused as publisher. He appeared before Mr. Lafontaine this morning and gave bail to appear on Tuesday for enquete.

SHOWERY.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures: Barkerville, 30, 16; Kamloops, 44, 36; Calgary, 26, 20; Edmonton, 38, 22; Qu'Appelle, 38, 20; Prince Albert, 34, 18; Winnipeg, 44, 34; Port Arthur, 58, 32; Parry Sound, 72, 58; Toronto, 66, 48; Ottawa, 62, 44; Montreal, 60, 44; Quebec, 56, 42; Halifax, 60, 59. Moderate southerly and southwesterly winds; cloudy with light local showers.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal. Oct. 11, 1899—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 30.15; yesterday, 30.18

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To day	63	45
Yesterday	61	43

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Holme line SS. Rydal Holme sailed yesterday from Maryport, with a cargo of steel rails and fishplates consigned to McLean, Kennedy & Co., Montreal.

The Hansa-St. Lawrence line SS. Mayflower, from Montreal, arrived at Antwerp yesterday.

The Allan line SS. Buenos Ayrean sailed for Glasgow to-day. Among her large general cargo she has 10,138 barrels of apples.

The schooner Anna Gaetz arrived at Quebec from Newfoundland yesterday with 223 barrels and 23 casks of cod oil.

The Harbor Board has been notified that the Cap Santé red spar buoy that was flat on the water has been changed.

Owing to fog early yesterday morning the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's boat from Montreal did not reach Quebec until 3 p.m. and the boat which left there last evening is not expected here until this afternoon, the fog this morning being more dense even than yesterday.

The SS. Virginian, from Antwerp; SS. Alcides, from Glasgow, and the SS. Sedgemore, from Liverpool, were compelled to anchor in the river between this city and Quebec, owing to the fog of yesterday. They are expected up to-day.

The Head line SS. Bengore Head sailed this morning for Dublin, and she will complete her deck cargo at Quebec. Her cargo includes 35,000 bushels heavy grain, 2,000 sacks oatmeal, 2,300 sacks flour, 420 standards deals, 150 loads pine, 10 standards splints, 150 standards shooks, 2 cars furniture, and 100 boxes cheese.

R.M.S. MONTROSE'S FAST RUN.

The R.M.S. Montrose, which left Queenstown at 1 p.m., on Oct. 3, arrived off Rimouski at 3 a.m. to-day, having made the passage in 7 days 14 hours, Queenstown to Rimouski. After handing over the mails to the tender she proceeded to Quebec at 3.45 a.m.

A COSTLY CARGO.

The British barque Ancona has sailed from Cebu with one of the largest and most valuable cargoes shipped to Boston from the Philippines—18,500 bales of hemp, valued at about $500,000.

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BELLE ISLE.

With reference to the statement published in the current number of the New York 'Maritime Register,' relative to the Scotsman's disaster, that the Marine Underwriters had discriminated against Belle Isle, Captain Clift, marine insurance surveyor, is reported to have said, that such was not the case, and such a statement placed the underwriters in a false position. Captain Clift stated that he was not alone in the opinion that with carefulness any vessel could be safely navigated through the Straits. He strongly deprecated the racing habit.

BAY STATE'S PASSENGERS TALES.

Halifax, N.S, Oct. 10.—Captain Mugget, of the steamer Orinoco, which arrived today from St. John's, Nfld., reports that the Warren liner Bay State, the latest wreck to be piled up on the Newfoundland coast, as already reported, is now broken in two. D. Rutherford and R. McCounter, the Bay State's engineers, who were sent up on the Orinoco by the Board of Trade, will proceed to Montreal this afternoon. H. H. Sullivan, a young student of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was making the round trip from Boston to Liverpool on the Bay State, also arrived on the Orinoco. He was one of fifteen men who were adrift seventeen hours in the ship's boat before they were picked up by the tug.

The men were lightly clad and had nothing to eat but hard tack and water. Mr. Sullivan lost all his clothes except what he wore. Another interesting passenger on the Orinoco was H. Adams, a Harvard student, who is returning from an expedition to Labrador. He and Ralph Taber had been sent up to Labrador to procure a colony of Esquimaux for the Paris exhibition. They secured thirty-three Esquimaux, and their families, who would be exhibited during the winter at Rome and at the Paris exposition in April.

GULF REPORT.

River du Loup —Dense fog, south-west wind.

Father Point—Hazy; west wind; inward at 2.30 a.m., Montrose; 9 a.m., Euxinia; yesterday at 5.30 p.m., Pomeranian; 11.30 p.m., Fremona.

Martin River—Cloudy, west wind.

Cape Magdalen—Clear, south wind; inward at 8 a.m., Norwegian steamer.

Fame Point—Clear, calm; inward at 5 a.m., Kamnes.

Cape Rosier—Clear, calm; inward at 7.30 a.m., steamer.

Bersimis—Dense fog; west wind.

