Twenty-two Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Cold.

VOL. XLV., No. 278. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1904. PRICE ONE CENT.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Next House will Have Only Five Conservatives.

DR. GUERIN AND MR. RAINVILLE AMONG THE FALLEN.

According to the returns of the polling in the provincial elections yesterday the new Legislative Assembly will stand:—

Liberals	66
Conservatives	5
Independents	1

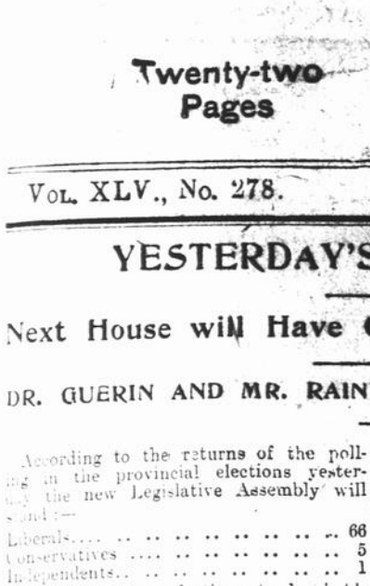
This, with two elections to be held, in Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands, will make the full number of members, seventy-four.

While the Liberals are greatly in the majority, there are a number, including those representing the St. Louis and St. Ann's division of Montreal, Quebec East and some other constituencies, who have been elected over straight government candidates, and who may be expected to act as independent rather than administrative Liberals.

The new Legislative Assembly, by the returns latest to hand, will be constituted as follows:

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.

Compton—A. W. Giard	58
Laval—P. E. Leblanc	301
Maskinonge—G Lafontaine	125



ALD. C. B. CARTER,

Successful candidate in St. Antoine.

Shefford—L. P. Bernard	350
Joliette—J. M. Tellier	300

INDEPENDENT ELECTED.

Montreal, No. 5—St. Antoine—C. B. Carter	932

LIBERALS ELECTED.

Argenteuil—Hon. W. A. Weir	Acc.
Athabaska—P. Tourigny	Acc.
Bagot—F. H. Daignault	Acc.
Beauce—A. Godbout	Acc.
Beauharnois—A. Bergevin	177
Bellechasse—Hon. A. Turgeon	Acc.
Bonaventure—J. H. Kelly	1,290
Berthier—J. Lafontaine	Acc.
Brome—Hon. J. C. McCorkill	Acc.
Chambly—M. Perreault	600
Champlain—P. Nault	500
Charlevoix—P. D'Auteuil	400
Chateauguay—F. X. Dupuis	Acc.
Chicoutimi—H. Petit	Acc.
Dorchester—A. Morisette	Acc.
Drummond—J. Laferte	400
Hochelaga—J. Decarie	1,340
Huntingdon—W. H. Walker	Acc.
Iberville—F. Gosselin	200
Jacques Cartier—J. A. Charest	200
Kamouraska—L. R. Roy	Acc.
Lake St. John—G. Tanguay	200
Laprairie—C. S. Cherrier	Acc.
L'Assomption—J. E. Duhamel	Acc.
Levis—C. Blouin	Acc.
Lotbiniere—E. Caron	Acc.
Maskinonge—N. Lemay	200
Megantic—D. Caron	Acc.



MR. JAMES COCHRANE,

Successful candidate in St. Lawrence.

Argenteuil—G. R. Smith	Acc.
Bagot—J. B. Gosselin	Acc.
Beauharnois—Dr. Bissonnette	Acc.
Bonaventure—F. Roy	Acc.
Brome—L. A. Taschereau	Acc.
Chambly—St. Mary's—G. Lacombe	646
Chateauguay—James—Hon. L. Gouin	Acc.
Chicoutimi—G. Langlois	226
City of St. Lawrence—James Cochrane	869
City of St. Ann's—M. J. Walsh	367
Compton—A. W. Giard	Acc.
Dorchester—J. B. Laurent	Acc.
Drummond—J. Laferte and J. H. Paquin	Acc.
Hochelaga—J. Decarie and A. Verville	Acc.
Huntingdon—W. H. Walker	Acc.
Iberville—F. Gosselin and S. Roy	Acc.
Jacques Cartier—E. Gohier and J. A. Charest	Acc.
Kamouraska—L. R. Roy	Acc.
Lake St. John—G. Tanguay and J. B. Charbonneau	Acc.
Laprairie—C. S. Cherrier	Acc.
L'Assomption—J. E. Duhamel	Acc.
Levis—C. Blouin	Acc.
Lotbiniere—E. Caron	Acc.
Maskinonge—N. Lemay	Acc.
Megantic—D. Caron	Acc.
Napierville—B. Monet	52
Nicolet—M. A. Marchildon	Acc.
Ottawa—F. A. Gendron	770
Pontiac—D. Gillies	Acc.
Portneuf—E. A. Panet	1,000
Quebec Centre—Hon. A. Robitaille	Acc.
Quebec East—Dr. Jobin	
Quebec West—J. C. Kaine	
Quebec County—Delage	Acc.
Richelieu—L. P. P. Cardin	300
Richmond—P. S. G. Mackenzie	Acc.
Rimouski—A. Tessier	600
Rouville—A. Girard	Acc.
Sherbrooke—P. Pelletier	Acc.
Soulanges—O. Mousseau	193
Stanstead—P. A. Bissonnette	147
St. Hyacinthe—J. Marin	Acc.
St. Johns—P. H. Roy	132
St. Maurice—Dr. Fiset	
St. Sauveur—Hon. G. N. Parent	Acc.
Temiscouata—N. Dion	1,490
Two Mountains—H. Champagne	Acc.
Terrebonne—F. J. B. Prevost	1,500
Three Rivers—J. A. Tessied	Acc.
Vaudreuil—H. Pilon	Acc.
Vercheres—A. Geoffrion	36
Wolfe—P. Tanguay	300
Yamaska—J. Allard	Acc.

YESTERDAY'S POLLING.

The constituencies in which polling took place yesterday, the candidates, and the winners, were as follows:—

Beauharnois—A. Plante, Con., and A. Bergevin, Lib.—Bergevin elected by 177.

Bonaventure—W. H. Clapperton and J. H. Kelly, both Liberals. Kelly elected by 1,290; returns not complete.

Chambly—M. Perreault and E. Ste. Marie, both Liberals. Perreault elected by 600.

Champlain—P. Nault and Dr. Lacoursier, both Liberals. Nault elected by 500.

Charlevoix—Dr. Sinotte, Liberal, and P. D'Auteuil, Independent. D'Auteuil elected by 400.

Compton—A. W. Giard, Conservative, and J. B. Laurent, Liberal. Giard elected by 58.

Drummond—J. Laferte and J. H. Paquin, both Liberals. Laferte elected.

Hochelaga—J. Decarie, Liberal, and A. Verville, Labor. Decarie elected by 1,340 majority.

Iberville—F. Gosselin and S. Roy, both Liberals. Gosselin elected.

Jacques Cartier—E. Gohier, Conservative; J. A. Charest and D. A. Lafortune, Liberals. Charest elected by 200 majority.

Joliette—J. M. Tellier, Conservative, and Dr. G. Desrosier. Tellier elected by 300 majority.

Lake St. John—G. Tanguay and J. B. Charbonneau, both Liberals. Tanguay elected by about 200.

Laval—Hon. P. E. Leblanc (Con.), and Hotte (Lib.) Leblanc elected by 301 majority.

Lotbiniere—N. Lemay (former member) Vidal, Corriveau, Langlois, N. Demers and Francoeur, all Liberals. Lemay elected by 200 majority.

Maskinonge—Geo. Lafontaine, Conservative; A. Galipeau and V. Milot, Liberals. Lafontaine elected by 125 majority.

Montreal No. 1, St. Mary's—Dr. Lacombe and Ald. Marchand, both Liberals. Dr. Lacombe elected by 646 majority.

Montreal No. 3, St. Louis—Hon. H. B. Rainville and G. Langlois, Liberals, and A. Latreille, Labor. Langlois elected by 226 majority.

Montreal No. 4, St. Lawrence—J. Cochrane and J. B. Lanctot, both Liberals. Cochrane elected by 869 majority.

Montreal No. 5, St. Antoine—F. Sauvageau, Liberal; C. B. Carter, Independent, and E. Cusack, Labor. Carter, Independent, elected by 932 majority.

Montreal, St. Ann's—Hon. Dr. Guerin and M. J. Walsh, both Liberals. Walsh elected by 367 majority.

Napierville—C. Doris and G. Monet, both Liberals. Monet elected by 52 majority.

Ottawa—O. Falardeau (Ind. Lib.), and F. A. Gendron (Lib.). Gendron elected by 77 majority as far as heard from.

Portneuf—G. Chateauvert and E. A. Panet, both Liberals. Panet elected by 1,000 majority.

Quebec East—Dr. Jobin and George Davreau, both Liberals. Jobin elected by 500 majority.

Quebec West—J. C. Kaine, Ald. Griffin and Madden, all Liberals. Kaine elected by 200 majority.

Richelieu—G. Magnan, Conservative, and L. P. P. Cardin, Liberal. Cardin elected by 300 majority.

Rimouski—Desjardins (Con.), and A. Tessier (Lib.). Tessier elected by 600 majority.

Soulanges—O. Mousseau and M. Leroux, Liberals, and O. S. Bissonnette, Independent. Mousseau elected by 193 majority.

Stanstead—G. H. St. Pierre, Conservative, and P. A. Bissonnette, Liberal. Bissonnette elected by 147 majority.

St. Johns—A. D. Girard, Conservative; P. H. Roy and J. O'Cain, Liberals. Roy elected by 132 majority.

St. Maurice—Dr. Fiset and M. Bourassa, both Liberals. Fiset probably elected.

Shefford—L. P. Bernard, Conservative, and Dr. Mathieu, Liberal. Bernard elected by 350 majority.

Temiscouata—N. Dion and A. F. Talbot, both Liberals. Dion elected by 1,400 majority.

Terrebonne—F. J. B. Prevost, Liberal, and Oliver Asselin, Nationalist. Prevost elected by 1,500 majority.

Vercheres—E. Blanchard and A. Geoffrion, both Liberals. Geoffrion elected by 36 majority.

Wolfe—A. C. Miquelon and P. Tanguay, both Liberals. Tanguay elected by 300 majority.

DR. LEMIEUX FOR GASPE.

Quebec, Nov. 25.—Dr. L. J. Lemieux, brother of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Solicitor-General, has accepted the Liberal nomination for the Legislature in Gaspé.

THE CITY VOTING.

Messrs. Langlois, Cochrane, Carter, Lacombe, Walsh and Decarie Safe.

THE HON. MR. RAINVILLE AND DR. GUERIN BOTH DEFEATED.

MESSRS. SAUVAGEAU, CUSACK, LANCTOT, AND LATREILLE LOSE THEIR DEPOSITS.

The following is a summary of the voting in the six divisions of Montreal district yesterday:—

ST. ANTOINE.

Carter (Ind.)	1,553
Sauvageau (Lib.)	621
Cusack (Labor)	160
Plurality for Carter	932

ST. LAWRENCE.

Cochrane (Lib.)	1,311
Lanctot (Lib.)	442
Majority for Cochrane	869

ST. ANN'S.

Walsh (Ind. Lib.)	2,281
Guerin (Govt. candidate)	1,914
Majority for Walsh	367

ST. MARY'S.

Lacombe (Lib.)	2,297
Marchand (Lib.)	1,651
Majority for Lacombe	646



MR. GODFROY LANGLOIS,

Successful candidate in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.

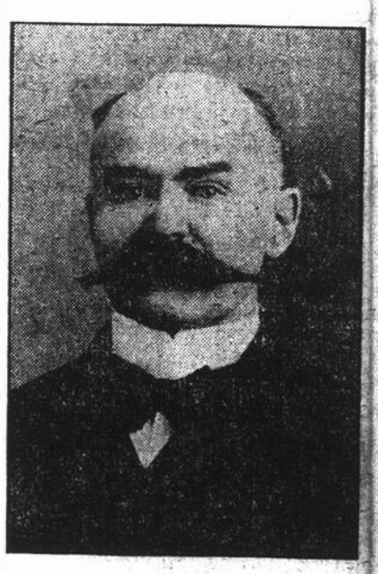
Langlois (Ind. Lib.)	1,215
Rainville (Lib.)	989
Latreille (Labor)	518
Plurality for Langlois	226

HOCHELAGA.

Decarie (Lib.)	5,449
Verville (Labor)	4,109
Majority for Decarie	1,340

Among the fallen were the Hon. H. B. Rainville, ex-Speaker of the Provincial Legislature, and the Hon. Dr. Guerin, minister without portfolio.

There had been a brisk campaign in St. Louis division, and probably more interest was taken by the general public in the outcome there than in any of the other divisions. Mr. Gaspard Langlois



ALD. M. J. WALSH,

Successful candidate in St. Ann's.

came out away ahead of both Mr. Rainville and Mr. Latreille, the labor candidate.

There was also a sharp contest in St. Ann's division, where Ald. Walsh drew a large vote, and rather created a surprise in the camp of his opponents, especially in the West Ward, where Dr. Guerin only had a majority of seven.

In St. Antoine Ald. Carter won the day by a large majority, and both his opponents, Messrs. Sauvageau and Cusack, labor candidate, lost their deposits.

Civic issues played a large part in the election of Mr. Langlois, Ald. Carter and Ald. Walsh, the support of all three coming from those who demanded better treatment for Montreal at the hands of the Quebec Legislature.

Ald. Marchand, whose platform was also one of protection for civic interests, was defeated by Dr. Lacombe.

Mr. Cusack, in St. Antoine, and Mr. Latreille, in St. Louis, both drew light votes, and were so unfortunate as to lose their deposits.

Mr. Verville, another labor candidate, made a strong fight against Mr. Decarie in Hochelaga, but was swamped by the latter's majority of 1,340.

Ex-Mayor Cochrane defeated Mr. Lanctot in St. Lawrence by 869. The latter, therefore, loses his deposit.

Following are the returns in detail:—

ST. ANTOINE

ST. JOSEPH'S WARD.

Poll.	Carter.	Cusack.	Sauvageau.
1—750 Craig	25	1	7
2—346 St. James	14	4	7
3—339 St. James	3	2	4
4—450 St. James	6	5	13
5—14 Windsor	12	4	15
6—180 St. Antoine	14	5	22
7—91 Mountain	9	2	10
8—61 Chaboillez	13	1	30
9—22½ Mountain	15	3	28
10—2299 Notre Dame	7	0	47
11—28 Adelaine	30	7	14
12—232 Aqueduct	8	0	45
13—15a Lusignan	11	1	2
14—169 Guy	12	3	29
15—176a Versailles	23	4	13
16—233 St. Martin	26	3	8
17—2433 Notre Dame	17	2	22
18—97 St. Martin	7	0	21
19—365 Seigneurs	9	0	23
20—1020 St. James	6	3	13
21—497 Seigneurs	19	12	7
22—1039 St. James	21	2	13
23—1050 St. James	25	3	27
24—2607 Notre Dame	22	4	14
25—199 Canning	11	1	5
26—131 Fulford	9	8	5
27—105 Delisle	15	4	19
28—55 Canning	5	1	12
29—99 Workman	7	0	16
30—574 Albert	5	1	32
31—30 Quesnel	21	4	15
32—41 Coursol	3	2	5
	461	95	543
Plurality for Sauvageau			82

ST. GEORGE WARD.

33—82 Victoria square	19	7	5
34—21½ Latour	12	9	3
35—117 St. Antoine	20	3	7
36—106 Windsor	27	12	11
37—65 Osborne	20	1	2
38—154 Peel	49	0	7
39—828 Dorchester	39	5	3
40—54 Beaver Hall Hill	31	1	4
41—47 University	15	0	2
42—85 Cathcart	22	0	0
43—70 Mansfield	37	0	4
44—121 Mansfield	37	1	0
45—62 Mayer	30	1	0
46—23 Aylmer	32	1	0
47—27 Shuter	25	0	2
48—2 Underhill Place	19	0	0
49—107 Shuter	39	0	2
50—2 Victoria	34	1	0
51—103 McTavish	32	0	1
52—81 Drummond	30	1	1
53—2445 St. Catherine	20	0	0
	589	43	54
Plurality for Carter			535

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.

54—271 St. Antoine	38	3	6
55—303 St. Antoine	34	9	3
56—419b St. Antoine	15	3	3
57—3 Pacific avenue	21	0	2
58—136 Tupper	26	0	1
59—72 Fort	13	1	0
60—2686 St. Catherine	34	0	1
61—213a St. Antoine	18	1	4
62—2508 St. Catherine	48	0	3
63—2499 St. Catherine	56	0	0
64—2529 St. Catherine	37	3	0
65—2560 St. Catherine	53	2	1
66—2739 St. Catherine	37	0	0
67—78 Mackay	25	0	0
68—2807 St. Catherine	18	0	0
69—2523 St. Catherine	30	0	0
	503	22	24
Plurality for Carter			479

RECAPITULATION.

ST. JOSEPH'S WARD.

Sauvageau	543
Carter	461
Cusack	95
Plurality for Sauvageau	82

St. George's Ward.

Carter	589
Cusack	43
Sauvageau	54
Plurality	535

St. Andrew's Ward.

Carter	503
Cusack	22
Sauvageau	24
Plurality for Carter	479

Grand total—

Carter	1,553
Cusack	160
Sauvageau	621
Plurality for Carter	932

ST. LOUIS

Poll.	Langlois.	Latreille.	Rainville.
1—28 Cadieux	31	13	18
2—44 St. Dominique	31	15	14
3—18a St. Elizabeth	30	14	19
4—14a Sanguinet	20	9	19
5—391 Craig	36	12	35
6—57 St. Elizabeth	23	11	22
7—159 City Hall	27	10	10
8—132 Cadieux	18	2	16
9—171 St. Lawrence	31	7	17
10—1892 St. Catherine	13	9	20
11—250 City Hall ave.	21	11	31
12—110 St. Elizabeth	17	9	21
13—89 St. Elizabeth	28	12	22
14—1710a St. Catherine	32	15	32
15—195a Sanguinet	27	21	15
16—155 St. Elizabeth	24	16	15
17—324 City Hall ave.	23	18	33
18—1320 DeMontigny	24	10	9
19—182 St. Dominique	31	7	23
20—1321 DeMontigny	4	4	10
21—35 St Hypolite lane	7	8	25
22—448 City Hall ave.	20	11	16
23—419 City Hall ave.	39	21	21
24—292 Sanguinet	21	13	33
25—5 Grothe	10	13	7
26—243a Sanguinet	24	20	23
27—1534 Ontario	30	6	24
28—422 St. Denis	39	10	40
29—297 St. Dominique	22	15	26
30—66 Prince Arthur	21	5	13
31—84 St. Hypolite	34	4	16
32—101 St. Hypolite	49	7	17
33—12 Prince Arthur	59	1	34
34—36 Drolet	37	8	22
35—721 City Hall ave.	42	8	16
36—177 St. Hypolite	47	11	29
37—459 St. Dominique	28	10	31
38—567 St. Lawrence	18	10	17
39—635 St. Lawrence	8	18	18
40—591 St. Dominique	22	16	23
41—337 St. Hypolite	21	18	22
42—775 Cadieux	21	7	10
43—197 Laval avenue	42	14	44
44—170 Drolet	22	15	17
45—203 Roy	40	16	30
	1,215	518	989
Plurality for Langlois			226

ST. LAWRENCE

Poll.	Cochrane.	Lanctot.
1—19 St. Charles Borromee	34	20
2—37 St. Urbain	18	16
3—34 St. Urbain	12	5
4—635 Craig	34	20
5—21 Hermine	41	12
6—43 Hermine	38	10
7—49 Bleury	24	12
8—165 Vitre	11	16
9—576 Dorchester	21	18
10—78 St. George	37	15
11—40 Anderson	19	8
12—711 Lagauchetiere	35	6
13—161 Bleury	42	15
14—34 Vallee	26	13
15—2058 St. Catherine	19	13
16—136 St. Urbain	25	13
17—1946 St. Catherine	10	11
18—563 Dorchester	14	28
19—207 St. Urbain	16	29
20—336 St. Lawrence	20	10
21—225 Bleury	30	7



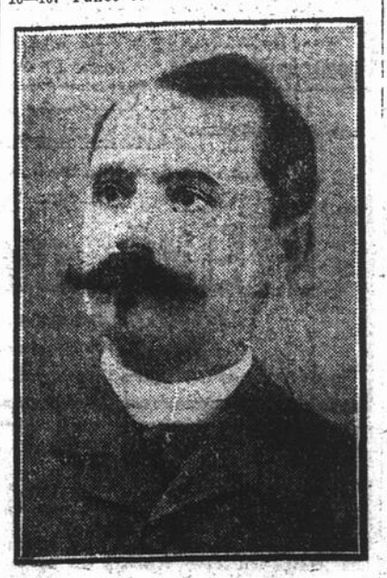
MR. JEREMIE L. DECARIE,

Successful candidate in Hochelaga.

22—7 Mayor	47	8
23—226 Bleury	56	6
24—1863 Ontario	61	5
25—1793 Ontario	39	18
26—488 St. Lawrence	62	14
27—10 Hutchison	38	1
28—694 Sherbrooke	46	5
29—293 Bleury	70	8
30—80 Milton	48	3
31—11 Milton	21	10
32—680 St. Lawrence	27	5
33—109 Prince Arthur	42	9
34—225 Prince Arthur	30	4
35—109 Park avenue	74	10
36—596 St. Urbain	34	4
37—36 Arcade	27	7
38—2 Mitcheson	29	3
39—St. Lawrence	33	9
	1,311	442
Majority for Cochrane		860

ST. MARY'S

Poll.	La combe.	Marchand.
1—140 Lagauchetiere	25	21
2—15 Plessis	21	8
3—90½ Craig	32	36
4—55 Plessis	15	11
5—145 Craig	19	17
6—100 Dorchester	21	21
7—54 Dorion	15	38
8—33 Erie	20	23
9—139b Visitation	27	32
10—107 Panet	27	25
11—157b Panet	27	29
12—187 Plessis	19	18
13—159 Dorchester	22	25
14—203 Champlain	30	35
15—153 Champlain	28	132
16—25 Kent	14	21
17—175 Visitation	31	45
18—302 Maisonneuve	22	24
19—260 Champlain	20	28
20—267 Champlain	18	34
21—126 Delorimier	19	15
22—158 Logan	29	29
23—265 Panet	20	20
24—335 Demontigny	27	18
25—383 Demontigny	18	28
26—417 Champlain	20	23



DR. G. A. LACOMBE,

Successful candidate in St. Mary's.

27—230 Dorion	37	22
28—611 Demontigny	21	20
29—282 Panet	32	22
30—378 Plessis	23	13
31—337 Plessis	49	22
32—408 Champlain	44	14
33—1154 Ontario	16	20
34—428 Plessis	28	31
35—727 Lafontaine	22	28
36—483 Maisonneuve	25	17
37—531 Champlain	46	36
38—289 Papineau avenue	28	28
39—341 Dorion	21	29
40—344 Panet	27	23
41—551 Plessis	44	31
42—616 Champlain	38	14
43—651 Champlain	38	43
44—957 Gain	33	14
45—371 Gain	25	18
46—568 Plessis	22	20
47—662 Champlain	27	15
48—407 Visitation	28	11
49—64 Dumont	24	23
50—81a Parthenais	23	19
51—39 Fullum	17	11
52—713 Notre Dame	54	11
53—50 Poupart	68	18
54—45 Poupart	66	26
55—45 Poupart	18	28
56—92 Dufresne	54	31
57—136 Poupart	54	19
58—302 Parthenais	17	15
59—763 Ontario	35	28
60—150 Dufresne	29	14
61—217 Dufresne	11	25
62—238 Iberville	62	17
63—194 Dufresne	36	27
64—761 Chausse	17	31
65—616 Fullum	50	35
66—465 Fullum	61	19
67—286 Iberville	21	12
68—54 Frontenac	35	11
69—90 Frontenac	58	13
70—187 Iberville	51	16
71—260 Frontenac	52	10
72—275 Frontenac	44	7
73—348 Frontenac	36	7
74—651 Ontario	29	9
	2,297	1,651
Majority for Lacombe		646

ST. ANN'S

CENTRE WARD.

Poll.	Guerin.	Walsh.
1—27 Place d'Youville	20	16
2—1614 Notre Dame	61	14
3—25 St. Francois Xavier	14	21
4—4 Place d'Armes Hill	46	27
5—76 St. James	91	24
6—1613 Notre Dame	28	16
7—21 Fortification lane	36	18
8—522½ Craig	92	22
	388	154
Majority for Guerin		234

WEST WARD.

Poll.	Guerin.	Walsh.
9—714 Craig	16	13
10—204 St. James	39	40
11—185 St. James	35	29
12—178 St. James	30	22
13—1817 Notre Dame	32	25
14—133 McGill	21	34
15—1742 Notre Dame	49	29
16—54 St. Francois Xavier	34	21
17—Board of Trade Building	14	16
18—51 Common	17	23
19—60 Foundling	16	19
	303	296
Majority for Guerin		7

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Poll.	Guerin.	Walsh.
20—1848 Notre Dame	8	24
21—15 Prince	30	43
22—61 Nazareth	25	17
23—79 Wellington	32	45
24—122 Duke	42	34
25—70 St. Henry	25	25
26—175 St. Maurice	38	50
27—194 St. Maurice	24	48
28—142a Dalhousie	38	27
29—173 Wellington	27	48
30—178 Wellington	15	23
31—49 Colborne	15	38
32—121 Colborne	22	27
33—158 Colborne	39	106
34—215 William	16	60
35—91 Eleanor	37	42
36—126a Murray	36	91
37—54 Young	27	52
38—80 Murray	32	70
39—169 McCord	30	61
40—15 Basin	13	47
41—206 McCord	39	52
42—206 Barre	43	29
43—2440 Notre Dame	18	31
44—488 William	20	46
45—2552 Notre Dame	12	56
46—2600 Notre Dame	22	29
47—75 Richardson	19	32
48—369 Wellington	35	53
49—202 St. Etienne	15	14
50—71 Conde	36	46
51—117 Centre	15	37
52—16 Manufacturers	23	63
53—200 Centre	29	40
54—171 Grand Trunk	39	39
55—84 Mullins	34	36
56—197 Congregation	45	40
57—115 Leber	27	18
58—291 Bourgeois	23	18
59—32 Favard	18	19
60—48 Sebastopol	25	17
61—114 Britannia	50	40
62—96 Menai	28	27
63—75 Forfar	39	45
	1,223	1,831
Majority for Walsh		608

RECAPITULATION.

Centre Ward	388	154
Majority for Guerin		234
West Ward	303	296
Majority for Guerin		7
St. Ann's Ward	1,223	1,831
Majority for Walsh		608
Grand Total	1,914	2,281
Majority for Walsh		367

(See also Page 5.)

LOUIS JASPER'S DEATH.

Coroner McMahon opened an inquest this morning over the body of Louis Jasper, the five-year-old boy who died at the General Hospital from blood poisoning yesterday. Young Jasper had his foot badly crushed by an electric car on St. Catherine street, near Cadieux, on Nov. 14. He was removed to the Notre Dame Hospital, where the doctors amputated his leg. When the lad was well on the way to recovery he was removed to his home by his parents against the advice, it is said, of the medical authorities. His condition became so serious yesterday morning that he was removed to the General Hospital, where he died a short time after his arrival. Mr. Jasper, the boy's father, who resides at 173 Cadieux street, was indignant upon learning that an inquest would have to be held. He thought it unnecessary and wished to bury the remains immediately in accordance with the rites of the Jewish faith. Coroner McMahon said that the Jewish faith must give precedence to the law on this occasion, and the inquest was held this morning.

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 50c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 50c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice 50c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid

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

BIRTHS.

RENNIE — At Brooklet, on Nov. 14, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Rennie, a son.

LEDERS.—At 675 St. Antoine street, Westmount, on Nov. 23, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Roger B. Leders, a son.

MARRIED.

CURRIE—CLARKE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Avenue road, Toronto, on Nov. 23, 1904, by the Rev. R. Whiting, M.A., Clara, eldest daughter of W. A. Clarke, Esq., to Dr. Morley Currie, B.A., M.P.P., of Picton, Ont.

DAY—HORNE.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Nov. 22, 1904, by the Rev. Charles Carrol, Quincey D. Day, of Toronto, to Mary E. Horne, of Cleveland, Ohio.

DUFFEY—WYLIE.— At the residence of the bride's father, 438 Lewis street, Ottawa, on Nov. 24, 1904, by the Rev. Mr. Lett, of McLeod Street Methodist Church, Edith Honor, second daughter of Mr. W. K. Duffey, to Mr. John Wylie, of Ottawa.

HENDERSON—GOLDEN. — On Nov. 23, 1904, at the Anglican Church, Dansville, New York, by the Rev. Wm. Allen, Bernice, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Golden, of Toledo, Ohio, to Chas. A. Henderson, of New York City.

McLACHLAN—GILLIES — At Arnprior, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh Taylor, on Nov. 23, 1904, Mayine, eldest daughter of Mr. John Gillies, to Frederic Wm. McLachlin, eldest son of the late Mr. Alexander McLachlin.

WIGHTMAN—McKEE — At Peterborough, Ont., on Nov. 23, 1904, at the residence of Robert B. McKee, his younger daughter, Helen Maud, to Harry Wightman, D.D.S.

DIED.

ABBS — On Nov. 23, 1904, at the residence of his son-in-law, Barry, Trenton, Ont., the Rev. [illegible] Abbs, in his 82nd year.

CARDINAL — In [illegible] city, on Nov. 23, 1904, in his 40th [illegible], Joseph Théodule Cardinal, advocate, King's Counsel. Funeral from 59 Cherrier street, on Monday morning, at 8.30 a.m. Friends are requested to attend.

HENTHORN — On Nov. 19, 1904, accidentally killed during the performance of his duty on a G.T.R. train near Dundas, Ont., George T. Henthorn, aged 21, eldest son of W. H. Henthorn, of Belleville, Ont.

HOLDEN.—At Boissevain, Manitoba, on Nov. 20, 1904, Frances Elizabeth Coppinger, wife of Marvin Holden, aged seventy-one years.

MALLAGH — In Wingham, Ont., on Nov. 23, 1904, William John Mallagh, in his 63rd year.

MANSON — On Nov. 15, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, Albert Foster, Mount Pleasant, Ont., Helen Finlayson, wife of Captain Donald Manson, formerly of Port Hope, aged 79 years.

TEEPELL — In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 23, 1904, at the residence of her daughter, 15 St. Lawrence avenue, Nancy Teepell, aged 77 years.

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

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 8.

Advertisements.

Morris Piano at Y. M. C. A.—A beautiful Morris Upright Piano has been placed by Mr. W. H. Leach, 2449 St. Catherine street, in the Y. M. C. A. lecture hall.

☞ Read this--Do You Write Letters?

Do you know that we have opened up a **Cut Rate Stationery Department** in connection with our **"WIGWAM"?** We can guarantee you a clear saving of fully **35 per cent** on all your purchases. Some people are inclined to be skeptical. Call in, and we will soon convince you of the truth of our assertion. Our motto—**"Quick Sales honest dealing Low Prices!"** Our one and only address is—**138 Peel street,** opposite Dom. Square—**"CLARKE'S WIGWAM."**

ROLL TOP, FLAT and STANDING DESKS.
TEES & CO.,
300 ST. JAMES ST.

Go to LEPAGE'S, corner St. Catherine and Cadieux Sts. Some Extraordinary Bargains given on account of changing their system into a 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c store.

All Kinds of ELECTRICAL WORK
at the CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO. at moderate figures.
THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.
2503 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up 971.

DISTRESS IN GALWAY.

London, Nov. 26.—The failure of the potato crop is causing distress and suffering in Connemara. The Galway County Council yesterday urged the government to provide relief works, especially in the congested districts, and to supply cheap potatoes for the coming season. The council suggested, among other things, the development of mineral resources.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

The Great Half-Price Sale of LADIES' FASHIONABLE WINTER COATS.

Unparalleled Aggregation of Values.

These magnificent garments will be arranged in the following three lots:—

LOT 1.—LADIES' WINTER COATS, all this season's latest styles in frieze, covert cloth and reversible tweeds. The regular values range from $9.75 to $10.50.
SALE PRICE.. .. .. **$5.80**

LOT 2.—LADIES' TRAVELLING CLOAKS in tweed, camel's hair and reversible golf cloth, in a variety of styles, various shape collars, with handsome facings, or embroideries. Regular values from $11.50 to $16.00.
SALE PRICE.. .. .. **$6.95**

LOT 3.—LADIES' SUPERB THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS loose or tight-fitting backs, satin lined, various fashionable shaped collars, handsomely finished. Regular value is from $18.00 to $21.00.
SALE PRICE.. .. .. **$9.00**

READY FOR ST. ANDREW'S BALL

We have every requisite for wear at this popular social function, our representatives abroad keep us fully informed about the changing modes in the old world and promptly forward every new feature.

SHOES FOR EVENING WEAR

We make a very special feature of Ladies' Shoes for evening wear. Our stock is very comprehensive, with large varieties of kid and patent leather patterns, also in colored silk or satin. Two specials.

Ladies' White Kid Slippers, fancy bow and strap, hand turned soles, smart French heels, sizes, 2½ to 7.
Special **$1.50**

EVENING GLOVES

The Hallmark to a stylish evening costume is an irreproachable pair of gloves. No good getting untrustworthy ones—they'll probably split the first time of wearing, or else fit badly. Ours won't do either and the prices are right.

Ladies' Suede Gloves, for evening wear, in white, cream and black, 8½ and 16 button length.
Price, according to length, from.. .. .. **$1.00 to $1.20**

SOME DAINTY SILKS.

There is nothing to equal the soft clinging elegance of silk for evening or ball dresses. Our selection is of insurpassable quality and beauty. Every shade and design is represented. Some of the price hints:

GOOD QUALITY LYONS TAFFETA SILK, covering an immense range of fashionable colorings. Regular value 55c.
SPECIAL.. .. .. **35c yd**

A NEW LOT OF ELEGANT MARSELINE SILKS just received, very lustrous, soft finish, in a full range of colorings.
SPECIAL **69c**

ALEXANDRIA SILK, in white or black, and all the newest art shades, exceptionally well suited for evening wear, 22 inches wide.
SPECIAL, PER YARD.. .. .. **$1.00**

SLEDGEHAMMER BARGAINS FOR MONDAY.

GROCERIES.

	Regular.	Monday.
Finest Creamery Butter	$ .25	$ 22
Windsor Salt, 3 bags for	.15	.10
20 lbs. Granulated Sugar	1.10	.97
Finest Cleaned Currants, 3 pkgs.	.25	.20
Eagle Baking Powder, 1 lb. tin	.30	.23
Finest Cooking Raisins, 3 lbs.	.30	.25

SLEDGEHAMMER BARGAINS.

	Regular.	Monday.
Cashmere Hose	$ .25	$ 17½
Men's Woollen Sweaters	.76	.49
Ladies' Wool Gloves	.30	.14
Heavy Cushion Cord	.09	.07
Chenille Cord	.10	.05
Ladies' Kid Gloves	.75	.49

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St. MONTREAL.

Windsor Salt the best salt that Canada's best salt works can produce and that's the best anywhere

ANNIVERSARY SALE. PRICE CUTS

We have cut our prices down so low that you will wonder how we can possibly sell such splendid goods for so little money. You get all the benefit and we get your patronage, for after you have once bought here you won't want to go anywhere else.

Our Rug and Drapery Department is a regular gold mine of bargains these days. We haven't room to tell you about all of them, but here are some.

RUGS—Brussels, Wilton, Axminster, average size is 3 x 5 yards' prices were from $12.00 to $58.00, now **$9.50 to $42.50.**

CUSHIONS for all uses were from $1.50 to $25.00, now **$1.20 to $18.00.**

RENAUD, KING AND PATTERSON,
Phone Up 3328. Corner GUY and ST. CATHERINE STREETS.
LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO
Invite particular attention to their improved methods IN ALL BRANCHES OF
DYEING and CLEANING
FRENCH OR CHEMICAL CLEANING A SPECIALTY.
Consult Our Experts. Send for Price List.
OFFICES—2433 Notre Dame, 215 McGill and 1595 St. Catherine Sts.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Time Table Changes.—The winter schedule of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad will take effect on Sunday, Nov. 27th, inst., on and after which date trains wil leave Windsor station as follows:—For New York, Albany, Utica, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 7.00 p.m. daily. Local Valleyfield service—8.20 a.m. daily, except Sunday; 10.20 a.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 5.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday; 7.00 p.m. daily; 1.35 p.m. Saturday only, and 9.45 a.m. Sunday only. Trains will arrive from New York, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo at 9.31 a.m. daily, and 9.20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Local Valleyfield trains will arrive at 8.25 a.m. daily, except Sunday; 9.31 a.m. daily; 4.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday; 9.20 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and 8.28 p.m. Sunday only.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 26.