Anticosti—Dense fog, variable wind.

Low Point—Cloudy, east wind; outward, yesterday, Turret Crown.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The completion of the C.P.R. branch into the Boundary Creek District has attracted a great deal of attention to the wonderful mining development of that part of British Columbia. The C.P.R. is building its line, and spurs to the most important mining camps without any government assistance, thus showing its confidence in the success of the Boundary country as a mining district. The great difficulty of getting heavy mining machinery into the different mines of this district has been solved by the building of the C.P.R.'s extensions and the largely developed mines there will now be enabled to carry on their work on a far more extensive scale than heretofore. The general freight agent says that the C.P.R. will doubtless handle an immense amount of freight of this description. 'In fact,' he said, 'we have already made a large shipment of mining machinery from Montreal through to the Boundary country for the Montreal Boundary Creek Mining Company's properties, 'Sunset,' 'Crown Silver,' and 'C. O. D.,' in Deadwood camp. The whole shipment will consist of eight cars, and will be carried through at once, as Mr. Johns, the mining company's superintendent, has all arrangements made for its reception. Two carloads were shipped a few days ago.' The plant, which is capable of operating twenty drills and sinking to a depth of twelve hundred feet, is the largest yet shipped into the Boundary country. It is gratifying to see companies carrying on the development of their properties on such an extensive scale, and with the excellent means for transportation and treatment now being afforded the success of such companies is assured.—Adv

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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F. LAPOINTE, the Furniture Dealer, has Removed to his new store, 1447-1449 St. Catherine St. East, near Montcalm St.

A visit to the new store will convincel you that it is the right place to buy Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c. Quality and prices considered.

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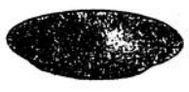
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THE I. C. R. AND C. P. R.

How the Proposal to Unite Their Interests Was Made.

THE EFFECT ON LOWER PROVINCE PORTS.

(Halifax 'Chronicle.')

Within the past few weeks there was published in the 'Morning Herald,' a reporter's interview with Sir William Van Horne, in which Sir William is stated as having said that the C. P. R. was the only corporation that could make the fast line a success, and that if the government would hand them over the I. C. R., with a subsidy of $750,000 per annum, they would establish it. Now, sir, the quality of a proposition and its value are determined upon existing circumstances, at the time the proposition was made.

The proposition was made by Sir William Van Horne to the government, in which the late Sir John Thompson was a most prominent member, and at a time when the annual deficit of the I. C. R. was in the neighborhood of $750,000. Sir William offered to take over the road, work it, and establish the fast line of steamers in connection with it, and for the government to give them the $750,000 a year, instead of sinking it in operating the road.

If there was anything audacious in the proposal when it was made, why was the offer carefully discussed? And, furthermore, Sir John Thompson's private opinion at the time was that it would be a good thing for Nova Scotia, a good thing for Halifax, and a good thing for the country.

Sir John Thompson was not the only level-headed man who was of that opinion, and I am aware that there are other unbiased railway experts who know the inner workings of both roads, who hold the same opinion still, and that the years of experience that have followed have not altered their opinion, but, on the contrary, have strengthened them.

Sir William at the time was frank enough to say to the members of the Government that if he got the road he would make it pay handsomely. This statement from him, coupled with political considerations, prevented the consummation of the agreement. Of course, it will be said that he would make the road a paying one by raising the rates. No such thing. It was a part of the consideration that the rates then existing would be the maximum. The system by which Sir William intended to make the road pay was as follows:

First, he would develop the tourist traffic, for which this province is so well adapted. To start this business they intended to erect a first-class hotel, at an outlay of about $600,000, at Halifax (this also was one of the conditions) and follow it up with others in such localities throughout the province as experience would suggest.

Secondly, they would aid in the development of such enterprises as would create freight traffic for the road, even to the erection of saw-mills or to open a stone quarry in the vicinity of their line or lines, or any other branch of industry that presented itself.

WHAT ENTERPRISE DOES.

With respect to the fast line, he is right. I have studied this question carefully, and have travelled much while doing so, and I am satisfied, and it is conceded by all who are not unfriendly to the C. P. R., that he is right, and that it is only through them that absolute success can be attained.

PAST NOVA SCOTIA HOPE.

The idea of handing over the I. C. R. for such a purpose as I have outlined to the C. P. R., it is said, was a most audacious proposition—a road which you and your contemporaries exclaim cost sixty million dollars. This means that the I. C. R. cost this country, in round figures, over $45,000 per mile. It is not watered stock either, but cold, solid gold. How many thousands of this per mile has been added to the cost either by adding to capital what should be chargeable to revenue, or went into the pockets of political contractors or political supporters? Probably twenty-five percent of the whole.