A REFUSE DESTRUCTOR

WESTMOUNT COUNCIL PROPOSES TO ERECT ONE AND ALSO TO DISPENSE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The question whether Westmount should adopt a scheme of electric lighting in connection with the erection of a refuse destructor by the town was discussed at a meeting of ratepayers last night, at the Victoria Hall, called by the Mayor, Mr. A. G. Cross, for the purpose.

The JOHN MURPHY CO., Limited

GREAT CLEARING SALE IN MILLINERY DEPT.

Three days--Nov. 28, 29, 30--the Undernoted Inducements will hold good.

The reputation of our Millinery Department is too firmly established amongst the best shoppers of the city to need any prologue! It stands easily first for the highest reach of excellence in high-class and artistic head wear. When therefore we offer such reductions as the following it is only natural to expect a ready response from the public! Shop early to assure a full range of choice.

A line of Trimmed Hats selling as high as $10.00 and $12.00, reduced to clear at $5.00.

Another line of Trimmed Hats selling as high $12.50, $15.00, $16.50, reduced to clear at $7.50.

A third line of Trimmed Hats, reduced to clear at $10.00, in many instances worth double. 20% all Pattern and Fur Hats.

Untrimmed Hats selling as high as $3.00 to clear at 50c.

Children's Beaver Hats, formerly $3.00, to clear at $1.50.

Monday's Specials in COSTUME AND CLOAK DEPT.

15 only Ladies' Costumes in Black and Grey, sizes 32 to 34 in. Special Monday $1.95.

22 only Children's Coats, all sizes. Special Monday $2.95.

18 only Ladies' Jackets, all lined with best of satin, former price $27.50; special Monday $12.50.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, LIMITED,
2341 and 2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Terms Cash. Tel. Up 2740. Cor. Metcalfe.

Don't Forget To Call Up Palmer's.....

To make an appointment to have your hair dressed for St. Andrew's Ball. You will be delighted with our new and original styles in Hair Dressing, and our hair dressers can adapt any one of them to suit your own individuality—then you will be sure to look your best.

We have a Large Stock of Fancy Combs of all kinds.

PALMER'S
1745 Notre Dame St.
Phone Main 391 Cars Pass the Door

The Mayor, who presided, explained the circumstances in which the meeting had been called. The by-law making provision for electric lighting and a destructor had received the approval of the council, and required the approval of the property owners. He had called them together in order that they might hear statements of the chairman of committee and experts as to their plans.

Councillor Plow, chairman of the Lighting Committee, explained that the question of municipal lighting had been under consideration of the council for several years, as their contract with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company expired in December, 1906, and they recognized that they must take measures well in advance. In March last they met the company and asked for easier terms, but were informed that no reduction would be made in the present rates for street lighting, and in domestic lighting no rate other than in the city of Montreal. Mr. Holt, on behalf of the company, said if they proposed a municipal system they would be glad to apply the power for their dynamos. (Laughter.) The council about the same time received a petition signed by 254 prominent ratepayers, asking them to take up municipal electric lighting. This petition Mr. Plow exhibited, remarking that it had been falsely stated that it had no existence. The Health Committee was considering the erection of an incinerator plant for disposing of garbage, and Messrs. Ross and Holgate were engaged to report upon a scheme for a destructor from which power might be obtained. The result of their labors was before the ratepayers. The disposal of garbage was to be dealt with, and it would diminish the cost if the town went a step further than destroying it, and installed electric light plant. The cost to the town would be reduced if the ratepayers were prepared to buy their domestic electric lighting from the council instead of from the company. It was estimated that the consumers would have their lights at a half cent per hour instead of three-quarter cent. Mr. Plow referred to the pamphlet issued by the Light, Heat and Power Company, crying down the scheme, and asked why the company did not allow them to dig their own hole and tumble into it. (Cheers.) He also mentioned that the hall in which they were meeting had been taken for that night and for another night this week by a man named Hart. When Mr. Plow said it was necessary that they should have the hall Mr. Hart was telephoned to, and the telephone number was Main 4040, the number of the Light, Heat and Power Company. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. McLagan, chairman of the Health Committee, explained that the disposal of the garbage was a matter that must be taken up very soon. It would have to be destroyed by an incinerator. Last spring he saw in England the working of the incinerators in use in towns there of a similar size to Westmount, and he was well satisfied with their work. Though they were situated in the neighborhood of dwelling houses, schools, court houses and public buildings, there was nothing objectionable coming from them and the heat generated by them was utilized for producing electric power for lighting, for street cars and similar work. The destructor they planned was a necessity; they must dispose of the garbage in as sanitary a manner as possible and it would be economical to combine with that a scheme of electric lighting.

Mr. Ross, of Messrs. Ross and Holgate, then explained the scheme from an engineering standpoint. He referred to the experience of English towns and gave a confident opinion that the figures in his report to the council, which had been open to the inspection of the ratepayers, would be more than justified by the working of the plant. He subjected the pamphlet of the Light, Heat and Power Company to criticism and questioned the figures, whereupon, Mr. Rabenstein offered to submit their books to a committee named by the Mayor.

Mr. Fellowes, the town engineer, then made a statement as to the cost of erection and working of the refuse destructor.

Mr. Robertson was permitted by the meeting to make a statement as an expert on behalf of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. He began by saying that while the statements made in the circular issued by the Mayor were true the inferences drawn from them were untrue, whereupon the Mayor told him that although he had been allowed to speak it did not follow that he had been authorized to be offensive. The meeting strongly resented Mr. Robertson's remark and some confusion prevailed for a time, the feeling seeming to be strongly adverse to the company. This argument was on the lines of the company's pamphlet and was to the effect that the proposed scheme must result in loss to the town.

Mr. John McKergow moved that the meeting entirely approved of the by-law. This was seconded but no vote was taken, the meeting dispersing after sitting over three hours.

REALM OF SPORT.

Mr. Recorder Weir Elected President of the Outremont Golf Club.

JUNIOR WANDERER HOCKEY CLUB ELECTED ITS OFFICERS LAST NIGHT.

At the third annual meeting of the Outremont Golf Club, held last evening at the Windsor, Sir George A. Drummond was elected honorary president, and Captain J. Try-Davies was elected first past president. The other officers elected were—President, Mr. Recorder Weir; first vice-president, Mr. W. B. Blackader; second vice-president, Mr. Henry Brophy; honorary secretary, Mr. Henry J. Elliott; honorary treasurer, M. Henry Fy. The executive committee as appointed consists of Mr. A. F. Dunlop, Mr. J. T. McCall, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, Mr. P. W. St.



MR. RECORDER WEIR.

George, Mr. Gerald Lees, Dr. W. H. Jamieson and Dr. F. A. L. Lockhart. The enthusiasm evinced, and the many members present at the meeing augured well for an exceptionally good season of sport next year. The various committees reported favorably, and the finances were set forth as sound and well balanced. The club is arranging a closing banquet for the night of Saturday, Dec. 3, in the Place Viger Hotel.

The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Hockey Club was held last evening. There was a good attendance, and it was decided to place a senior and junior team on the ice this season. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Hon. president, J. A. Wiggett; president, A. E. Adell; vice-president, R. A. Bartlett; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Southwood. Committee—F. W. Mitchell, O. W. Maguire, H. B. Fletcher and N. Wiggett. Delegates to the E. T. League meeting, which meets in Lennoxville on Dec. 7: A. E. Odell, A. E. Wiggett and W. J. Southwood.

HOCKEY.

The annual meeting of the Junior Victoria Hockey Club will be held in the Windsor Hotel on Monday night at eight o'clock.

The first annual meeting of the Junior Wanderer Hockey Club was held last night in their club rooms, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. patron, Mr. John Cunningham; hon. president, Mr. John Forgrave; hon. vice-president, Mr. Arthur Daniels; president, Mr. A. E. McFalle; first vice-president, Mr. C. McCarthy, second vice-president, Mr. Percy Dodds; secretary-treasurer, Mr. James H. Damant. Committee—Messrs. Frank Beauchamp, Walter Dodds, William McCarthy, Thomas Purcell.

WITH THE BOWLERS.

The annual meeting of the City Bowling League will be held to-night at the P.A.A.

THE ARTISTIC

KARN PIANO

Head Offices and Factory:
WOODSTOCK, Ontario.

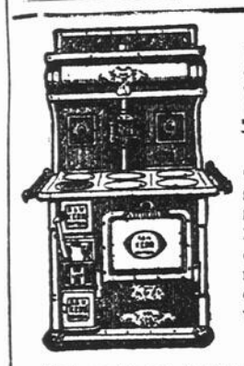
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MONTREAL REPRSENTATIVES,

LAYTON BROS.,

144 PEEL STREET.

Furnishings KERR STEEL PLATE RANGES Utensils



A WARNING

THE SLIGHT SNOW FLURRY of this morning comes as a warning.

Winter will soon hold us in its cold grip, and some will not be ready to fight the cold during its long spell. Don't be one of those. Prepare for it. Get a

KERR STEEL PLATE RANGE,

The Range that will do all the heating, as well as the best cooking and baking, and at a considerable saving in the cost of fuel.

See these Ranges, in several sizes, or we will send full illustrated particulars.



Porcelain and Crystal Moulds

No kitchen is complete without a set of these useful utensils.

PORCELAIN.

Made in the very newest of shapes and decorative patterns.

1-4 pint	15c	1 1-2 pint	40c
1-2 pint	35c	2 pints	50c
1 pint	35c	4 pints	50c
6 pints	80c		

Crystal Glass Moulds.



These moulds can be used for acid jellies, which may be left in without danger of discoloring.

Thoroughly reliable in turning out good shapes.

1-2 pint	15c
1 pint, round or oval	25c
2 pints, round or oval	35c

R. & W. KERR, 2226-2230 St. Catherine St.

ST. ANDREW.

A Week's Celebration in Montreal.

SOME OF THE TRADITIONS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF THE SAINT.

The St. Andrew's Day celebration in Montreal will this year extend over a week, the first event being the concert in the lecture hall of St. Gabriel Church this evening.

St. Andrew's Society has arranged a bazaar to clear the debt off St. Andrew's Church. This fancy fair will be opened this afternoon at three o'clock in Windsor Hall. It will be open between 3 and 11 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Wednesday will be Caledonian Day at the fair, and on that day there will be a Scotch supper and an entertainment by the Caledonian Society.

The annual sermon of the St. Andrew's Society will be preached in Crescent Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening at seven o'clock by the Rev. [illegible] Mackay, B.D., senior chaplain of the society.

The annual ball will be held in the Victoria Hall on Friday evening next.

THE FANCY FAIR.

The bazaar which opens this afternoon is the largest and most attractive of many bazaars that have been held in Windsor Hall. There are thirty booths and stalls, each distinctive in arrangement, and the mingling of colors makes up a charming picture. The articles of the booths are the results of fancy work, and are both choice and varied. Each stall has a large staff of attendants. The patronesses are Lord and Lady Minto, Lord and Lady Strathcona, Lady Mount-Stephen, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Allan, Lady Thomas, Lady Drummond, Mrs. Peter Redpath, Principal and Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Hendry, Mrs. Macmaster, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. R. B. Angus, Mrs. Cockburn, Mrs. Robert Mackay, Mrs. A. F. Riddell, Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Mrs. R. Hooper, Mrs. Duncan McIntyre, Mrs. A. W. Ogilvie, Mrs. E. H. Lewis, Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie and the Misses Lennan.

The first is a series of booths, representing 'seven ages of woman.' The 'infant' table is supplied with articles for baby wear, and for children up to five years of age. The assistants at this table are dressed in white, with infant caps. Mrs. A. F. Riddell and Miss Lewis in charge, with Mrs. Robert Mackay, Mrs. F. S. Maclennan, assisted by Miss Mary Lee Riddell, Miss Ethel Mackay, Miss Cairine Mackay, Miss M. Elsie Macfarlane, Miss Hilda Lewis, Miss Helen S. Hains, Miss Vera Lewis, Miss Muriel Fetherstonhaugh, Miss Lewis, Miss Amy Mathews, Miss Lewis, Miss Enid Hart, Miss Alice Lewis, Miss Jean Ross, Miss Dorothy Lewis, Miss Jean Paton and Miss McLeod.

'School-girl age' is a table of toys of every kind, also such fancy work, stocks, etc., as a school girl or boy would require. At this booth is a fish pond for girls, and one for boys. The table is under the direction of Mrs. E. A. Riepert, Miss M. E. Wright, Mrs. D. Young, Mrs. N. Chipchase, Mrs. F. Riepert, Mrs. Slogie, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. W. Frazer, and the Misses Beatrice Weir, Irene Griffin, Young, Edna Douglass, Cluny Riepert, Edna Alpart, Birdie Meldrum, Winnie Goodchild, Helen Chipchase, Nellie Kimball, Jeannie Latimer, Mildred Robertson, Florence Robertson, Dorothy Lock, Mabel Andrews, Kate Christie, Muriel Rose, Annie Barlow, Irene Meldrum, Mayford Duncan, Shirley Henderson, Winnie Ludington, Doris Munday, Dorothy Hicks, Edna Haldimand, H. Gladys McLaren, Olive Bailey and Irene Haldimand. The assistants are dressed as school girls in white gowns, red sashes, large red and white hats, and hair done in Gretchen fashion.

The booth of the 'sweet sixteen age' is supplied with fancy work, and is decked with herbs, garlands of roses and true-lover knots. The attendants are dressed in bright skirts, flowered overdresses, and large hats trimmed with garlands of roses. Mrs. W. J. Benallack is in charge, assisted by Mrs. M. Rubenstein, Mrs. J. Marshall, Mrs. A. Blackburn, Mrs. J. Brady, Mrs. Austin and Miss Shearer, Miss Hill, Miss H. Hill, Miss Mead, Miss Austin, Miss Morris and Miss Richardson.

'Ancient Maidenhood' has china, pictures, and other art objects for sale. The assistants wear sober gray gowns, with white kerchiefs. Mrs. John Ogilvy and Mrs. D. McCormick are in charge, assisted by Mrs. A. H. Dalrymple, Mrs. G. E. Robertson, the Misses Bickerdike, Miss Elsie Hains, Miss W. Law, Miss Ella Law, Miss Laurie, Miss Scanlon, Miss H. Lester, Miss Riley, Miss Ware, Miss Whittet, Miss Ekers, Miss Dorothy Ledmarch.

Oat-meal, short-cake, and Scotch buns, are at the 'Young housekeeper's' table, also linen for household use. In charge is Mrs. J. McD. Hains, assisted by Mrs. Meldrum, Miss Ross, Miss Stewart, Mrs. James Robertson, Mrs. P. McLagan, Mrs. W. McCormick, Mrs. Geo. Robertson, Mrs. A. Austen, Mrs. F. Hyde, Mrs. Clelland, Mrs. Glass, Mrs. D. F. Gurd, Mrs. McPhee, Mrs. C. Smart, Mrs. H. G. McLaren, and Mrs. R. Bickerdike.

The 'grandmother' age has a quaint booth, with a fire-place. The attendants wear black gowns, white fichus, and lace caps. Mrs. Jas. A. Ogilvy and Mrs. J. Boyd are in charge, assisted by Miss Graham, Mrs. G. B. Fraser, Mrs. John Smith Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Arnold and Miss Nairn, Mrs. Twining, Miss Miller, Miss Fisher, Miss Dora Miller, Miss Eva McLaren, Miss Beatrice Dyer, Miss L. Hyde and Miss Harrison. Shawls, mitts, cushions, knitted and crocheted articles furnish the stock in trade.

The ladies of the Caledonian Society have three booths. One booth, with a large and varied stock, is in the centre of the hall, draped with tartan. Mrs. D. W. Lockerby is in charge, assisted by Mrs. J. T. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Albert McLean, Mrs. J. C. Macdiarmid, Mrs. Peter Lyall, jr.; Mrs. Chas. McLean, Mrs. J. N. Baylis, Mrs. R. D. Clark, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. R. S. Weir, Mrs. James Moffat, Mrs. William Currie, Mrs. Robert Aitkin, Mrs. Wm. Glass, Mrs. W. R. Chennell, Mrs. W. J. Sennat, Mrs. Scott Robertson, Mrs. J. J. McGill, Mrs. A. E. Mussen, and Miss McAllister, Miss Somerville, Miss Dunbar, Miss Jean Allan, Miss Maggie Bain, Miss Mina Macdonald, Miss Linton, Miss Jessie Milne, Miss Katie Macdiarmid, Miss Esther Macauley, Miss Gertrude Macauley, Miss Ethel Roberts, Miss Glass, Miss Grace Brown, Miss Gertrude McLean, Miss Mary McKenzie, Miss Jean McArthur, Miss McKeown, Miss A. Nicholson, Miss C. Findlay, Miss A. Leishman, Miss G. Forman, Miss M. Forman, Miss McNiece, Miss M. McNiece, Miss H. Stewart, Miss Tooke, Miss Ida Tooke, Miss B. Lockerby, Miss Ross, Miss L. Ross, Miss Boyd, Miss M. Boyd, Miss Kyle. The assistants are in white gowns, with touches of tartan, large white poke bonnets trimmed with white tulle and Scotch thistles.

The flower booth, placed opposite the entrance, is also in the hands of the Caledonian Society. Mrs. S. S. Bain is assisted by Mrs. Stackhouse, Miss Maud Bain, Miss Symington, Miss Lily Beaman, Miss Alice Crumpton, Miss Una Boyd, Miss A. Nicholls, Miss Gillean, Miss Ethel Hodge, Miss Roach, Miss Bernice Johnson, Miss Edna Croil, Miss Campbell, Miss Kathella McLean, Miss Lily Milne, Miss Alice Nelson, Miss Ethel Whytock, Miss Mary Reid, Miss Maggie Symington, Miss Nellie Johnston. The assistants wear white gowns with tartan sashes, and white poke bonnets, trimmed with Scotch thistles.

The candy table, which is in white and pink, is under the management of Mrs. Munderloh, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Thompson. Miss Seath and Miss Fairbairn, assisted by Mrs. Geo. Richards, Mrs. Outhet, Miss Marion Ratcliffe, Miss Maud McCuaig, Miss Lillian Herrick, Miss Ruth Miller, Miss Mina Patterson, Miss Ethel Paul, Miss Stewart, Miss Jean McGoun, Miss Emily McDougall, Miss Irene McLaren, Miss Purvis, Miss Margaret McDonald, Miss Dora Oman, Miss Irene Von Rappard, Miss Leslie Gamble, Miss Margaret Seath, Miss M. McLachlan, Miss Katie Seath, Miss Isobel Seath, Miss Agnes Badenach, Miss Ethel Colbyte, Miss Fanny Hains, Miss Olive Gurd, Miss Emily Radford, Miss Mackay, Miss Ethel Mackay, Miss Jarvis, Miss Greig, Miss Hope McLachlan, Miss Marson, Miss Henderson, Miss Wylie.