Many of us remember that when a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific was projected, the sole idea with us was that Halifax and Nova Scotia would have unbroken connection with the Pacific Ocean and that the projected railway would be a transcontinental line from Halifax to Vancouver (not unbroken connection with Montreal, to become, as an ex-mayor of Halifax said to me, a mere retail shop for that city). With what favor we received this projected transcontinental line, many of us hoping that it would prove a panacea for the evils that we honestly believed the act of confederation entailed upon us.

We never bargained for or believed that its Atlantic end would be constructed through the State of Maine, to find an outlet through a Canadian winter port. This is where the beauty of the whole arrangement for us Nova Scotians comes in, and upon which we should dwell.

THE SHORT LINE.

Sir William Van Horne and the Canadian Pacific Railway did not want to build through the State of Maine to St. John, but the government of the day insisted that they should, and granted them an annual subsidy of $186,000 for twenty years to induce them to do so. At the same time the claims of Nova Scotia and the claims of Halifax for an entrance into it by the Canadian Pacific Railway were recognized, and the sum of $63,000 per annum for a like period was voted to build from Harvey across New Brunswick to Salisbury or Moncton. The expenditure in the State of Maine and the cost of getting to St. John nearly broke the back of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the government had to come to the rescue. Then the Canadian Pacific Railway, knowing that to enable it to prosecute the export business of St. John successfully it would be necessary to have unbroken connection with Halifax and its traffic, offered to purchase from the government the road between St. John and that port. The proposition was discussed and fairly considered, ending in the suggestion by some members of the government that instead of only taking the road between St. John and Halifax, they take also the north shore from Moncton to Quebec.

To this the Canadian Pacific Railway acceded, and made the proposition I have related, so that the offer to take over the Intercolonial Railway did not originate with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The negotiations were broken off for the transfer of either a part or the whole of the Intercolonial Railway, and deeming it necessary to enable them to continue the export business from St. John, favorable terms or running rights to Halifax were granted them. Those terms Mr. Blair now considers unfair to the Intercolonial, and gave notice to terminate them, demanding from the Canadian Pacific Railway greater compensation for the privilege of using the Intercolonial Railway to Halifax. The Canadian Pacific Railway demurs to the demand of the Minister of Railways, saying the terms are exorbitant, and threatens to abandon St. John if they are enforced. This threat, you say, is bluff on the part of Mr. Shaughnessy, the present president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who says that it does not pay their road to carry grain from Manitoba to that port for exportation.

THE HALIFAX INTEREST.

We have now arrived at a position where it is advisable that Nova Scotians and the people of Halifax should dwell upon and consider the situation. The C. P. R. says and recognizes that it is absolutely necessary for them to have connection with Halifax over the I. C. R., on what they consider fair terms, to enable them to continue the winter port business at St. John.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For headache (whether sick or nervous) toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

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A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

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Wholesale Agents,

Messrs. Carter, Galbraith & Co.

This is a melancholy position for our neighbors to be in, considering the large subsidies given to the different lines of steamers making St. John their terminus. Considering that the C. P. R. is in receipt of $186,000 per year for that purpose, and that the sum voted on behalf of Nova Scotia, namely, $63,000 per year, was cancelled, so that all the C. P. R. business should pass through that city on its way to Nova Scotia, likewise the large sum that the government is expending there this season, some say $750,000, the expensive plaster that had to be placed on the back of the C. P. R when that corporation made its bow to them at the dictation of the government; also the attempted deal with the Grand Trunk was a move in that direction for the purpose of damning the C. P. R. at St. John.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has had for the past ten years or thereabouts, running rights into Halifax and St. John. These conditions the railway minister deems too favorable. But what good has it done Halifax or Nova Scotia, and if they get similar terms for the next ten years, what good will it do us? Why should the C. P. R. or the I. C. R. either steal our honey to place it in the St. John pot, so that our friends there may lick their fingers and wink at us from across the bay, chanting their old refrain of 'fog and ice.'

ST. JOHN APPEALED TO.

Come, friends of St. John, this is not fair. Let us have a square deal. This one-sided business is not the doing of the C. P. R. They have been placed in that position through no wish of theirs. They have endeavored to get into Halifax upon such conditions as will justify them in engaging in those enterprises which I have described. They are willing to engage in them, and members of the Cabinet know it, but every business man knows that they cannot do so with 275 miles between us and their road. Every business man knows that as a mere tenant of the I.C.R. it is impossible because they would only have a tenant's interest in the land.

It may be said, why don't they build a road for themselves? Will the government grant the same mileage subsidy that they granted them for building through Maine? Nova Scotia surely is as justly entitled to the same consideration as that state, but this would not be as judicious as to find some common ground whereby the two roads can work in harmony, therefore I would suggest that a commission be appointed to find that ground, but it will not be found unless the people of Halifax, the people of Nova Scotia, stand up for their rights.