A large table of fancy and useful articles is contributed by the ladies of St. Paul's Church. A special decoration is the national emblem, the Scotch thistle. The assistants are dressed in white, with touches of red. The table is in charge of Mrs. James Barclay, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. A. A. Brown, Mrs. P. White, assisted by Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. George Cantlie, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. De Jersey White, Mrs. J. A. Mann, Mrs. Bryson and Miss Barclay, Miss Kinloch, Miss McArthur, Miss Samuels, Miss Jessie Kinloch, Miss Davidson, Miss Murray Smith, Miss Ramsay, Miss M Brown, Miss Johnston, Miss Fraser, Miss Ewing, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Newman, Miss Reid, Miss Lucy Stevenson, Miss Louise Kerr, Miss Shaw, Miss Gertrude Kerr, Miss Mazie Reid, Miss Buckley, Miss McDonald, Miss Mathewson, Miss Ruby Miller, Miss Clark, Miss Barlow, Miss Mann, Miss Tasker, Miss Isobel Rankin, Miss Edith Walker, Miss Wilmer.

At the Viennese Café in the right-hand corner of the hall light refreshments are served. Mrs. Thomas Pringle is in charge, and is assisted by Mrs. John Dyer, Mrs. James Aherne, Mrs. C. E. Gudewill, Mrs. Allan Fenwick, Mrs. K. Stickler (Valleyfield), Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, Mrs. A. George Burton.

Queen Titania is on hand to tell fairy tales, and gipsies in costume 'tell fortunes.' This department is in charge of Mrs. R. I. McLaren, Mrs. F. MacCulloch, Miss Munroe, assisted by Mrs. A. A. Angus, Mrs. Marston, Mrs. Drummond Henderson, Miss Hemsley, Miss Barnard, Miss A. Blachford, Miss M. S. Saxe, Miss Binmore, Miss McAllan, Miss Thurston, Miss Mabel Whitley, Miss Iris Mudge.

The tea-room occupies the further end of the hall, screened off with palms and screens. The attendants on the tables wear black gowns, with white aprons and caps. The conveners of the tea-committee are Mrs. D. Gordon and Mrs. A. Watt. Assisting in the tea-room are Mrs. J. Morrison, Mrs. J. Gordon Reid, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. R. W. Caldwell, Mrs. T. Barrington, Mrs. G. Smith and Miss Muirhead, Miss Zena Fraser, Miss Edith Stacy, Miss Patterson, Miss Barrie, Miss Egan, Miss Wilson, Miss Currie, Miss Wilshire, Miss Barwick, Miss Tomkins, Miss Fortier, Miss Mercier, Miss Doyle, Miss Emmans, Miss Doby, Miss Crowly, Miss Beatrice, N. Ross, Miss Maggie Philbin, Miss K. Patterson, Miss M. E. Morrison, Miss L. Egan, Miss Bella Wilson, Miss Clara Russell, Miss May Blyth, Miss N. McLennan, Miss L. McCuaig, Miss L. Denman, Miss A. Currie, Miss Hilda Smith, Miss Jean Morison, Miss Margery Morison, Miss Eva Gibson, Miss Edythe Millen, Miss Mildred Winters, Miss Beatrice Holiday, Miss Mazie McIntosh, Miss Gertie McLean, Miss Daisy Milne, Miss J. Milne, Miss Olive Whittaker, Miss Gertrude Nelson, Miss Ida Nelson, Miss Bessie Brodie, Miss Mabel McIntosh, Miss Ethelwyn Bennet, Miss Marion Bennet, Miss Gertrude Henderson, Miss Nettie Bremner, Miss Kate McIver, Miss Janie Meldrum, Miss Mina Somerville, Miss Florence Ferguson, Miss Amelia Duguid, Miss Aggie Cooper, Miss Florence Weir, Miss Elena King, Miss Jessie Mundie, Miss Maggie Crawford, Miss Annie Porter, Miss Jessie Ritchie, Miss L. Lilly, Miss Olive Lilly.

The convener of the bazaar is Mrs. J. A. Harte, and Miss M. Gardner is co-convener.

ABOUT ST. ANDREW.

Since the fourth century November 30 has been set apart throughout Christendom for the commemoration of St. Andrew, the Apostle, the patron saint of Scotland and Russia.

Except what is stated in the Gospel narrative, it must be confessed that there is little or nothing quite trustworthy to be gleaned concerning St. Andrew. An interesting theory has been broached, although it is not put forward with much confidence, that his family had some slight shade of Greek connection. This is based on the fact that both his name and that of his brother Peter are of Greek origin, and color is lent to the theory by an incident in the Gospel. It was to Andrew that Philip, whose name is also Greek, brought certain Greeks who desired an interview with Jesus.

The traditions concerning him as an evangelist are various and contradictory. He may very well have preached in all the countries to which different authorities assign him—in Asia Minor, in Greece, in Thrace and in the steppes of Scythia. The tradition relating to Scythia accounts for St. Andrew being chosen as the patron saint of Russia; his connection with Scotland was posthumous. It is related that when the Apostles arranged the plan of their mission to Christianize the world, Scythia and the neighboring countries were assigned to Andrew, and on his visits to the shores of the Black Sea he is reported to have had great success, his labor being largely among the Jews who had settled there. He visited many towns in that region and at Sinope, a city on the Black Sea, he met his brother, St. Peter, and they remained together in Sinope for a considerable time, and there Andrew, at any rate, received barbarous treatment at the hands of the Jewish residents. 'They attempted to burn the house in which he lived and then treated him with 'a savage cruelty, throwing him to the ground, stamping upon him, with their feet, dragging him from place to place, some beating him with clubs, others pelting him with stones, and even biting him with their teeth, until, apprehending that they had fully despatchid him, they cast him out of the city.'

When he publicly returned to the city quite recovered from his injuries, and worked some other miracles, he reduced many of them to a better frame of mind, converting them to the faith.

From Sinope he went into the Chersonese and afterwards made his way to Constantinople. His visit to Constantinople is as well authenticated as any fact of his later life. There he founded an apostolic see, over which he placed Stachys, called by St. Paul 'my beloved.' He was compelled to flee from Constantinople and continued his evangelistic labors in Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly and Achaia. In the chief city of Achaia, Patrae, now Patras, at the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, he suffered martyrdom.

The 'Acts of the Passion of St. Andrew,' which professes to have been written by the presbyters and deacons of Achaia, but which must be regarded as spurious, gives the most copious account of the circumstances of St. Andrew's death, and although it has no authority, it is necessary to fall back on it because practically no other account is available. According to this work, St. Andrew converted a lady named Maximilla, the wife of Stratocles, the brother of Aegeas, pro-consul of Achaia. This greatly irritated that official. The pro-consul first commanded him to be scourged, seven lictors severely whipping his naked body. Seeing his invincible patience and constancy, the pro-consul commanded him to be crucified, but to be fasted to the cross with cords instead of nails, that his death might be more lingering. As he was led to execution, to which he went with a cheerful and composed mind, the people exclaimed that he was an innocent man unjustly condemned to die. Having prayed and exhorted the people to constancy and perseverence in that religion, which he had taught them, he was fastened to the cross whereon he hung two days, teaching and instructing the people all the time. And when great importunities were used with the pro-consul to spare his life, he earnestly prayed that he might at this time depart and seal the truth of the Christian religion by his death.' God heard his prayer and he expired on the last day of November, though in what year no certain account can be recovered.

The legend further states that the body of the apostle was afterwards embalmed and honorably interred by his convert, the Lady Maximilla. It was subsequently removed with all honor to Constantinople by order of Constantine the Great and deposited in the great church in that city built in honor of the apostles.

As is frequently the case with saints, his career did not end with his death and burial. When the church was repaired in the time of Justinian, the body of St. Andrew was discovered in a wooden coffin. Gregory of Tours gravely assures us that on the anniversary of his martyrdom 'there was wont to flow from his tomb a most fragrant and precious oil, which, according to its quantity, denoted the scarcity or plenty of the following year, and that the sick who were anointed with it were restored to their former health.' He adds that 'in some years the oil burst out in such plenty that the stream rose in the middle of the church.'

These legends are purely fanciful and are merely the embellishments which were characteristic of the times when they were composed. The statement that the apostle was crucified on a peculiar cross, crux decussata (X), which bears his name, is not entitled to any credit, no more can we accept the statement that he was crucified on an olive tree, or even be certain that he was martyred at all.

As to the wanderings of the apostle's bones, after the death of Constantine in 368 A. D., a pious Greek monk, sometimes represented as Bishop of Patras, St. Regulus or St. Rule, who may be the same as the Irish St. Riagail, conveyed them to Scotland and, being wrecked on the eastern coast of Fife, deposited them at Merckross or Kilrimont (Mount Royal), where afterwards arose the cathedral and city of St. Andrew's. The legend may have been invented to account for the fact that St. Andrew was at a very early period the national saint of Scotland.

There is good reason to believe that he was so recognized in the sixth century at least. In Holyrood Palace there is a picture gallery which contains the portraits of the mythical kings of Scotland, going back to the days of Brutus. One of these fabulous monarchs, Archaacus, founded, it is said, the Order of St. Andrew in A. D. 809. Sir Walter Scott, an enthusiastic antiquary, places the institution of the order no further back than the reign of James IV. (A. D. 1488-1513), and he adds that James assumed for it the badge of the thistle, 'which has since that time been the national emblem of Scotland.' The founding of the Order of the Thistle by James IV. may be disputed, but there is no difficulty in tracing it back to 1687, when it was founded or reinstituted by James II. of England. It fell into abeyance during the Revolution, and was revived by Queen Anne on Dec. 31, 1703. The badge of the order is a collar composed of gold thistles interlaced with golden sprigs of rue, and with a small golden image of St. Andrew in a gold badge attached to the collar. The motto is 'Nemo me impune lacessit.' It may be noted that the rue is a pun—'Thistle and—rue.'

The Russian Order of St. Andrew was instituted on Sept. 10, 1698, by Peter the Great. The cordon is sky blue, and the motto is 'For Religion and Loyalty.'

The commencement of the ecclesiastical year is regulated by the feast of St. Andrew. The nearest Sunday before or after St. Andrew's Day is the first Sunday in Advent, or the period of four weeks that heralds the approach of Christmas. St. Andrew's Day is thus sometimes the first and sometimes the last festival of the Christian year.

As an occasion of reunion and good fellowship among Scotchmen, St. Andrew's Day hardly takes second place to the birthday of Robert Burns, although it must be admitted that the poet runs the saint very close in popular esteem. This, however, seems to be the case curiously enough only 'furth of Scotland.' Within the borders of Scotland St. Andrew is seldom heard of, a fact that may be attributed to Calvinistic dislike to saints and ecclesiastical holidays.

Wherever a few Scotchmen can gather abroad, however, they right willingly honor the patron saint of their native land. It would, of course, be difficult to find a place in the world where a Scotchman cannot find a few fellow countrymen with whom to foregather, and consequently St. Andrew's gatherings are held all over the British empire and beyond it. The St. Andrew's Day banquet in Calcutta, for example, takes the place of the Lord Mayor's dinner at the London Mansion House, when the Premier is expected to speak weighty words on the non-party side of the administration and on foreign relations. Similarly, at the St. Andrew's banquet in Calcutta the Viceroy of India has frequently made important announcements regarding the policy and intentions of the Indian Government.

In Canada, where Scotchmen are so numerous, St. Andrew's Day has always been duly celebrated.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

FURNITURE DEPT.

Never before have our Showrooms been so complete as at present.

Now is the time to make your purchases when you have ample time to inspect and compare the large variety we are now showing. DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE is one of our best lines this year, having just received a large shipment of HIGH-CLASS ENGLISH FURNITURE, also CABINETS and ODD PARLOR PIECES, from Canada and the United States, all of which are very artistic. Among the heavy goods are some very fine BEDROOM PIECES, in Louis 15th and Louis 16th, Colonial and Sheraton designs. These goods are all of high class workmanship and excellent finish.

Hardware Department, 2nd Floor.

THREE MINUTES.

THE UNIVERSAL BREAD MAKER, mixes and kneads bread in three minutes (the old way by hand half an hour) hands do not touch dough, simple, economical, sanitary, easy to operate and clean, makes better bread, size 4 to 5 loaves, $2.50; 8 to 10 loaves, $3.00.

Sporting Goods Department.

GENUINE HAGEN SKIS.
THE COLONIAL TOBOGGAN.
"STAR," "BOKER," and HAGEN SKATES,
LORETTE SNOWSHOES.
Also a full line of PUNCHING BAGS, BOXING GLOVES, FENCING GOODS, GYMNASIUM GOODS, &c

Basket Department.

FANCY BASKETS for Christmas Gifts, in Candy Baskets, lined and plain, Work Baskets, Baby Baskets, Hampers, &c., &c.

Stationery Department.

Christmas Cards, Calendars, Books, Fans, Leather Goods, &c., in great variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

Don't Forget Your Friends!

Send them one of "Clarke's beautiful Souvenir Books of Montreal." They are sure to appreciate it! This is one of the best gifts you can give them. 150 sold last week. Get them from the Publisher, W. J. CLARKE, 138 Peel street—"THE WIGWAM!" Open evenings.

Tremendous Low Price Sale at LEPAGE'S, just now going on, corner St Catherine and Cadieux Sts

MANITOBA WORKMAN

GRAND LODGE TO SECEDE FROM PARENT BODY.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—By a vote of 4,000 to 600 the delegates to the special session of the Ancient Order of United Workmen Grand Lodge decided yesterday to secede from the parent body in the United States, and form a separate order. The difficulty was not enough young men joining the order in the Eastern States and the Western, and younger branches were burdened with an assessment out of proportion to their death losses.

HEAVY HEADACHE FOR FOUR YEARS

But Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured it. They are known by their works all over Canada.

'By their works ye shall know them,' and if you know Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets by their works you must admit they are the greatest comfort producers of the present age. Here is some of their work. Mrs. A. Waddell, of 34 Simcoe St., Hamilton, says:

I was troubled with heavy headache for four years, caused by Dyspepsia. I doctored with the best doctors, but they failed to help me. I got one box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and after taking part of them I found I was cured. I can now eat in the morning; before, I could not eat a bite.

Thousands of other Canadians relate similar experiences. In fact, everybody who has used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets tells the same story—Indigestion and Dyspepsia cannot live in the same body with them.

CATARRH BOOK FREE

HOW TO CURE CATARRH.

The best book ever written on Catarrh and how to cure it is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, Catarrh Specialist Sproule, the greatest authority of the age on the treatment and cure of Catarrh.



The book contains information that will be of wonderful value to all victims of Catarrh. It was written to honestly help all who suffer from Catarrh and it explains all about the cause, dangers and cure of this common but often fatal disease. It shows how Catarrh comes on; how it spreads through the whole system destroying smell, taste and hearing; how, if neglected, it's bound to work its way into the lungs and become consumption. The book also shows how to cure Catarrh, absolutely and permanently. Fine drawings by the best artists illustrate its pages.

If you want to get rid of your Catarrh send for this book and find out what to do. Catarrh can be entirely cured and this book explains how. It's in great demand so ask for it to-day. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon and mail it to **Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, 9 and 11 Trade Building, Boston.**

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OPEN EVENINGS.

CANADA AT ST. LOUIS

MR. ROBERT BICKERDIKE SPEAKS OF THE SPLENDID SHOWING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., who has just returned from the World's Fair, is very high in his praises of the exhibit made and of the good work done by Commissioner Hutchison and his able assistants. He says:—

'The Canadian show in every building is certainly on a very grand scale, and that in the agricultural building compares favorably with the best American exhibit, and certainly far in advance of many of them. The exhibits are displayed in the most prominent and attractive form possible, and are beyond the shadow of a doubt attracting a great deal of foreign interest. It will certainly be a great advertisement for Canada. Probably no exhibit from any part of the world can compare with that of the Canadian mining and mineralogical exhibit; it would appear to be the most commercial mining exhibit that has ever been displayed, and in my opinion this is the best kind of immigration work that the Canadian government can take up. It was remarkable that at the Canadian buildings there was as much, if not more courtesy extended to strangers than in any other building on the ground; nothing but the greatest possible kindness to strangers, and all questions answered, advice given, and speaking generally I would say that we have the best all round show at the World's Fair.'

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

REVISED VERSION OF THE BIBLE TO BE USED IN FUTURE.

With the consent of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal and the assent of the congregation, the Revised Version of the Bible will henceforth be used in Christ Church Cathedral. Tomorrow the lessons will be read from it, and the vicar will preach on the subject in the evening.

TAKE NOTICE ALL.

Take notice, goode people all that we the King of the Merrie Yule-tide have given instruction to our well beloved servant, Charles W. Lindsay, to supplie ye all in the Citie of Montreal with the very best pianos in the wide world, namely, those made by ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co. He will do this without unfair charges of anye kind, as he hath done for twenty-eight years before, at our command. His principal counting house is at 2366 St. Catherine street, near Peel street, and he hath another at 1622 St. Catherine street, corner of St. **Hubert street.**

MATTERS MUSICAL.

JOSEF HOFMANN.

Josef Hofmann, who plays here on Dec. 5, was born in Cracow, Poland, on Jan. 20, 1877. He was a pupil of his father, Casimer Hofmann, a prominent musician and conductor of Warsaw till 1892. The two following years he was a pupil of Rubinstein. He played in



JOSEF HOFMANN.

public at the age of six, and at nine made a tour of Germany, Sweden, etc. He played also in Vienna, Paris, London, and later (1887-88) in America, giving fifty-two concerts. He rested in Berlin till his debut in Dresden in 1894, after which he played in London, Berlin, Vienna and other great European art centres.

YSAYE IN TORONTO.