The C. P. R. corporation recognizes that the tourist traffic is a most important revenue producer, and there is no corporation in the world that can beat them or approach them in that branch of business. Give them a fair field in Nova Scotia, and that branch of railroading alone will mean many millions of dollars every year, that will find their way into the pockets of our farmers, fishermen and all others, who may need them. Not only will Nova Scotia and Cape Breton profit by it, for the latter place is now recognized as well adapted for the business, but New Brunswick and St. John will largely benefit by it because the stream will flow through their land before it enters Nova Scotia.

It will also largely add to the revenue of existing lines of steamers and railways, and will add largely to the revenues of the I. C. R.

This is no fancy picture. Ask any railway man in the province, who knows his business, and is an up-to-date expert, if I am not correct.

I. C. R. DUTY.

Let the I. C. R. show that it is the people's road in reality, and that the cry is not a sham. That it is not, as it has been in the past, a vehicle to transmit to us poor Nova Scotians the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table, a vehicle to dole out to us with one hand, and with the other present the draft for payment for most of the necessaries which we eat and drink and wear, which the Act of Confederation obliges us to buy at the western end of the road, instead of acquiring them much cheaper elsewhere.

Let the government invite the co-operation of the road that can do so much to develop the resources of this little province, instead of trying to bottle us up and making of us a preserve for the I. C. R. to accumulate funds to spend elsewhere, or be a poaching-ground or sponge, in the future, as it has been in the past. Don't be snivelling over the long haul or the short haul.

I feel, Mr. Editor, that I am trespassing too much on you, but I cannot conclude without a further reference to the fast line, that has so often failed to materialize. Is it not a matter of public notoriety that certain influences have been made use of in England to prevent the formation there of a company to construct suitable ships for that purpose? The same influences covertly exist in this city. They all have their little axes to grind, but, place the contract in the hands of the C. P. R., and those influences will disappear like flies on a frosty night. Halifax needs something more than an elevator. All the grain business that will ever be done through it, will not raise the value of real estate in this city one dollar, neither will it add one dollar to the value of our farmers' lands, or our fishermen's, miners' or lumbermen's incomes. We want the adjuncts that I have described to aid in that direction.

Let the government fight it out on this line and then the cry of the people's road will no longer be a fraud and the I. C. R. will not only add to its own revenue, but will also add to the material welfare of the people of the Maritime Provinces and enable them to become still more valuable customers to our brethren in the west.

MICHAEL DWYER.

Halifax, Sept. 27.

WM. CLENDINNENG & SON

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MONTREAL.

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.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The attention of the general public is directed to the open sessions of the convention of Protestant Teachers on Thursday and Friday evenings, Oct. 12 and 13. Besides addresses by the Mayor, Dr. MacVicar, the Hon. Mr. Duffy, Mr. Gilbert Parker, Dr. Robins, Prof. Robertson and Dr. Tracy, of Toronto, there will be songs by Mr. J. Saucier and Miss Edith Atwater, and instrumental music by Messrs. R. Anderson and C. I. Murphy. All are invited.

LECTURE AT CALVIN CHURCH.

On Friday, Oct. 13, at 8 p.m., the Rev. J. L. George will lecture in the lecture room of the above church on 'Across the Great Pond.' Mr. John McLaris will occupy the chair. A large attendance is expected.

CONCERT IN ST. LUKE'S.

There will be a concert in St. Luke's lecture hall, to-morrow evening, in aid of the choir fund. A very good programme has been prepared, in which the following will take part:—The Brown Family, Miss Audrey Bennett, Miss Ferguson, and Messrs. Quaedell, Dart, Gardiner, Mattice, Emo, Chateauvert and Shannon.

WAR SIGNS THICKENING.

Feeling Prevalent That Hostilities Will Begin To-day.

CANADIANS CALLED UPON.

Home Office Anxious to Know What Men are Available—The Boer Ultimatum.

London, Oct. 10.—Late this afternoon the Colonial Office gave out the text of the Boer ultimatum, transmitted by Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and received at 6.45 a.m., today :—

'Sir —The government of the South African Republic feels itself compelled to refer the Government of Her Majesty, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, once more to the convention of London, 1884, concluded between this Republic and the United Kingdom, and which, in article xiv., secures certain specified rights to the white population of this republic.

'Namely, that all persons other than natives, on conforming themselves to the laws of the South African republic ;

'A—Will have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the South African republic ;

'B—They will be entitled to hire or possess houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops or other premises;

'C—They may carry on their commerce either in person or by any agent or agents whom they may think fit to employ.

'D—They shall not be subject, in respect of their premises or property or in respect of their commerce and industry, to any taxes other than those which are, or may be, imposed upon the citizens of the said republic.'

'This government wishes further to observe that the above are the only rights which Her Majesty's Government reserved in the above convention with regard to the Uitlander population of this Republic, and that a violation only of those rights could give that government a right to diplomatic representations or intervention ; while, moreover, the regulation of all other questions affecting the position of the rights of the Uitlanders, under the above-mentioned convention, is handed over to the government and representatives of the people of the South African Republic.

'Among the questions, the regulation of which falls exclusively within the competence of this government and of the Volksraad are included those of franchise and the representation of the people in this republic ; and although the exclusive right of this government and of the Volksraad for the regulation of the franchise and the representative of the people is indisputable, yet this government has found occasion to discuss, in friendly fashion, the franchise and representation of the people with Her Majesty's Government, without, however, recognizing any right thereto on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

SITUATION IS STRAINED.

'This government has also, by the formulation of the now existing franchise law, and by a resolution with regard to the representation, constantly held these friendly discussions before its eyes. On the part of Her Majesty's Government, however, the friendly nature of these discussions has assumed more and more a threatening tone ; and the minds of the people of this republic and the whole of South Africa, have been excited, and a condition of extreme tension has been created, owing to the fact that Her Majesty's Government could no longer agree to the legislation respecting the franchise and the resolution respecting representation in this republic, and finally by your note of Sept. 25, 1899, which broke off all friendly correspondence on the subject and intimated that Her Majesty's Government must now proceed to formulate its own proposals for the final settlement.

'This government can only see in the above intimation from Her Majesty's Government new violation of the convention of London, 1884, which does not reserve to Her Majesty's government the right to a unilateral settlement of a question which is exclusively a domestic one for this government and which has already been regulated by this government. On account of the strained situation and the consequent serious loss in and interruption of trade in general, which the correspondence respecting franchise and the representation of the people of this republic has carried in its train, Her Majesty's Government has recently pressed for an early setlement, and finally, pressed by your intervention, for an answer within forty-eight hours, a demand subsequently somewhat modified, to your note of Sept. 15, and to your note of Sept. 25, 1899; and thereafter further friendly negotiations were broken off, this government receiving an intimation that a proposal for a final settlement would shortly be made.

TROOPS IN VICINITY.

Although this promise was once more repeated, the proposal, up to now, has not reached this government. Even while friendly correspondence was still going on, the increase of troops on a larger scale was introduced by Her Majesty's Government, the troops being stationed in the neighborhod of the borders of this republic.

'Having regard to occurrences in the history of this republic, which it is unnecessary here to call to mind, this republic felt obliged to regard this military force in the neighborhood of its borders as a threat against the independence of the South African republic; since it was aware of no circumstances which would justify the presence of such a military force in South Africa and in the neighborhood of its borders.

'In an answer to an inquiry with respect thereto, addressed to His Excellency the High Commissioner, this government received to its great astonishment, in answer, a veiled insinuation that from the side of the republic an attack was being made on Her Majesty's colonies, and, at the same time, a mysterious reference to possibilities whereby this government was strengthened in its suspicion that the independence of this republic was being threatened.

'As a defensive measure this government was therefore obliged to send a portion of the burghers of this republic in order to offer requisite resistance to similar possibilities.'

Four demands follow, the full text of which was announced earlier this afternoon.

The diplomatic circumstances currounding the presentation of the ultimatum are probably without precedent. The Transvaal Government, of course, has no diplomatic representative recognized by Great Britain. Mr. Montague White, the Transvaal consul-general in London, would not be received by either the Foreign Office or the Colonial Office. Consequently President Kruger was reduced to handing the ultimatum to Mr. Conyngham Greene at Pretoria, who in turn wired it to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, by whom it was retransmitted to Mr. Joceph Chamberlain. As soon as the communication has been translated from the cipher in which it was transmitted, Mr. Chamberlain will forward it to the Foreign Office.

FEELING IN LONDON.

BOER DEMAND WILL BE REJECTED AND HOSTILITIES ARE LIKELY TO FOLLOW.

The text of the ultimatum on arrival was sent with all speed to Lord Salisbury, who came to town in the afternoon, and a despatch was sent to the Prince of Wales, which is only done in cases of special urgency.

In ordinary circumstances, as Great Britain is the government making the demands, she would be the despatcher of the ultimatum and the fact that the Boers have taken the initiative renders the situation more serious and increases the hopelessness of avoiding war.

It cannot be doubted that Great Britain's reply will be a flat rejection of President Kruger's demands and that a quarter after three o'clock this afternoon English time, an actual state of war will exist.

The ultimatum is naturally the absorbing topic of conversation at the clubs and in political circles to-night. There was no apparent excitement, however, but a general feeling was expressed that the Boers had made a mistake as their forcing matters would tend to alienate the sympathy which might have been extended to them had they thrown the stigma of declaring war on Great Britain.

The only wonder is why, if President Kruger is resolved upon fighting, he has waited so long. The explanation seems to be that his hand has been forced by the fact that the Boers have got out of control, or that, if he awaited the arrival of the British army corps, the chances of military success for him would be of the slimmest possible character.

The expiration of the time-limit of the ultimatum this evening does not leave Great Britain much time to strengthen the present military position, although there are still a few troops at Durban, Natal, available for despatch to the front and the government will doubtless now adopt the suggestion to form the refugees from the Rand into volunteer regiments, thus, while relieving their distress utilizing excellent martial material.