A vast audience greeted Ysaye in Massey Music Hall, Toronto, on Monday evening last, there being nearly four thousand persons present. A splendid programme was offered, and the great Belgian violinist is said to have exhibited quite as much strenuous and sweeping emotion as in other years, but his playing in all his numbers seemed to have undergone mellowing influence. The 'Mail-Empire' said of his playing: Instead of becoming more and more strident and melodramatic, as some critics predicted of him, it has developed more nuances and a vastly wider range of poetic expression. It opened up more vistas; it revealed more secrets of the intensely responsive and soulful instrument to which he has devoted his life. His playing was a matter for pure delight, the sylvan grace and charm of the 'Siegfried' number was rendered in a manner that made one forget the technicalities and vocabulary of music, and carried one into the empyrean. It was something for Keats to write about. At times the pianissimo was so delicately beautiful that many imagined Ysaye was using a 'mute.' When, however, he drew from his waistcoat pocket a 'mute' and adjusted it for the 'Abendlied,' it was shown that though he had not used one, it wasn't because he couldn't if he liked. With its aid he gave the Schumann lyric a quality as silvery as that of 'the horns of elfland, faintly blowing.' In response to thunderous applause he rendered a fiery study in impassioned style.

Ysaye will play in Montreal on Jan. 31.

CAMPANARI THE BARITONE.

The subscription list for the Campanari concert at Windsor Hall is now open, and the concert is to take place on Friday, Dec. 16.

Signor Giuseppe Campanari is by common consent one of the greatest concert and opera singers of the day. He has been a favorite artist in tours with the greatest singers of the world, such as Melba and Neilson, and the most versatile and satisfactory baritone of the great opera roles of Europe and America. He bears the honor alone of having been engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company management for twelve consecutive years.

The subscription price for two tickets for each of the three concerts, which include the Kirkby Lunn concert in March, is $10, and subscribers have choice of seats, and also can have the same seats for each concert. The subscription list is fast filling.

SASSOUN SURVIVORS

CONDITION IS PITIABLE AND AID IS BADLY NEEDED.

Boston, Nov. 26.—The United States consul at Harpoot, Eastern Turkey, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, after making an extended tour of the Sassoun district, near Moush, has forwarded a lengthy report to the United States Board for Foreign Missions, in which he says: 'The survivors of the recent massacre number nearly ten thousand. They saved little but their lives. Nearly every house in the region was completely plundered and then burned. Most of all their flocks and herds, practically their only sources of food and raiment as well as income, were completely swept away.

The unfortunate people, after receiving for a short time an allowance from the government of one cent per capita per diem for subsistence, now are without food as winter approaches. The diseases usually following upon fright, exposure, exhaustion, and insufficient food, are rapidly becoming epidemic and especially among the children.

'Unless aid is rendered promptly few may be left to receive it.'

THE WHARF SHEDS.

The correspondence forwarded to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries concerning new plans for wharf sheds is issued. The opinion of the engineer appointed by the government to study the harbor sheds is that there are grave defects in the present plans. He suggests one-story buildings.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH.

The Rev. Professor O. W. Howard will be the special Advent preacher at the seven o'clock service to-morrow evening at St. Edward's Church, corner of Inspector and St. Paul streets.

Advertisements.

"THE SECRET" of a cup of Tea 'in perfection' is revealed in the use of delicious "SALADA"

CEYLON TEA—BLACK, MIXED or GREEN.

SEALED PACKETS ONLY—REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GOLD MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR, 1904

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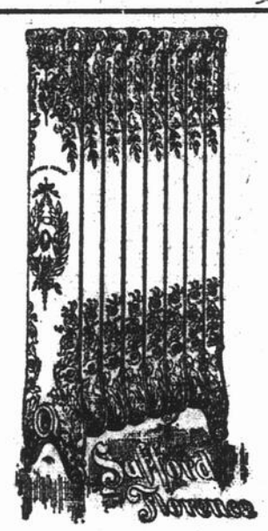
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A Radiator that leaks loses much money for the owner in a hundred different ways.

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Their screw-threaded nipple, connections make them literally "as tight as a drum." The "Safford" Radiator, for hot water or steam heating, is a safe investment.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS!—Low Prices and Immense Variety at "Clarke's Wigwam," 138 Peel street. Open evenings.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 97.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after **Thursday, the 1st day of December next.**

The Transfer Books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth days of November, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the eleventh day of January next, the chair to be taken at noon.

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 26th October, 1904.

LOANS-MONEY-LOANS

There are 1001 Uses for Money.

We will supply it to you to pay your grocer, landlord, doctor, or for taxes, coal, clothing, stock for your business, or for any other purpose. WE WILL COMBINE YOUR BILLS so that you owe us only.

We deal with the best people in Montreal.

Our PRIVATE OFFICES are specially adapted to confidential transactions. Our employees are trained to SILENCE as regards our clients. We make no inquiry of your neighbors, relatives, friends or employers. High-priced Loaning Companies ridicule our PRICES and METHODS, because we have by far the largest capital—$5,000,000—and have caused a financial upheaval by OUR INTRODUCTION of the lowest rates ever known—we have no competition on rates. We save you $1 to $10.

We loan from $10 to $10,000.

We loan on household furniture in use, pianos, horses, waggons, store fixtures, machinery or any good security, without removal, on easy weekly, semi-monthly or monthly payments on short or long time.

OUR EASY PAYMENT PLANS.

Make money easy to borrow and easy to pay.

A LOAN OF $100

Can be repaid $2.50 weekly or monthly.

A LOAN OF $50

Can be repaid $1.50 weekly or monthly.

A LOAN OF $25

Can be repaid $1.25 weekly or monthly.

A LOAN OF $10

Can be repaid 80c weekly or monthly.

The loans are drawn for from one month to one year with the privilege of paying in full at any time, in which case you are allowed a full rebate for the time saved.

We guarantee the quickest possible service, confidential treatment, unvarying courtesy and personal attention.

We do no misleading advertising and can refer to banks, business houses and customers. Hundreds can testify to our easy, inexpensive, confidential dealings. No charge of any kind if loan is not made.

To-day we stand the ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS in our line, and such was only accomplished by HONEST and LIBERAL METHODS. We assure the public that THE PRINCIPLE OF FAIR DEALING for which we have been known in the past will be our motto in the future.

Determining the character and financial responsibility of the company you borrow from, is as important as the borrowing of the money itself. If not convenient to call, TELEPHONE or WRITE; we will send our representative to your house to give you full information.

The Canadian Finance Co.

Rooms 211 and 212, Merchants Bank Building, No. 205 St. James street, cor. St. Peter street. Telephone Main 433.

See LEPAGE'S Window. Astonishing Bargain Demonstration, corner St Catherine and Cadieux Sts

Advertisements.

THE MAN BEHIND

Was the man who did not purchase BELL TELEPHONE SHARES when the inventor claimed that every one dollar invested would return the investor HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, as has proved to be the case.

THE MITE-E-MOTOR TURBINE

The Key to Propulsion and Power

Is the most marvellous invention the world has ever known. It means much more to the world than the TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE or any of the kindred modern wonders, which are toys in comparative significance to that newly born marvel of mechanical science—THE MITE-E-MOTOR.

TO BEGIN OPERATIONS, a few shares are offered for sale at par. THE PUBLIC are given a second opportunity to secure an enormous revenue on every one dollar invested.

DON'T BE THE MAN BEHIND

Our prospectus, fully descriptive of the MITE-E-MOTOR, will be mailed to any address upon request. INVESTORS are cordially invited to call accompanied by any expert ENGINEER, and examine fully into the merits of this exceptional investment.

The Canadian Turbine Propulsion Power & Light Co., Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

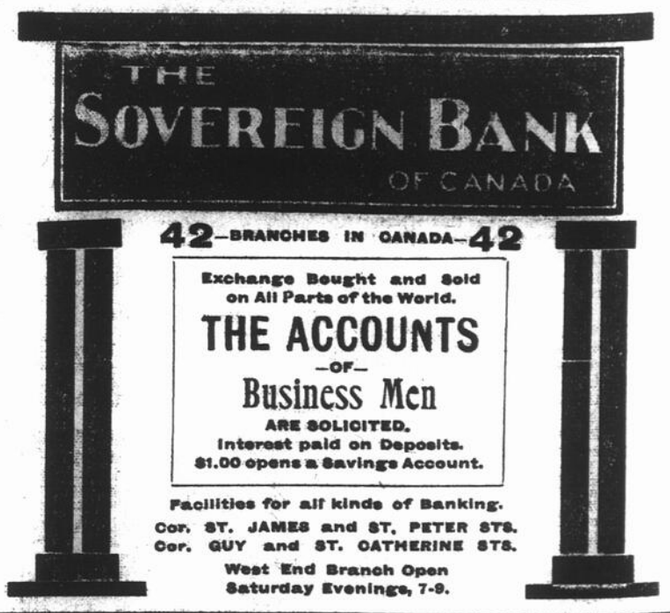
MARCONI WIRELESS

There has never been an opportunity for profitable Investment like that of the MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH since the early days of the cable and the telephone. You have the opportunity to lay the foundation of a fortune by a small investment in MARCONI WIRELESS, and you are not doing justice to yourself or your family by neglecting to investigate the matter. We will be pleased to send you full particulars by mail or to give you the fullest freedom for personal investigation if you will call at any one of our offices. Our Booklet, 'The Financial Aspect of the Marconi Investment," is a thorough review of the situation—send for it.

MUNROE & MUNROE,

Managers for the Marconi Underwriters.

Canada Life Building, Montreal.
25 Broad Street, New York.
50 Congress Street, Boston.



ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The enrollment in the new course in hat making took place last Wednesday, and owing to the large number of applicants it has been decided to inaugurate same on Wednesday next, in the room used for dress cutting and sewing, in the upper part of the Monument National. The pupils will learn how to make forms in wire, to cover hats with silk and other objects. More pupils can be placed, and those desirous of joining are requested to be present at the first lesson next week. Pupils will be requested to provide the necessary materials for hats, as it is required in the other sewing class.

PATENT REPORT.

Mr. Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians: 775,293, Snow plough, Elnaran Bowman; 775,305, combined skirt and undergarment adjuster and hose supporter, Frances E. Moody; 775,404, mail box, J. H. Knope; 775,499, machine for swaging heads on nail blanks, E. Perkins; 775,504, movable incandescent lamp or gaslight holder, John H. Stanton; 775,605, steam engine, Alonzo Langlais 775,645, paper file, M. G. Bristow; 775,787, saw carriage for cutting bevel boards, A. W. Tait; 775,802, bottle, George P. Dence; 775,834, electro-magnetic brake, Robert C. Lowry; 775,835, electro-magnetic brake, Robert C. Lowry; 775,836 traction increasing device, Robert C. Lowry; 775,837, traction increasing device, Robert C. Lowry.

Advertisements.

Any good rubbers will keep a woman's feet dry

The "CANADIAN" RUBBERS,

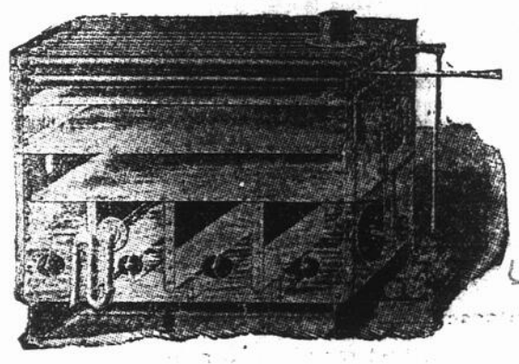
will keep them dry—

and shapely.



209

The KELLER HEATER



For the Saving of Fuel, for Heating and Purifying the Water for Boiler Feed, as a Heating Device the "KELLER FEEDWATER HEATER" is a combination of the best mechanical arrangement, common sense and efficiency that has been put on the market in this particular line.

THE CONTINENTAL HEAT & LIGHT CO.,

17-19 BUSBY LANE. Tel. Main 2399.

Sole Agents for the SHAWINICAN CARBIDE CO., Ltd.

OBITUARY

Mr. Alfred M. Bullock, an old resident [illegible], is dead. He was a brother [illegible] Bullock, of the 'Lady of the [illegible]' for many years a resident of [illegible]. He was 74 years of age.

[illegible], Pa., Nov. 26.—Mr. Charles [illegible], identified with local business [illegible] enterprises, died here yesterday [illegible] 70 years. He was well known [illegible] trade, having been a manufacturer [illegible] springs. Among his enterprises [illegible] steel car spring plant in [illegible] is now known as the Montreal [illegible] Works, Limited. Mr. Scott was [illegible] church work; was a member [illegible] of trustees of Wesleyan University [illegible] Theological Seminary and [illegible] University at Washington; [illegible] of the M. E. General Missionary Society, and an officer in numerous local religious organizations.

Advertisements.

EPIDEMIC OF SORE THROAT.

[illegible] of throat trouble are reported [illegible] day. But with Nerviline [illegible] easy to cure quickly. Mr. [illegible] of St. George, writes:—'I [illegible] sore throat and my chest [illegible] cold and soreness. Every [illegible] me. I was cured quickly [illegible] my chest and throat vigor- [illegible] Nerviline, which I also used [illegible] For emergent sickness I [illegible] Nerviline the best remedy. For [illegible] we have used it in our [illegible] under manufacturer's guaran- [illegible] satisfaction, all dealers sell Pol- [illegible] Nerviline in large 25c bottles.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CANON GODARD.

The Rev. Canon Godard, of St. Hyacinthe, who had been suffering from paralysis for some time past, died suddenly yesterday at the age of seventy-seven years. He had been ordained in 1852.

CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The children of Montreal who are sending their donations of hot-water bags, bed socks, and comforts for the little cripple children would be more than rewarded if they could see the joy in the sad little faces. What we want to-day is a barrel of flour, a barrel of rolled oats, a barrel of sugar, a tub of butter and a barrel of apples. We suggest to our kind patrons that they should cut out this notice and send it to wholesale or manufacturing friends, and we shall be only too happy to have the things called for if desired. Please remember the three meals a day for the children, and that the joys of such children are very few. Since they have been born they have never—never, had the fun even of a good game or a romp. Many of them can only lie on boards. These are the faces which have been gladdened by the donations, of which a full list will be given.

BESSIE CLARK MURRAY.
Telephone Up 426.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTION.

HOCHELAGA

	Decarie.	Verville.
Pointe aux Trembles	74	17
Longue Pointe	14	21
Beaurivage	62	102
Riviere des Prairies	34	12
Sault au Recollet	76	78
St. Leonard	140	7
Villeray	43	43
Bordeau	36	31
Ahuntsic	52	9
St. Denis	470	316
St. Jean Baptiste	889	797
Hochelaga	719	187
Town of St. Louis	285	336
Delorimier	108	78
Maisonneuve	208	157
St. Gabriel	318	351
St. Henri	937	823
Westmount	116	17
Ste. Cunegonde	308	372
Verdun	26	31
Town of St. Paul	68	96
Boulevard St. Paul	23	49
Notre Dame de Grace	87	3
Mount Royal Vale	60	39
Kensington	37	0
Montreal West	11	3
Cote St. Luc	41	4
St. Pierre au Liens	17	31
Notre Dame des Neiges—Town	78	14
Notre Dame des Neiges—Village	25	4
Outremont	26	19
Petite Cote	41	12
Grand totals	5,449	4,109
Majority for Decarie		1,340

MR. COCHRANE'S VICTORY.

The re-election of ex-Mayor James Cochrane in St. Lawrence division was most popular, and as the returns from the different polls arrived at the central committee room, at 738 St. Lawrence street, the crowd which filled the large hall grew quite enthusiastic. At six o'clock the ex-Mayor entered the hall and was greeted with ringing cheers. Loud cries of 'Speech,' 'Speech,' were heard, and Mr. Cochrane immediately ascended the platform to return his hearty thanks to his friends for their loyal support.

'I will go to Quebec,' he said, 'with but one determination in view, and that is to work early and late for Montreal and her welfare. I am with the people of this city, and I will watch and fight for your rights as long as there is strength left in me to do so.'

MR. RAINVILLE'S DEFEAT.

The election of Mr. Godfroy Langlois, the Liberal anti-trust candidate in St. Louis Division, was enthusiastically received by his friends and supporters, as it was considered as a severe blow to the corporations supporting Mr. Rainville.

The committee rooms of Mr. Langlois were crowded immediately after the close of the polls and towards six o'clock, as the returns began to indicate the election of that gentleman, enthusiasm knew no bounds, while the friends of Mr. Rainville quietly turned off the lights and went home.

The crowd called for Mr. Langlois and when the member-elect appeared a mighty cheer was given. He returned thanks to those who had fought with him, the battle of the people. The citizens were too enlightened to be taken in by promises. A great victory had certainly been won and the electors of St. Louis division were deserving of all credit. Mr. Langlois promised to do his duty by Montreal, and said that the electors need have no fear, for he would fight from first to last for this city and its rights.

The Hon. Senator Dandurand made a rousing speech in which he congratulated the people of St. Louis division on their victory. It was a fight, he said, where the candidate chosen by the electors had won, and therefore government by the people must prevail. Mr. Dandurand took occasion to congratulate the 'Witness' for the manner in which it had supported the cadidature of Mr. Langlois, a fact that the electors of St. Louis Division would not soon forget.

'It is a glorious victory,' concluded the senator, 'and in Mr. Langlois the division will have a worthy representative in the Legislature, one who will not be afraid or ashamed to stand up for Montreal and her rights.'

Last night and to-day Mr. Langlois was the recipient of numerous telegrams and letters of congratulation, while scores of his friends called at his office.

LOCAL PRESS OPINIONS.

Referring to the result of yesterday's elections, the 'Canada' says that it was a complete triumph for the Liberal party, and the Liberal Government has again received a formal mandate to continue and govern the province, with a certificate of the most complete satisfaction on the part of the electors. It then adds that the momentary friction which, in the heat of the battle, may have caused certain indiscretions in some contests, will soon be forgotten, and the Liberal party will find itself quite as united in the hour of triumph as it always was when danger threatened.

The 'Journal' says that it is difficult to forecast the result of yesterday's vote. The Liberal deputation does not seem to be homogeneous, and everything indicates that it is being dislocated, but, like the parted fragments of reptiles, the dissenting Liberals have a peculiar faculty of being glued up again. Referring to Mr. Langlois, the Conservative organ says that it opposed his candidature because it was not only political, but also doctrinal. Unfortunately, his powerful organization and the enraged zeal of his accomplices got the better of popular conscience, but there is reason to believe that it will not last. Mr. Langlois is not yet Minister of Public Instruction, and he may even be a member of the House but for a moment only. His success, it is stated, was not due solely to the blindness of the people. 'We shall soon know,' the paper adds mysteriously. With their great strength, one portion of the Liberals will have to swallow up the other, and it remains to be seen which of the Parent or Gouin factions will conquer.

NOTES.

The great majority of the electors apparently were content yesterday to take matters easy as the Conservatives were not interested in the contest outside of St. Louis division. The total vote in St. Antoine is about 8,500, and only about 2,300 votes were cast.

In St. Ann's there is a total vote of over 8,000, while out of this number only 4,200 were polled.