Outside the momentous news of the ultimatum, nothing of moment has been received from the scene of action except the announcement that the Boers have constructed forts commanding Laing's Nek.

The cabinet has been summoned to meet at the Foreign Office on Friday next.

A BRITISH NOTE.

London, Oct. 11.—The 'Westminster Gazette' says: 'We learn from a trustworthy source that the British Government had also despatched a note containing stringent orders, which must have crossed the Boer ultimatum. Diplomacy has thus said its last word; and the last word on each side is of the kind to which the other is not in the least likely to yield.'

London, Oct. 11.—The cabinet has been summoned to meet at the Foreign Office on Friday. The council will have to deal with the military situation and parliament will have little else to do than to sanction the necessary credits.

ORDERED TO LADYSMITH.

London, Oct. 11.—A despatch from Durban says: The Gordon Highlanders and all the troops that arrived from India to-day have been ordered to Ladysmith.

The coal that was seized by the Orange Free State authorities has been released, the officials explaining that it was seized because they thought the Transvaal mines were likely to close.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

ACTIVITY IN LONDON—RESERVES ENROLLING.

London, Oct. 11.—War preparations by Great Britain are being pushed with the greatest energy. The Woolwich arsenal has already forwarded to South Africa over three million cartridges for rifles and machine guns; and the reserves continue to respond eagerly to the mobilization proclamation.

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 11.—Refugees who have arrived here report that Swaziland, the administration of which is under the Government of the South African Republic, in accordance with the convention of 1884 between Great Britain and the Transvaal, is entirely deserted by English and Boers. They say the police have been withdrawn and the prisons thrown open. The shops are at the mercy of the Kaffirs, who are collecting at King's Kraal.

EVE OF BATTLE.

TRANSVAAL AND FREE STATE BOERS MOBILIZED.

Newcastle, Natal, Oct. 11.—A telegram received from the government says that war with the Transvaal will probably begin to-night, (Wednesday). The Premier felt it his duty to warn the people. A public meeting was held and it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the corporation. Ex-President Escombe, who is a pro-Boer, spoke reassuringly, stating that there was no immediate danger; that he anticipated no harm from the Boers, and no panic, the people leaving at their own discretion.

Volksrust, Transvaal, Oct. 11.—The entire first draft of the Transvaal and Free State Boers, is now mobilized. The laager has been shifted to a better position for water and grazing. The generals, commandants and field cornets have inspected the various strategical positions on the border. A man ostensibly coming from the Orange Free State has been detained here, owing to his suspicious actions.

Capetown, Oct. 11.—(Noon)—The following despatch has just been received here from Mafeking: 'No alarm was raised here during the night. Although preparations have been made for defence, however, the excitement increases. It was aggravated by a report that the wires had been cut. This, as it turned out, was due to the fighting top of an armored train, which the train guards had forgotten to lower. The telegraph staff had hard work to restore communication, but this was accomplished early this morning.'

'General Cronje's force, estimated at four thousand men, is known to be in readiness. Apparently there is no intention on the part of the Boers to attack Bulawayo. The town is dull, owing to the departure of the troops, and business is at a complete standstill. The utmost effort is being made to keep the mines working. Splendid rains have again fallen.

CANADIANS MAY GO.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT QUESTIONED BY THE HOME AUTHORITIES AS TO MEN AVAILABLE.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Last night's war news makes it almost certain that the militia of the Dominion will be called upon by the Ottawa Government to furnish a contingent for service in the Transvaal. The Imperial authorities have all along known that the government of Canada will gladly furnish a force for service in South Africa. It was at the request of the British Government that the Canadian administration refrained from making any public announcement as to its intentions in the event of certain things happening, but nevertheless the War Office well knew from despatches sent by our government that we were ready.

The hope that war would be averted had mainly to do with the attitude of the home authorities, but a despatch received at the Militia Department early yesterday morning makes it clear that the Imperial Government has no hopes of peace. The cablegram, which was directed to the Minister of Milita, is, of course, in cipher. It asks how many units of 125 officers and men each Canada can furnish for service in the impending struggle. The War Office has evidently decided that the aid of Canadian artillery will not be necessary, for the units are to be of cavalry, infantry and mounted infantry. Great Britain will pay the officers and men from the time they muster and will after the war give them the same pension paid to the British soldiers. In the event of any of the Canadian contingent being killed or dying on service, the usual pension will be paid dependents. The Canadian Government will only be asked to land the men in Natal or perhaps at Delagoa Bay if the rumored secret agreement for the purchase of Portuguese East Africa be carried out. After the war the contingent will be returned at the expense of the British Government.

UNITS WANTED.