In St. Lawrence division there is a total vote of about 4,000, but only seventeen hundred voters exercised their franchise.

In St. Louis division the lists contain over 5,000 names, but only 2,700 votes were registered.

In St. Mary's division there are 10,000 names registered, but less than four thousand votes were polled.

Hochelaga division presented some contrasts in figures, and, being such a large constituency, there was a chance for large majorities considering the comparatively small vote polled. Hochelaga ward gave Mr. Decarie a majority of 532, and St. Denis ward gave him 154. St. Henri was more evenly divided than it was expected to be. Only 133 votes were cast in the town of Westmount, and only seventeen of these went ot the labor candidate. There were polls where only one, two, three and four votes were polled. A large number of polls in St. Gabriel ward recorded less than twenty votes, all told. The city of St. Henri and St. Jean Baptiste ward polled the largest vote in the division. At Kensington there was not a single vote cast for Mr. Verville. On the whole, however, he received much better support than was expected.

JUNIOR McGILL DANCE.

The junior dance of McGill took place last night in the Royal Victoria College, and was a very jolly one. The patronesses, most of whom were present, were Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Moyse, Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Walton, Miss Oakeley and Miss Roddick. The dancing began at 8.30, and from then until it ended at 1.30, there was not a moment when the success of the occasion was questioned. About 350 people were present. The music was excellent, and served to sustain the general merriment.

The assembly hall, which was used as the ball room, was simply decorated with the class banners, and ferns. The rooms across the hall were arranged for sitting-out rooms, and the long, wide corridors made a delightful promenade. Supper was served at a number of small tables in the dining-room.

Principal Peterson and Dean Moyse were interested spectators.

The programme was as follows:—
Two step—Song of the Sword.
Waltz—Red Feather.
Two step—Frocks and Frills.
Waltz—Country Girl.
Two step—Gondolier.
Military—Katie.
Waltz—Sing, sing, boys will be boys.
Two step—Uncle Sammy.
Waltz—Isle of Spice.
Two step—Polly Prim.
Waltz—Blue Danube.
Two step—Psyche.
Waltz—Singing Girl.
Waltz—The Tenderfoot.
Two step—Laughing Water.
Military—In the Golden Days.
Waltz—Amoureuse.
Lancers—Up-to-date.
Two step—Frangesa.
Waltz—Dolly Varden.

Each of the numbers, though of more than average length, was enthusiastically encored.

The guests were:—Miss Hays, Miss Orian Hays, Miss Bessie Shaw, Miss H. Bayne, Miss L. Hays, Miss Gail Yuile, Miss Davidson, Miss M. Davidson, Miss Gillies, Miss J. Telfer, Miss Fetherstonhaugh, Miss Spencer, Miss Forbes, Miss Gretchen May, Miss Beatrice May, Miss Slater, Miss Mabel Hodgson, Miss Cairns, Miss White, Miss Marguerite Buller, Miss Mary Lee Riddell, Miss Elsie McMaster, Miss C. Shepherd, Miss L. Shewan, Miss G. Drysdale, Miss Armstrong, Miss A. S. De Brisay, Miss F. Brown, Miss Amy Hiam, Miss G. Lee, Miss F. Ogden, Miss L. Ogden, Miss C. Lunn, Miss McNichol, Miss Helen Emmans, Miss G. Murray-Smith, Miss M. Brown, Miss M. Fraser, Miss K. Blumenthal, Miss A. Vineberg, Miss E. Slater, Miss Fanning, Miss A. Ewan, Miss E. Craig, Miss Grier, Miss Charlotte Bacon, Miss Holland, Miss McLeod, Miss Rawlings, Miss Meagher, Miss H. Sims, Miss K. Sims, Miss May Barclay, Miss R. Stevens, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Cameron, Miss William, Miss Lichtenstein, Miss Gardner, Miss Oakeley, Miss Gillean, Miss C. Ruthven, Miss C. Hamilton, Miss H. Webster, Miss L. Frechette, Miss McLeod, Miss Faber, Miss Warrington, Miss Wilson, Miss Ekers, Miss Ramsay, Miss M. Woods, Miss Stitt, Miss Acer, Miss M. Hart, Miss R. Caines, Miss T. Barrett (Boston), Miss G. Trerix (Randolphe, Vt.), Miss S. Saunders (Bedford, Que.), Miss Willmour, Miss B. Bickerdike, Miss E. Fielding (Ottawa), Miss E. Currie, Miss R. O'Connor, Miss B. Michael, Miss K. Agnew, Miss Bovey, Miss E. Cobban, Miss Gascoigne, Miss Massey, Miss Mattice, Miss Hadrill, Miss Hill, Miss Kimber, Miss Macqueen, Miss Phelps, Miss Braidwood, Miss Armstrong, Miss MacCaulay, Miss Widows, Miss Masson, Miss MacKeen, Miss Plaistaid, Miss Ross, Miss Younger, Miss Dolbel, Miss Bouchard, Miss Thompson, Miss Gilbert, Miss H. Rae, Miss M. Pinder, Miss Jessie Hannah, Miss Greta Symonds, Miss Cassils, Miss A. R. Howell, Miss Madeline Lovell, Miss Griffiths, (Sherbrooke), Miss Griffin (Watertown, N.Y.), Miss M. Mills, Miss G. Abrams, Miss Waterman and Miss Frances Harrison (Westmount).

Messrs. W. H. Troop, H. Morxan, F. M. G. Johnson, H. Pease, T. R. Turnbull, G. T. Baird, W. Robertson, W. D. Gurd, W. G. Bonin, F. B. Gurd, J. B. Woodyatt, C. J. Chaplain, D. R. McCuaig, J. M. Morris, E. E. Lindsay, R. McMaster, H. E. Walker, S. Lyman, A. Hasty, H. Woodburn, T. Woodburn Landry, H. Le B. Peters, Chapman, Furlong, A. A. Wilson, W. T. Ham, J. H. White, F. C. Clark, G. M. Bryce, A. S. Harris, R. H. Miner, G. W. McKay, W. Geary, H. Geary, W. Re-grapher, Bowie, C. H. McDougal, G. Ross, G. H. Eadie, R. Irons, A. King, C. G. MacKinnon, D. Gilmour, W. East, W. Peck, J. Coghlin, S. McCuaig, B. McKenzie, A. P. Ship, Ekers, G. Barclay, O. S. Hyndale, Auchinleck, O. Marcuse, G. Gale, Stockwell, Aver, E. W. Bowness, I. Davis, K. Turnbull, M. B. Macdonald, W. H. Murphy, W. S. Arnold, W. Hodgson, J. J. Moyse, E. Sinclair, J. Dickinson, R. T. Gough, F. Hanson, Ross, Lamb, A. Lindsay, C. Morgan, H. A. Bayliss, A. Shorey, R. Cowans, D. G. Campbell, R. Mills, R. K. McClung, S. Blumenthal, C. A. Johnson, Bleasdell, J. P. Craig, J. I. Rogers, H. A. Sims, M. Barclay, G. Bogert, E. B. Coolicam, Dr. R. T. Rorke, R. Lloyd-Jones, T. G. Beaubien, J. Wilson, M. Jamieson, Low, H. Mowatt, G. Bruce Stewart, O. M. Stitt, McNachten, K. Stearns, H. K. MacCarthy, B. MacLaughlin, T. Harte, D. Robertson, H. G. Wood, F. M. Davis, Pitcan, H. M. Morrow, G. C. McCowan, H. Lewis, H. White, J. B. Winder, V. Bell, C. W. Crane, J. H. Graham, T. F. Cotton, A. G. Gray, B. Fetherstonhaugh, Hammond, W. M. Wilkinson, S. O. Crocker, M. MacDonald, E. M. Howell, G. H. Davis, M. S. Anderson, R. Griffiths, F. Mariotte, B. Phillips, A. Chevalier, and W. Hislop. Doctors H. White, Church, C. W. Anderson and Professor Gwens.

The committee in charge were:—

Royal Victoria College—The Misses B. Gillman, A. Fraser, M. Rorke, and F. Sharp.

Science Faculty—Messrs. E. McCuaig, F. MacL. Benedict, F. W. Anderson, B. H. Higgins, F. G. Wickwere.

Arts Faculty—Messrs. E. R. Pease, C. H. Payne, G. E. Housser, and C. Hope Scott.

Law Faculty—Messrs. R. Stackhouse and S. J. Shepherd.

Medical Faculty—Messrs. E. C. Noble, A. H. Huycke, D. E. Malcolm, and C. P. Holden.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Messrs. Hicks & Co., auctioneers, are exhibiting at their rooms, Note Dame street, an excellent collection of paintings in oil and water colors. The catalogue embraces over 250 works by British artists, many of whom are well known here. Water colors, in a great variety of land and seascapes, comprise about two-thirds of the number shown, the balance consistings of drawings in oil, not a few of which have been exhibited at the various art galleries in Great Britain. Many of the signatures will be recognized by local connoisseurs, as Messrs. Hicks have been placing such works before Montrealers for a number of years. Among some of the more prominent names noticed are Claude Hayes, J. M. Bromley, G. S. Walters, Arthur Cox and W. E. Benger. The pictures will be removed to the Fraser Hall for exhibition on Monday and Tuesday next, and will be sold by auction on the evenings of Nov. 30 and Dec. 1.

Advertisements.

Look All Around But COME TO US

....TO BUY....

FUEL

If MONEY SAVING is an object.

Only $5.00 per ton carried to your home---and remember that the ashes produced by Coke are as fine as those from a cigar.

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.

NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING. Telephone Main 4040.

WE HAVE "PIANO TECHNIQUE"

WHY NOT "TYPEWRITER TECHNIQUE"?

There are more Typewriters than Pianos.



THE HAMMOND WAS AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS,

* * *

With the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER a Perfect Typewriter Technique is possible because the touch of the Hammond is a short, easy and natural finger movement—Not a blow!

The HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO'Y.

22 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Ont., or 13 Bleury Street, MONTREAL, Que.

3 GREEN STAMPS for 1

A. LECLAIRE.

3 GREEN STAMPS for 1

Special Sale for 4 Days

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY.

We Will Give on all Purchases 3 GREEN STAMPS for 1.

BLOUSES. BLOUSES.

$1.98—1 Lot Blouses in black or white Jap. Silk, taffeta, fancy cashmere, fancy silk, worth up to $4.50 for $1.98

COATS. COATS.

1 Lot New Style Coats, tight fitting, new cape, belt and sleeves, worth $13.50 and $15.00, for - - - $8.50

And 3 Green stamps for 1.

To All Customers we will give free 1 stamp book with $1.00 worth of stamps free.

3 GREEN STAMPS for 1

AT THE 2 STORES:

223 Main Street.

337 Mount Royal Ave. Corner Montana.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

3 GREEN STAMPS for 1

See LEPAGE'S Window. Astonishing Bargain Demonstration, corner St. Catherine and Cadieux Sts.

Sackville Ladies' College buys 18 Mason & Risch Pianos—Duplicates can be obtained at Leach's Piano Rooms, 2449 St. Catherine street, sole agency for Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

HOFMANN, Pianist, Windsor Hall, Dec. 5th.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT SHAW'S, UP 1414.
75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
Management F. A. Veitch, 243 Temple Bldg. Soon—YSAYE.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
SUNDAY, November 27th, 1904.
Rev. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A, will preach at both services.
Morning Theme, "The World's Bread." Evening Theme, "The Cup of Sorrow."
Quarterly Collection both Morning and Evening.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

Art Association
OF MONTREAL.
An Exhibition of 25 WATER COLORS by W. ST. THOMAS SMITH, A.R.C.A., will be held commencing
SATURDAY, Nov. 26th,
AND CLOSING
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th.
Open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, 27th Nov., 3 p.m.
SPEAKER, MR. S. W. ANTHONY.
SOLOIST, MISS E. GORDON.
There are some of our members whose faces we have missed lately. Shall be glad to see them all here with us again.

THE SIX PALL BEARERS
Will be the Evening Theme at
Inspector St. Mission
75 Inspector Street,
Sunday, November 27th, at 7 p.m.
by the Pastor, JOHN CURRIE.
Morning Theme: 'Jesus, the Sinner's Friend.'

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Dominion Square.
The REV. J. R. DOBSON, of St. Giles's Church, will address the Men's Meeting,
SUNDAY, 3 p. m.
Topic—'God's Law of Distribution and Development.'
SPECIAL MUSIC.
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.
WEEK NIGHT MEETING FOR MEN.
Leader—MR. W. R. LEROUX.
SUNDAY, 4.30 p.m., Secretary's Bible Class, following the Men's Meeting.
A hearty invitation to men at these meetings.



ST. ANDREWS' SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL SERMON will be preached in Crescent Presbyterian Church on
Sunday Evening, 27th Nov., at 7 o'clock
BY THE
REV. JOHN MACKAY, B.A.
Senior Chaplain.
A special collection in aid of the Society's charitable work will be taken up.
All Scotsmen, descendants of Scotsmen, and friends, are heartily invited to be present.
Members of the St. Andrews's and Caledonian Societies will assemble in the vestry at 6.45 o'clock.
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Hon. Secretary.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. C. E. MANNING, Pastor,
Will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Morning Subject—
"The Need of a Vision."
Evening Subject—
"The Sin of Pessimism."

Sherbrooke St. Methodist Church
SUNDAY, Nov. 27.
Preacher, Rev. C. E. BLAND, B.A., B.D.
11 A. M. Subject:
What the Church Stands for.
7 P. M. Subject:
Jesus and the Doubter.
3 P.M. SS. and Congregational Bible-Class by Rev. Prof. ELLIOTT, Ph. D.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Cor. Mance and Milton.
The Pastor:
Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D.
will preach at both services.
Annual Thanksgiving Service at 11 a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D., Pastor.
SERVICES TO-MORROW.
10.15 a.m.—Special Prayer Meeting.
11 a.m.—Public Worship.
3 p.m.—Temperance Service in connection with the Sunday-school.
7 p.m.—Public Worship.
The Pastor will Preach both Morning and Evening
Sittings specially reserved for students.
A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL.

DR. BYERS ON THE EYE.

Dr. W. Gordon M. Byers will lecture on the eye this evening at the Y. W. C. A., at a quarter past eight o'clock. This is one of the lectures in the nursing course.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY,
896 Dorchester street.
Demonstration MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28th, at 8 o'clock.
"PLAIN and PUFF PASTE."
Admission, 10c.

Christ Church Cathedral.
ADVENT, 1904.
During the First Week of Advent, Divine Service will be held every evening at 8.00 p.m. (except Saturday) when the Vicar will preach a course of sermons on "Law" as follows:
Monday, Nov. 28—'The Reign of Law in the Spiritual World.'
Tuesday, Nov. 29—'The Law of Habit.'
Wednesday, Nov. 30.—'The Law of Retribution.'
Thursday, Dec. 1—'The Law of Reward.'
Friday, Dec. 2—'The Law of Love.'
All seats are free. The public is cordially invited to attend.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29

DEBATE.
'Resolved, that better Temperance Work could be done by United Effort than by Separate Societies.'
TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, 8 P.M.,
In Unity Hall, 1149 Notre Dame Street.
Auspices, Orient Council, R.T. of T.
Admission Free. Everybody Welcome

FUTURE MEETINGS.

AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON JAPAN
Will be given in the Natural History Museum Hall, University street, by H. B. AMES, M.P.,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 1st, 1904, at 8 p.m.
under the auspices of the
ST. DAVID'S WELSH SOCIETY.
Admission .. .. .. 15 cents.
Tickets can be secured at J. Lewis, Chemist, 2208 St. Catherine street; D. Davies, Dining-rooms, 133 St. Peter street; H. Thomas, Dry Goods,, 465 Wellington street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, forty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its colonies (excepting Cuba). Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand.
For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, $3.50 for Daily Witness, $1.00 for Weekly Witness, 50c for Northern Messenger.
World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.
The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum.

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

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

● N.M. 7 ☽ F.Q. 14 **NOVEMBER** ○ F.M. 22 ☾ L.Q. 30

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The Daily Witness.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1904.

The Czar has spread joy throughout Russia by receiving a deputation from the zemstvo congress and listening sympathetically to their representations, although he gave them no inkling of any concession to the demands of the congress. The interesting feature of this movement is that it is like that which secured parliamentary government for England, a baronial one. The zemstvos represent primarily the nobility, and the Czar does not seem to have been altogether wrong when in a speech to the peasantry some years ago he bade them trust their nobility. Indeed, the emancipation of the serfs and the Czar Alexander Second's constitution were largely prompted by the country nobles to the undoing of their own privileges. It is a case of the self effacement of a class, as when the daimios of Japan, some thirty years ago, wiped themselves out in sympathy with the Mikado's determination to give constitutional government to his people. Alexander's constitution fell through by reason of the assassination of its author, a murder that history will probably credit to the bureaucratic and not to the revolutionary element. In listening to the zemstvoists the present Czar knows very well the peril in which he is placing himself at the hands of these reactionaries, who would stop at nothing, and the deadly quarrel he is accepting with his own relatives. May he have courage to go forward and do for his people what had better have been done in 1881.

At one poll in St. Ann's just half the votes were polled; at one in St. Antoine just thirty percent; at one in Westmount just one vote. We presume a great many of the Westmount voters could have managed to get to the polls if they had tried very hard. The treasonable crime of ignoring electoral duty is one that lies specially at the doors of the English voters, and of the comfortable classes, the very classes who, on the ordinary standard of stake in the country, are most interested in the results. The Westmounters seem not to have busied themselves to enquire which of the two candidates was the most desirable, but to have treated the election as none of their business, while the working men of Maisonneuve and the northern suburbs were all alert and well-nigh elected their man. It must be confessed, however, that for the people of Westmount the polling hours, from nine to five, are as nearly as may be exactly those at which they cannot be in Westmount. Those hours would seem to be a study of how not to do it. Of course, we know how interesting it is to know the local election results at the evening meal, and the provincial ones before going to bed, but the real purpose of an election is to evoke the mind of the people, and to that end the polling arrangements should be such as to give the least patriotic no excuse. It might cost more to keep the polls open till eight o'clock, and to add to the cost would be a public evil, especially as it affects the candidates and their backers, whose burden is already so great as to shut all but the rich or those who have an exceedingly enthusiastic following out of the running. But that increase of cost could be many times made up by a reduction of the number of polls. When one finds, as was the case yesterday in St. Antoine, three or four polls within a gunshot of each other, polling, say, thirty or forty votes each, one is led to think that in many cases a half or a third of the organization could do not only just as well, but a great deal better. This is something for the men who have just been commissioned to Quebec to see to. It would look as though the only persons interested in the present superfluous system are the persons who let booths for nine dollars. In so far, however, as it is their interests which are considered it is obvious that the ends of electoral purity point to as few of them as possible.

THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Parent is bereaved of his best beloved. All those Liberals who were specially his candidates have been beaten. He had forgotten that it was a Liberal party of which he was the head, and thought to roughride it over the rank and file. Worse than that, he thought to prostitute the party to the uses of schemers, and this in so barefaced a manner that it seemed only necessary to associate his name with a candidate to kill him. In Quebec East and West, where his influence hitherto has been most powerful, his candidates were defeated, as, with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Lacombe, were the Montreal candidates he specially delighted to honor. We congratulate the citizens of Montreal upon the general results, and especially upon the result in St. Louis Ward. That result is a direct rebuff to the trusts, who will find at Quebec for the next few years, let us hope, sufficient honest men to defeat their schemes. Anyway, their arch-schemer has been found out by the people and defeated. Mr. Parent's position is a precarious one, and if the antagonism he has aroused among all independent-minded Liberals is not in some way reversed it will doubtless result in his having to leave the government. By his recalcitrancy to the public interest he has certainly done a great thing for his party and for the country. For once the good element in a party has risen against the bad and driven it ignominiously forth and shown that it is possible for a party in Canada, under the inspiration of high-minded leaders, to show virility enough to cleanse itself. We said earlier in the week that we should take much interest in the results, so far as the labor candidates were concerned. In St. Louis, Mr. A. Latreille was the Labor candidate; in Hochelaga, there was Mr. Verville. Mr. Cusack came out in St. Antoine as a labor candidate, but does not appear to have had a regular union nomination. He got only 160 votes. In St. Louis the labor vote was 518, while in Hochelaga it was very strong indeed, Mr. Verville polling 4,109 votes, as against 5,449 votes for the Liberal candidate. It appears, therefore, that a strong labor candidate may be a dangerous opponent, if not a winner. Generally, as we have said, the result is most encouraging to the friends of good government. And we have especially to congratulate the group of patriotic senators who, under some common impulse, went forth to do battle for righteousness and have returned triumphant.

A STUDY IN TAXATION.

Whatever opinion the reader may entertain as to Mr. Robb's views on the subject of municipal taxation, the statistics he has collected are certainly interesting. The comparative statement of the systems and rates of taxation relate to thirty-four leading cities in the United States, five in Great Britain, and seven in Canada. There are twenty-two columns devoted to the various forms of taxation and their incidence, and every property holder, and every one interested in city government, would find it worth while to study them. One column of figures at once arrests the attention, that relating to the rate of taxation on personalty. Personalty consists of all property that is not 'real estate,' that is, land and structures thereon. The difference is better described in our French law as movable as distinguished from immovable property. A city treasurer in search of sources of revenue would naturally find his mouth watering when he discovered that out of the forty-six municipal systems of taxation he was studying, only one or two were free from a tax of some sort on personalty. Among the exceptions, of course, is Montreal. For the purpose of finding out where we stand in relation to taxation we will make several comparisons. First, let us take New York, which has a population of nearly four millions, in comparison with our nearly three hundred thousand. The debt of New York amounts to $383,000,000, compared with our $27,000,000. In round numbers, the debt of New York is about a hundred dollars a head, while that of Montreal is ninety-six dollars a head. New York is better off than we are, however, in public conveniences of many kinds. On the other hand, our climatic conditions are more expensive to deal with. The value of the realty in New York is set down at $5,015,000,000, and ours at $200,000,000, upon which New York city pays 2.10 percent, and we pay one percent. The city of New York also exacts a tax of 2.10 percent on personalty, while we exact nothing on that account. On the other hand, we exact a business tax, which is seven and a half percent on the rental. In regard to the percentage of value assessed, it is full here and in New York, but the Montreal proprietor escapes several burdens that the New York proprietor has to carry. The New York proprietor has to pay for the main sewers, street paving and sidewalks, while the city pays for all these in Montreal, except stone or cement sidewalks, where the city pays half and the proprietors half.

The water in New York is charged for by frontage and stories, with a minimum of four dollars for sixteen feet, one story, to eighteen dollars for fifty feet, five stories. In Montreal the water rate is seven and a half percent on rentals and specials, with meter rates of $1.15 per thousand cubic feet. The water rate in New York is therefore comparatively much cheaper than it is in Montreal. Indeed, so far as the water rate is concerned, Montreal ranks probably dearer than any other city. The ambition of other cities is to supply water to citizens at cost as nearly as possible, while Montreal makes a big profit out of the water supply. Both in New York and Montreal the water is supposed to cover the cost of administration, interest on debt and sinking fund, but in New York the water rate is a lien on property, while in Montreal it is not. In New York, if the water rate is not paid, the property may be sold after four years' arrears. In Montreal we turn off the water if the year's tax is not paid. The effect of the New York system is of course, that the onus of the tax falls on the proprietor. In case of arrears of the real estate tax, in New York, the property may be sold every three years, but the city's lien does not expire till payment. In Montreal property is sold for arrears of taxes on real estate every three years, and the city's lien expires every three years. In New York, the exemptions from taxation amount to a billion dollars, or about two hundred and fifty dollars a head; while our exemptions amount to forty million dollars, or about a hundred and thirty dollars a head. The limit of the borrowing powers of New York is ten percent. exclusive of the water debt; while our limit is fifteen percent. inclusive of water.

We are often compared with Buffalo, both as to population and as a shipping centre, and we like to think, as Mr. Tarte and others have so many times assured us, that we shall rival her in population, trade and wealth, some day, if we are good. A comparison of our system of taxation with that of Buffalo is therefore exceptionally interesting. Buffalo has a population about seventy thousand ahead of ours, or taking Mr. Robb's figures, Buffalo's population numbers 352,000, while ours numbers 280,000. But Buffalo's debt only amounts to $18,000,000 in comparison to our $27,000,000. Buffalo's debt is, therefore, about $51 a head, in comparison with our $96. The value of the realty in Buffalo is $242,000,000, in comparison with our $200,000,000, and the rate of taxation on realty in Buffalo is $1.87, in comparison with our one dollar. The Buffalo personalty amounts to $7,000,000, and the tax is again $1.87. There is no business tax in Buffalo. For purposes of taxation, values are taxed in full, the same as in Montreal. The Buffalo proprietors pay for all sewers, also for street paving and for sidewalks. The water rate is charged at $1.50 per family, and $2.50 to $5.00 per 25 feet frontage, according to stories. That is a good deal cheaper than our rate, yet it is supposed to cover cost of administration, interest on debt and sinking fund. The water rate can be collected from the proprietor, and the water is turned off when the rate is not paid. Property can be sold yearly for arrears of real estate, and the city's lien never expires. The exemptions from taxation amount to $42,000,000, and the limit of borrowing powers is 10 percent. There is no limit of taxing power in Buffalo, while we are limited to one percent.

Let us now compare ourselves with our sister city of Toronto, whose population is set down by the city treasurer at 250,000, which is very considerably more than the figures given in the census. Taking these figures as approximately correct, however, the debt of Toronto, which is $22,000,000, works out at $88 per head, as compared with our $96. The value of the realty in Toronto is $127,000,000, and the tax is $1,90, or nearly double our tax; while the value of the personalty is $11,000,000, upon which the tax is also $1.90. No wonder Mr. Robb sighs for such a tax. The percentage of value assessed is full, as in Montreal, but there appears to be no business tax. The main sewers in Toronto are paid for in the proportion of one-third by the city and two-thirds by the proprietors, while the proprietors pay in full for all the street paving and the sidewalks. The water rate is charged per rooms and inmates and specials, the minimum being $1.50, and the rate covers cost of administration, interest on debt, and sinking fund, until the recent reduction. The water rate is a lien on property, and the rate may be enforced either by turning off or by distraint. Property may be sold in three years for arrears of real estate tax, and the city's lien only expires on payment. An important fact is that there is no property exempt from taxation in Toronto, while we, as previously stated, have to exempt $40,000,000, or a fifth of the whole. The borrowing powers of Toronto are 12½ percent on $1,000,000, and eight percent over that, exclusive of water. The limit of taxing power is two percent.

Finally, let us take the city of Manchester for study, with a population of 558,000, or nearly double our own. There the debt is very large, and amounts to $105,000,000, or $188 a head, or nearly double ours. It is to be remembered, however, that much of this debt has been incurred for the acquirement of public utilities, including, if our memory is correct, some of the bonds of the Manchester Canal. The value of Manchester realty is $500,000,000, and the percentage assessed is five-sixths of rental. The rate is high, or about forty cents on the dollar. That is to say, if the rent paid amounted to $200 a year, the city would exact forty cents on the dollar on five-sixths of it, or about sixty-six dollars. There is no business tax in Manchester. The city there pays for the main sewers, and the proprietors pay for all the road paving and also the sidewalks. In respect to the water rate in Manchester, the proprietors pay a penny in the pound on the assessed value of the property, and the tenants pay eightpence in the pound on their rentals. A tenant paying $200 a year rental would therefore be charged about five and a half dollars for water, or considerably less than what we pay. Yet in Manchester the water rate is supposed to cover cost of administration, interest on debt and sinking fund. The water rate is not a lien on property and Manchester does as we do when the water rate is not paid, that is, she turns the water off. In Manchester, property is not sold for arrears of the real estate tax, but recovery is made in the courts and no limit is set as to time of recovery. The exemptions from taxation are the usual ones; the limit of borrowing power and the limit of taxing power is subject to legislation.

What is shown by these comparisons and by Mr. Robb's tables as a whole is that Montreal differs from most other cities, so far as municipal taxation is concerned, in these particulars: Only a very few cities besides Montreal impose a business tax; with the exception, perhaps, of Quebec, Montreal proprietors are let off easiest in the matter of making sidewalks and street paving, in some cities the proprietors having to pay for the whole business; the rate of taxation on realty in Montreal is much under the rate imposed in other cities, being less than half of that exacted by some cities; with the exception of Quebec and the British cities, all the municipalities in the tables impose a tax on personalty; the debt of Montreal per capita is very high compared with the majority of the municipalities studied; the water rate is very high indeed; more than half the cities differ from Montreal in that the water tax is a lien on property, which throws the onus of collection on the proprietor—in Denver, as an example, if the water rate is not paid it is added to the real estate tax the next year; in many other cities, the city's lien or real estate for arrears of the real estate tax does not expire until the tax is paid, while in Montreal it expires in three years; our exemptions from taxation are much higher than in most other cities; our limit of borrowing power is higher than in the majority of cities; while the limit of our taxing power is less than half of that of many municipalities. Mr. Robb recommends the abolishing of the water tax altogether, and putting a tax on furniture. That would seem only like changing a burden from one hand to another. However, the subject is one of much interest, and Mr. Robb's figures will assist very much in its elucidation.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE WINDS OF MEMORY.

The homeland of the heart's desire,
Is bounded by its own camp-fire,

Around whose circle's genial glow,
Softly the winds of memory blow,

Healing its rift within the lute,
Touched by the lips of lovelong mute,

Soundless and soft as sleep the strain,
Sung by the soul of love again.

Soft as the spirit symphonies,
Among the starry silences.

Such strains as stir from out the years,
The chalice of remembered tears.

Or such glad strains as when the boy
Felt in his heart the harp of joy.

And age forgets, as it doth now,
The Orphean flower that crowns its brow,

And with a far reverted gaze,
Looks on the splendor of the days,

When youth's horizon first unfurl'd,
And hope encompass'd all the world.

While yet his young ambition pure
From stain of self pursued the lure

Of Merlin and the magic gleam,
As dream delivered him to dream.

E'er time and its opposing powers,
Jarred on the music of his hours.

Before the shepherding angel's wings
Bereaved him, and had sealed the springs

Of future joy, and shined apart,
The stiller memories of the heart.

Whose silent chords responsive bend
To these soft soundless winds that blend,

The life within its own camp-fire,
And ashes of all dead desire.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS DANCE.

Under the patronage of the Canadian Council, Knights of Columbus, the council dance was held last night at the Windsor Hotel. The patronesses were Lady Hingston, Mesdames Robidoux, Doherty and Wickham.

The different committees were:

Reception committee—Hon. C. J. Doherty, Hon. J. J. Curran, Hon. J. J. Guerin, Dr. J. A. McDonald, E. P. Surveyer, P. M. Wickham, John P. Kavanagh, P. F. McCaffrey, John M. Power.

Floor committee—E. J. Langlois, Dr. R. E. Elliott, Walter F. Mullen, J. M. Ward, Leo G. Ryan, Dr. E. J. Mullally, M. J. McCrory, T. W. Wright, F. Percy Smith, Dr. J. J. McCarrey, chairman.

Supper committee—J. F. Cahill, W. A. Toohey, Walter Kennedy, C. J. Hanratty, J. M. Hicks, J. S. McCarrey, P. M. Egan, P. F. McCrory, Lou. F. Kenny, chairman.



Farmer Brown.—'There's some dogs as has more intelligence than their masters.'

Farmer Muggins.—'Why, I've got one of them there sort myself!'—From Phil. May's Annual, for which, though the brilliant artist is gone, Messrs. Thacker have still enough unpublished drawings.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Prisoners at Port Arthur declare that General Stoessel is inclined to surrender but that General Smirnoff, the commandant at Liao ti shan, who is alleged to be on bad terms with Gen. Stoessel, says he will hold out till the last drop of blood is shed.

At Vladivostok the protected cruiser 'Bogatyr,' though not docked, is unserviceable, and is supported forward by pontoons. The armored cruiser 'Gromoboi' is reported to have twenty-five frames broken and to be badly strained throughout.

The Japanese on Nov. 24 made a preliminary bombardment of Poutilof, (Lone Tree Hill), under cover of which they attacked, but were repulsed. A few small brushes also took place at night.

A Chinese report brought to Russian headquarters at Mukden, says the corpse of General Kuroki has arrived at Yin kow.

The North Sea Convention was signed yesterday afternoon in St. Petersburg by Count Lamsdorff and Sir Charles Hardinge.

The Hun and the Tai tze rivers are frozen over.

Yesterday the Emperor Nicholas received in audience four prominent zemstvoists, members of the First Russian Congress, as it is now called. The Emperor is said to have been greatly impressed and asked many questions, and the delegates returned to St. Petersburg in high spirits.

The San Antonio Fort at Asuncion, Paraguay, has fired on an Argentine torpedo boat and later reports say Argentine torpedo boats are bombarding Paraguayan ports.

There is much distress in Galway owing to the failure of the potato crop.

The provincial elections yesterday returned to the Legislature one Independent, five Conservatives, and sixty-six Liberals. Montreal returned Dr. Lacombe, Mr. G. Langlois, Ex-Mayor Cochrane, and Mr. M. J. Walsh, Liberals, and Mr. C. B. Carter, Independent.

The second volume of the Census Report for 1901 has been issued. It deals with the natural products, including agriculture, mining and fishing industries.

ONTARIO POLITICS.

DUFFERIN COUNTY.

Shelburne, Ont., Nov. 26.—There was a large and representative meeting of the Liberal party of Dufferin county here to-day for the purpose of selecting a provincial candidate for the approaching provincial election. Delegates from nearly all the subdivisions were present. A number of prominent citizens of the county were nominated. Mr. W. A. Hutchinson, a prosperous farmer and resident of the county, was the choice of the convention.

MUSKOKA LIBERALS.

Bracebridge, Ont., Nov. 26.—At the Muskoka Liberal convention held here to-day Dr. F. J. Howland, mayor of Toronto, was the unanimous choice of the convention as candidate, in the approaching provincial contest.

SOUTH HURON LIBERALS.

Exeter, Ont., Nov. 26.—South Huron Liberals met in convention at Hensell to-day to nominate a candidate for the legislature. The unanimous nomination was tendered to Mr. M. G. McCutcheon of Seaforth. Mr. McLean, for personal reasons, was unable to accept the nomination and asked for a week to consider the matter. This was unanimously agreed to.

EAST HURON LIBERALS.

Goderich, Ont., Nov. 25.—East Huron Liberals met in convention here yesterday afternoon, and the gathering was largely attended. The unanimous choice of the constituency for the legislature was Mr. Bishop, the present member, who accepted the honor in a short address.

Advertisements.

You have 115 kinds of Bread to choose from with JAMES STRACHAN, Bakers to Royalty.

THE NAYLOR CASE.

McGill Man Testifies to Rough Treatment Received From Constables.

GRAHAM, A STUDENT, SWEARS THAT HE WAS KICKED BY CAPTAIN GREY.

The trial of Constables Picard, Gagnon and Berthiaume, charged with having assaulted Mr. K. Naylor, the McGill student, who two weeks ago was present among the crowd of college boys at the corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets, was commenced yesterday afternoon before Mr. Recorder Weir. Mr. A. R. McMaster represented Naylor, while Mr. Archambault, city attorney, and Mr. C. A. Wilson defended the constables.

Naylor was put on the stand first. He deposed that on the day of the unpleasantness he was standing quietly at the corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets, when a constable whom he thinks was Picard arrested him. Then a couple of other policemen came up and brought him down Windsor street. They tried to take him into the 'Star' office, but he resisted. They then began beating him with their clubs, even when he was in a semi-recumbent position on the sidewalk. Afterwards they placed him in a cab, Picard getting in first and pulling him in by the collar, and the other two shoving him in. While on the way to No. 6 police station, witness swore Picard, who was sitting opposite him, struck him in the face with his fist, while the other constables struck him with their clubs, one on the left temple and one on the nose. One of them—he could not tell which—caught him by the throat. All this was done, he said, despite the appeal he made to them: 'I'll be quiet now; I won't try to get away.'

Mr. C. A. Wilson—Was the cab moving or not when you were struck by the constables.

Witness—Well, you would not be likely to know if it was or not after getting a blow from a big club with a strong arm behind it.

Naylor said he did not actually resist the police, but he did not want to be arrested, for he had not done anything blameworthy. After leaving the football game he came down to the corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets to see the results of the games at the M. A. A. A. grounds and Ottawa. The students were shouting, but were not otherwise making themselves obnoxious.

R. C. Stackhouse, a McGill student, said he saw the police arrest Naylor and strike him with their clubs while they were getting him into the cab.

Isaac L. Michaelson said he had just dropped off a car at the crossing of Peel and St. Catherine streets, when he saw the police with clubs raised and telling the crowd to keep back. He was under the impression that a murder had been committed. He saw the police club a young man and afterwards they put him in a cab and drove away. He could not identify the policemen who clubbed the young man.

Charles Cox, a McGill student, also said he saw the police club Naylor, but he could not identify the particular policeman who did it.