The various Canadian units will not be brigaded together, but will be attached to Imperial corps. The project advanced by certain Canadian officers for a separate Canadian contingent making an independent force commanded by a Canadian officer, will not be carried out. The highest rank to be held by any of the Canadian officers will be that of major, the command of the various regiments to which the units will be joined will be vested in officers of the Imperial army. As to the number of units 125 strong, which Canada can furnish, the Militia Department is making inquiries by telegraph. No man who is not in the best physical condition will be accepted. The men offered by their commanding officers will be put through as thorough a medical examination as can be devised. The examining physicans will be instructed to be especially careful to detect all cases of short-sightedness, varicose veins, malformation of the foot, ankle and instep that might interfere with marching, and tendencies to lung and heart troubles. All men suffering from any of these disqualifications will be immediately rejected.

A high officer of the Militia Department stated last evening that the department was certain that two thousand officers and men possessing the best physical qualifications could be enrolled and despatched to South Africa by Oct. 31, which is the date mentioned by the War Office authorities as the latest at which the Canadian contingent will be acceptable.

CANADIANS ARE READY.

Last night Lieut.-Col. Pinault, Deputy-Minister of Militia telegraphed the W. E. Sanford Company, of Hamilton, the contractors for militia clothing, ordering them to cease making artillery uniforms and instructing them to turn out with all speed two thousand pairs of infantry trousers and two thousand tunics. This would uniform a thousand men, so that it is fairly certain that the government will send no less than a thousand of a contingent. The anxiety of Canadians to fight for the Empire is not confined to those who have remained within the borders of our own country. The Militia Department has received offers of enlistment from former Canadian soldiers now living in New York, Boston, Dakota, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and many other American cities. One man, an ex-Royal Grenadier, writes from the city of Mexico offering to report in Ottawa whenever his services are necessary, and offers to bring with him four other Canadians, formerly militia men, the whole party being willing to pay their expenses to the capital.

CABINET SUMMONED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be in Ottawa on Thursday and at the cabinet meeting which will be held on that day the Minister of Militia will present a statement as to the numerical strength of the available officers and men. If, as seems probable, hostilities have begun, then mobilization will be immediately commenced and so thorough, although quietly, has the Militia Department been working that it is not expected that it will take more than ten days before the whole force will be mustered, fully armed and equipped, and ready to step on board the transport which the Government of Canada will charter. The transport will sail from Montreal, if the war be not averted, about Oct. 22 or 23.

OFFERS POURING IN.

Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 11.—Considerable interest is being evinced by the members of the 31st Battalion in the proposition to send a contingent to the Transvaal. Several local militiamen, many of whom have taken a course in the military schools have volunteered their services.

EXCITEMENT IN TORONTO.

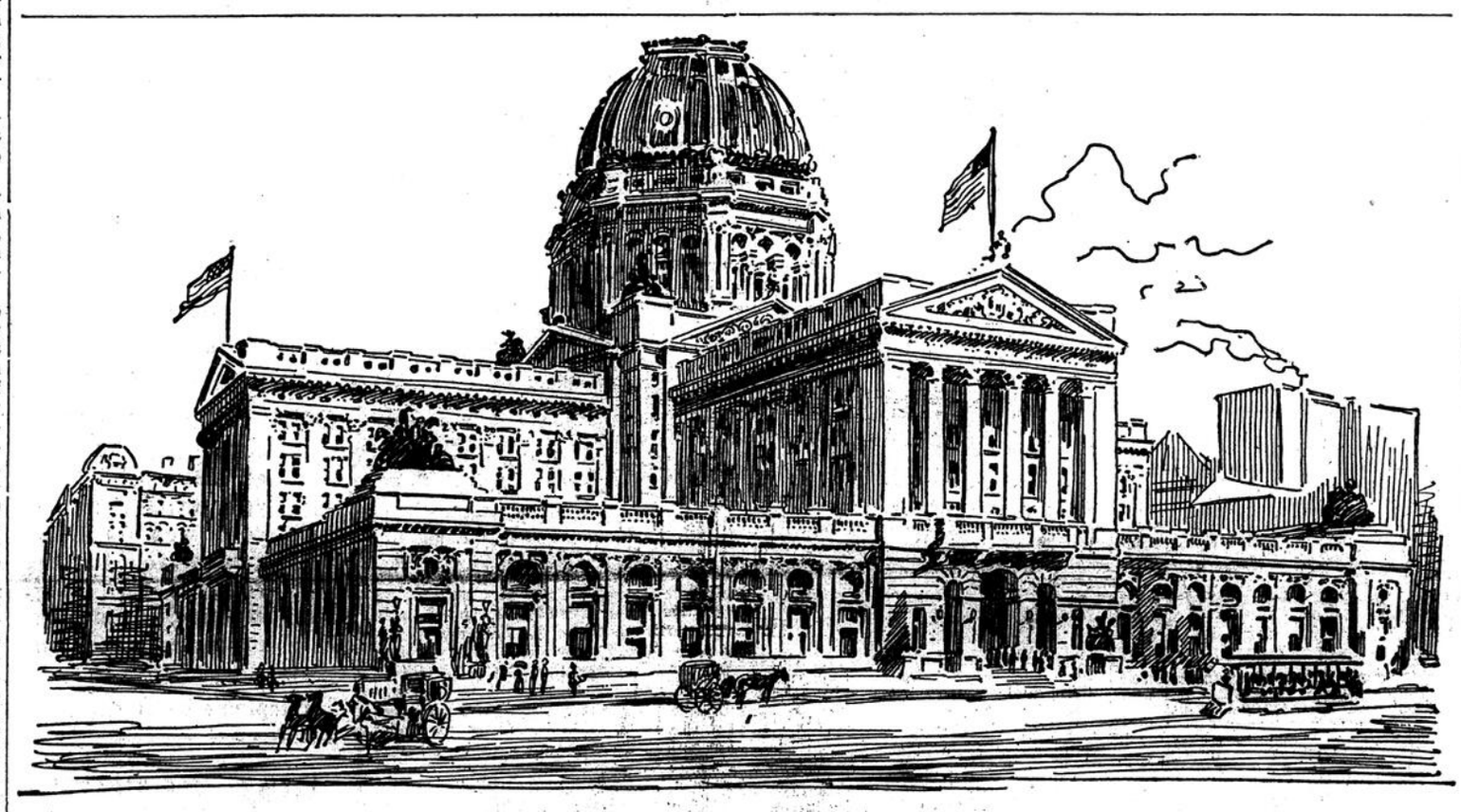
Toronto, Oct. 11.—There was great excitement among military men here last night, when it was learned that the Imperial authorities had at last intimated their willingness to accept the services of a Canadian contingent in the Transvaal hostilities. The armories and the military institute presented animated scenes; officers having evidently received private advices from Ottawa regarding contemplated action.

Captain Mitchell, of the Toronto Rifle Association, during the evening, while distributing prizes to the successful marksmen in the season's matches, called for volunteers for service in the Transvaal, and made up a list.

The Governor-General's Bodyguard, squadron A., was drilling and thirty of the 12 0men on parade at once tendered their names.

The infantry regiments parade on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights and volunteers will be then called for. A number of the regulars at the fort are included in the Toronto list. It is anticipated that Toronto's share will be from 150 to 200 men.

Glasgow, Oct. 11.—The steamer 'Siberian,' of the Allan Line, has been chartered to convey a thousand troops from Canada to the Cape of Good Hope.



THE NEW CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The building is of the Corinthian style of architecture, with numerous and large windows, affording plenty of light to all parts of the interior. The different offices are convenient, and well adapted to the purpose they are intended to serve.

THE PREMIER RETURNING.

LEFT LAST NIGHT FOR HOME—YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, and other distinguished Canadians in the Premier's party, were the guests of Canadian-Americans to-day at an informal luncheon at the Great Northern Hotel.

Over a hundred guests were present. The guests began by drinking the health of President McKinley, and followed by doing likewise for Queen Victoria, with appropriate toasts. Sir Wilfrid Laurier responded to the toast 'Canada,' and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mayor Raymond Prefontaine, of Montreal, spoke on the intimate commercial relations between Canada and the United States, and urged even closer union along the lines of trade. Sir C. A. P. Pelletier and the Hon. R. R. Dobell also made brief addresses. Governor Tanner and Mayor Harrison spoke briefly.

Mr. Laurier and his party visited the Board of Trade shortly before noon, and were given a decidedly lively welcome by the bulls and bears in the grain pits. The Canadian premier, after being welcomed by the president, Mr. R. S. Lyon; the secretary, Mr. Stone, and others, was escorted to the private gallery. His entrance was the signal for a temporary cessation of business, and the traders, climbing on chairs, tables and even on each other's backs, yelled their greetings to the visiting Canadians. In response to calls for a speech, Mr. Laurier responded briefly. He said that as his effort to obtain better social and commercial relations with the United States had been partially successful, he was happy. He also said that Canada was the best purchaser the United States had for man.

This afternoon the Canadians were driven through the parks and over the boulevards.

At 11.30 o'clock to-night President McKinley and the members of his cabinet left Chicago for Evansville, Ind.

The final number to-night on the President's lengthy list of engagements was a banquet given by the Commercial Club. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was unable to be present at the banquet, and delegated to Sir C. A. P. Pelletier the task of expressing the thanks of the Premier and his friends for the treatment they had received in Chicago. The Hon. R. R. Dobell followed in the same strain, telling his hearers what a very much greater nation the United States might have been had it not broken away from British rule. His speech, which was eloquent and humorous, was received with great applause.

Mayor Prefontaine, of Montreal, was then introduced, and spoke briefly of Canada's industrial resources and insisted that the proximity of the two countries and their community of interests made it desirable that they should get along without differences over tariffs or boundary lines.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, with the exception of Senator Dobell and Mayor Prefontaine, left the Dearborn station to-night for Canada. The station was crowded with cheering people as the train pulled out.

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