Edward Montgomery, also a student, said that he was only about fifteen feet from Naylor when the police were trying to get him to the cab. He could swear there were no marks or no blood on his face. He saw Naylor being assaulted by the police while they were hustling him into the cab, but he could not swear which constable committed the assault.

Charles E. Moyse, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, McGill, said that when he got to No. 6 police station to bail Naylor out, the latter had a wound on the right temple, one on the left temple, and his nose appeared to have been battered in.

Dr. Robinson, of the General Hospital, said that he examined Naylor and found a bad cut on his nose, a bruise on the left temple, an abrasion on the back of the head, and an abrasion on the left elbow.

J. H. Graham, a McGill student, said he saw Naylor lying on the ground and the police striking him with their clubs. 'The police charged us,' he went on, 'and Captain Grey came up and gave me a kick. I don't think a policeman has any right to kick a person. No, I didn't strike anybody, but I felt very much like doing so.' Graham said he saw the window in the 'Star' office smashed, but he could not say who threw the stones. He saw a couple of men take down a bulletin board, but could not identify the men.

J. H. McLean, a student, said he saw a young man lying on the ground and the police striking him with their batons. He did not know the student at the time.

Inspector McMahon said that on the day in question he got a telephone message from Captain Grey, asking for assistance as the McGill boys were raising a rumpus at St. Catherine and Peel streets. He sent the reserves from No. 7 to the scene, and afterwards went there himself. After the riot was quelled he went to No. 6 station. He called Dr. O'Connor, who examined Naylor, and also Constables Gagnon and Picard. Picard's mouth and cheek were cut and required several stitches, while Picard's ear was badly swollen and his head bruised. Naylor did not say a word to him about having been roughly handled. He would not give his name at first, but when witness told him it was necessary to give his name in order to be let out on bail, he did so.

Captain Grey, of No. 6 station, said he was at the corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 5. He saw a big crowd of McGill men, and heard them shouting 'Rah, Rah, Rah! What's the matter with McGill?' He heard it said that they meant to pull down the bulletin boards at the 'Star' office. He told them to leave the bulletin boards alone, but they disregarded his advice and called him vile names. Two or three of them made a dash and got a board and made away with it. He followed them and caught hold of the board, but received a kick in the leg. He used his stick to protect himself, and broke it on some fellow's head at the first blow. The captain said he was forced to use his stick in order to protect himself from being badly injured or even killed.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The opening number yesterday was Henry Littolf's 'Le dernier jour de la terreur,' which is called a 'Drame Symphonique,' but is more of the nature of a 'complainte,' or musical tragedy, the tragic element being greatly assisted by the cacophony of the horns.) It is a gloomy 'morceau,' under the best of circumstances, less 'weird' than morbid. Hadyn's 'Queen' symphony, the second number, was very acceptable, the strings being heard to great advantage in the ever-delightful 'Romance' movement. The soloists were Mlle. B. Rasina, harpist, and Mr. E. Duquette, basso. Miss Rasina played Hasselmans's 'Ballad' very nicely, except that when her sounds were soft they were very very soft, and when they were loud they were metallic. When Miss Rasina learns to accept the philosophy that 'there is a medium' in all things, even playing the harp, the pleasure of her performance will be much increased. Mr. Duquette sang 'Le Cor,' by A. Flegier, with orchestral accompaniment, and also the usual encore song. The closing number was Jan Block's 'Milenk,' described as a 'ballad pantomime.' It is such a sort of 'descriptive' piece as is much affected by military bands, where you are supposed to hear all the sounds that accompany some hour and scene. Such as 'Early morning in the country,' the crowing rooster flaps his wings, etc., etc. They are great occasions for the men who play the drums, the cymbals, the trombones, the triangle, and the bells. They sometimes contain a good 'jingle' or two, and are evidently popular. The audience was again a good one and filled the house. Future soloists will be Mr. E. Taranto, violin; Miss Jeanie Rankin, contralto, and Miss Maud Cousineau, soprano. That is a trio of delightful anticipation.

ANTI-DUMPING ACT

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT DECIDE IN FAVOR OF DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION.

Some weeks ago delegates from the Wholesale Dry Goods Association waited upon the officials of the Department of Customs and made a request with regard to the application of the special duty clause of the Anti-Dumping Act on the importation of goods the market value of which has advanced between the time of their purchase and the date of their exportation to Canada. Yesterday a communication was received from the Department of Customs announcing its decision in favor of the association. The decision reads as follows:—

'The amount of any advance in the market value of the goods between the time of their purchase by the importer and the date of their exportation to Canada shall not be subject to special duty after Nov. 9, 1904, provided the goods have been exported in the usual course and the actual date of purchase, established to the satisfaction of the collector, by contract, or other sufficient documents produced for his inspection and attested to. Provided, however, in respect of goods subject to an ad valorem duty, that the ordinary duty shall be collected (as heretofore) on the fair market value of the goods as at the time of their direct exportation to Canada—under the provisions of Section 58 of the Customs Act.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

One Election Suffices.—One single trial proves 'Swiss Food' to be the most profitable and the most satisfactory. Try it. P. McIntosh & Son, Millers, Toronto.

Advertisements.

....GET THE....

Maple Leaf Calendar!

Get them at "THE WIGWAM!"

Don't fail to see our magnificent display of the choicest CARDS and CALENDARS!

LOW PRICES our motto!

Open this evening, Saturday, until 11 p.m.

"THE WIGWAM." 138 Peel street,
W. J. CLARKE, Proprietor.

Advertisements.

THE PLEASURE of MUSIC

is almost universal. The **Knabe** Piano offers the music lover the highest possible degree of pleasure. Even the uncultivated ear detects the tonal supremacy of the **Knabe.**

Willis & Co., are receiving large consignments of these art Pianos for the holiday season and invite inspection.

WAREROOMS,
Empire Building,
2470 St. Catherine St.

CARD INDEX CABINETS.

If you wish to adopt the Card system without incurring the expense of Polished Oak,

Try the "WEIS"

Light, strong and inexpensive. Tray to hold 3 x 5 size, with three sets Indexes and two hundred Record Cards.

For $1.00.

ALL THE STANDARD SIZES IN STOCK.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS

1755 and 1757 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL

Go to LEPAGE'S, corner St. Catherine and Cadieux Sts. Some Extraordinary Bargains given on account of changing their system into a 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c store

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS CHICKS

VALUABLE PAINTINGS

In OIL AND WATER COLORS

By Eminent British Artists.

Our annual auction sale of high grade paintings by artists of well-known merit will be held at

THE FRASER HALL,

corner of Dorchester and University Sts.

—ON—

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st.

The collection is a very select one and represents some of the rising men of the modern English School, whose pictures will enhance in value. Paintings can be seen at the Fraser Hall Monday and Tuesday up to hour of sale.

Sale at eight o'clock each evening.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Turkish Rugs!

Having received peremptory orders from our principals in Constantinople and London to immediately dispose of our present stock of

Eastern Rugs and Carpets

we are now prepared to sell them at a

Great Sacrifice

In order to sell them at once, all Rugs have been marked down 50 percent. At present we have the largest and best assorted stock of Genuine Hand-made Rugs in Canada, and we are now prepared to sell them at remarkably low figures.

M. HICKS & CO.,
1821-1823 Notre Dame Street.

Advertisements.

LILAC TEA 50 cents per pound For the money the best value in Canada to-day.

Fraser, Viger & CO.

LILAC TEA 50 cents per pound For the money the best value in Canada to-day.

THE FINEST GOODS PACKED IN AMERICA.

Franco-American Food Company.

SOUPS, FRENCH ENTREES, GAME PATES, PLUM PUDDINGS, PLUM PUDDING SAUCES, Etc., Etc.

	Per Can.	Per Dozen.
SOUPS IN QUART CANS.		
Chicken, Chicken Gumbo, Chicken Consomme and Mulligatawny, all at	45c	$5.00
Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Consomme, Tomato, French Bouillon, Julienne, Printanier, Mutton Broth, Pea, Petite Marmite, Vegetable Thick and Vegetable Clear, all at	40c	4.50
SOUPS IN PINT TINS.		
Green Turtle and Terrapin	50c	5.50
Chicken, Chicken Gumbo, Chicken Consomme and Mulligatawny	30c	3.25
Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Consomme, Tomato, Julienne, Printanier, Mutton Broth, Clam Broth, Vegetable Thick and Vegetable Clear	25c	3.00
SOUPS IN HALF-PINT CANS.		
Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Julienne, Chicken, Chicken Gumbo, Mutton Broth, Tomato and Consomme	20c	2.00
READY-MADE FRENCH ENTREES, in 8-oz. Cans.		
Veal and Green Peas, Calves Tongue in Sauce Piquante, Calves Tongue in Tomato Sauce, Chicken Saute a la Marengo, Chicken Curry a l'Indienne, Chicken a la Provencale, all at	40c	4.50
Braised Beef a la Jardiniere, Beef a la Mode, Hungarian Gourlash, all at	35c	4.00
POTTED BEEF.		
Potted Beef, in 8 oz. cans	10c	1.10
GAME PATES, in 8-oz. Cans.		
Truffles Game Pates of Chicken, Chicken Livers, Grouse, Wild Duck, Quail and Partridge	40c	4.50
PLUM PUDDINGS.		
Plum Puddings, 1 lb. cans	40c	
Plum Puddings, 2 lb. cans	70	
PLUM PUDDING SAUCES.		
Clear Punch Sauce, 1 oz. bottles	15c per bot.	
Clear Punch Sauce, 2½ oz. bottles	20c per bot.	
Clear Punch Sauce, 5 oz. bottles	35c per bot.	
Custard Wine Sauce, ½ pint cans	25c per can	

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE Established 1856. FRASER, VIGER & CO. The Nordheimer Bldg 207, 209 and 211 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

LAMB'S MARKET.

Vegetable Depatment.

Have received a car of Choice

POTATOES,

Which they can Recommend.

Try a Bag. A Good Potato is essential for a Good Dinner.

LAMB'S MARKET, University St.

BARBERS' TOWEL SERVICE.

Towels supplied to Hairdressers for 60 cents per hundred. Reliable service. First-class materials. Phone us and we will tell you more about this.

THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO., LIMITED.

290 GUY STREET. Phones, Up 3480, 3481, 3482.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture,

Cook's Friend Baking Powder.

CANADA'S STANDARD

Sold Everywhere.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

At Low Prices!

Call in and see the gorgeous variety at

"THE WIGWAM,"

138 Peel Street!

25 percent lower than any store in the city!

Beautiful goods! NEW IDEAS! Low prices!

Cheapest place in the city!

There is only one "WIGWAM," and that one is located at 138 Peel street.

W. J. CLARKE, Proprietor

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 and 12 Bleury Street

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Issued by
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James St.
49 Crescent St

PEERLESS No. 1, New Improved Light.



The faultless light for home and store use. Soft, brilliant and steady. Used only with the unbreakable 'JENA' glassware, the best in the world. Also for sale, a large selection of Gas and Electric Fixtures and Globes. Electric installation at lowest rate

THE PEERLESS GAS LIGHT CO. of Montreal, Ltd.,
82 St. Lawrence Street,
MONTREAL.
Phone Bell M1336. March 296

MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON,
Notaries and Commissioners,
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building,
112 St. James Street

In SMALL'S MAPLE CHOCOLATE

I fail to detect the presence of any adulterants whatsoever.
MILTON L. HERSEY,
City & Provincial Analyst.

Smalls

BIG OPENING OF OUR

XMAS DISPLAY

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

MONDAY, Nov. 28, '04.

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Beautiful Lines in
BLOCKS, 10c to $7.50.
TRAINS, 85c to $30.00.
MECHANICAL TOYS, 10c to $20.00.
IRON TOYS, 15c to $7.50.
STEAM TOYS, 50c to $50.00.
SOLDIERS, 25c box to $15.00.
HORSES AND CARTS, 50c to $20.00.
GERMAN TOYS, 5c to $25.00.
FRENCH TOYS, 25c to $30.00.
AMERICAN TOYS, 25c to $40.00.

SPORTING GOODS.

Immense Display of
TOBOGGANS, 75c to $10.00.
SKATES, 50c to $5.00 pair.
MOCCASINS, 50c to $1.25 pair.
FOOTBALLS, $1.25 to $3.75.
HOCKEY STICKS, 10c to 50c.
SWEATERS, $1.00 to $3.75.
SLEIGHS, 35c to $7.50.
CLUBS, 25c to $1.00 pair.

BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

Big purchases in BOOKS at very low prices will give splendid opportunities to many to get very choice presents in these goods at very low figures.

35c BOOK, 12c. Half Cloth Covered.

BASKETS.

Very swell lines of trimmed and plain Baskets, direct from Germany.
PAPER BASKETS, 15c to $6.00.
WALL BASKETS, 5c to $8.00.
200 lines to select from, laid out on gallery.

BEADS.

For Fancy Work, Lamp Shades, Electric Shades, Belt Chains, 5c an oz. to 50c a bunch; 50c worth will make a $5.00 present.

GAMES.

PIT

Monday.....25c

See 160, on 2nd Floor.





HAIR BRUSHES.

34 FRENCH EBONY HAIR BRUSHES, good value at $1.70; Monday, $1.00.
Splendid Solid HAIR BRUSHES, Monday, 50c. Other lines to $3.50.

TOOTH BRUSHES.

12 dozen good value, Monday 5c each

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Will show very choice lines in Purses and Satchels, English Novelties in Ink Wells, Venetian Wells, Lamp Shades, Toilet Sets, Leather Cases, Music Cases, Mirrors.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

500 boxes very choice Swiss Linen Envelopes and Paper, worth 25c per box. Monday, 13c.

A Splendid Present for small outlay.

MANY ADVANTAGES BUYING HERE MONDAY.

The G. A. HOLLAND & SON COMPANY,

2411, 2413 St. Catherine Street.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

SECOND VOLUME OF 1901 CENSUS REPORT ISSUED.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The second volume of the 1901 census report has just been issued from the Dominion printing bureau. The volume deals with the natural products, including the agricultural, mining and fishing industries. The number of occupiers of farms holding less than one acre is 33,615, and the number holding from one acre to less than five acres is 39,240, the average size of lots being 1.20 acre. Of the whole number of occupiers of lots, 58,183 are owners, 13,786 are tenants, and 886 are owners and tenants, those of the last class being so described when part of the land is held in fee and part by lease. The occupiers of farms embrace 18,331, who hold five to ten acres, 81,243 who hold 11 to 50 acres; 156,778 who hold 51 to 100 acres; 150,826 who hold 101 to 200 acres, and 64,655 who hold 201 acres and over, the average size of the 471,833 farms being 134 acres. The number of owners is 416,258; of tenants, 33,958, and of owners and tenants, 21,617. Taking 856,617,837 acres as the land area of the provinces and territories, whose census of agriculture has been enumerated, the extent of land occupied as farms and lots is only 7.28 percent of the whole. The land owned is 9.0 percent, and the land leased or rented is 9.30 percent of the area occupied as farms and of the relatively small area occupied as lots, 82 percent is owned, and 97.27 percent is leased or rented.

MEXICAN MONEY

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Mexico City, Nov. 26.—The meeting of ten bankers at the Bank of Mexico yesterday with the Finance Minister, M. Limantour, was harmonious. It was the general opinion that the banks should sustain the monetary reform policy of the government, and M. Limantour announced that the government intended to take measures whenever exchange rose about 105 premium, to keep it down or below that figure. This was received with approval as showing that the government intends to conserve the stability of exchange.

The result of the meeting is believed to mean harmony between treasury and the banks and assures the community that the change to a fifty-cent dollar (gold value) will be accomplished without clashing of, or disturbance to, the country's financial, mercantile and manufacturing interests.

The government, instead of actually prohibiting the importation of Mexican dollars will place on the market duty which will answer the same purpose as it will be prohibitive. An executive decree has been issued under authorizations contained in the digest law, whereby Mexican silver dollars when imported in quantities exceeding five dollars, will be subjected to a duty of ten dollars per gross kilos. Importations of five dollars or less will not be subject to the duty. The new duty will come into force on Jan. 1, 1905.

MILLINERY FIRE.

Fire destroyed the entire interior and stock of a small millinery establishment in the first story of a building at 382a St. Antoine street, last night, shortly after 11 o'clock. The stock was owned by Madame Cote, who lived over her establishment. The damage will probably be in the neighborhood of five hundred dollars.

DAY NURSERY DANCE.

The ladies of the Day Nursery are giving a ball on Friday night, Dec. 16, in the King's Hall.

MR. CARDINAL'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. T. Cardinal, K.C., has been fixed for Monday next at 8.30 a.m., from his residence, 59 Cherrier street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a remedy for boredom we can cheerfully recommend a visit to The Big Store's Toy Dept. The sight of scores of happy little ones, gazing admiringly at the vast array of playthings, filling the air with childish outbursts of delight—should bring a smile to the face of the most hardened misanthrope. If he is contemplating Christmas gifts the prices will please him, too. The best, newest and cleverest of toys at the lowest prices that have yet been offered. The selection is constantly being improved and added to, to present fresh objects of interest every day.

WESTMOUNT LIGHT.

A POLL DEMANDED AND THE DAY FIXED.

(See also Page 2.)

A meeting of real estate owners in Westmount was held yesterday in the council chambers to enable those who desired it to demand a poll on the proposed by-law of the council for the erection of a refuse destroyer and the institution of a municipal electric lighting system. The Mayor, Mr. A. G. Cross, presided, and there were about twenty proprietors present. Six proprietors must demand a poll to make the demand effective, and more than that number, namely nine, handed in their names. They were Mr. H. Vallance, Mr. H. Morton, Miss E. Binmore, Mr. D. J. M. Darling, Mr. R. H. Clark, Mr. B. Marcuse, Mr. C. Stevens, Mr. A. Harries and Mr. E. E. Fairman.

The Mayor thereupon appointed Saturday next, Dec. 3, as the day of the poll, which will be by open voting, and will last from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The majority to carry the by-law must be both in numbers and in amount of property held, and the general view is that the owners of several large properties will vote against the by-law, and that it will be difficult to get a sufficient number of the smaller owners to come forward to counterbalance the weight of property in opposition.

CANADIAN CABLES

London, Nov. 26.—The 'Saturday Review,' referring to the Canada Club dinner, says Canada's agricultural possibilities become more obvious with every mile of railway extension and this suggests the question which Earl Grey cannot discuss whether these possibilities are or are not to be utilized for the joint benefit of the members of the Empire. The occasion was not improved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It may be impossible to avoid certain cheapness in gloryings at these congratulatory meetings, but an Archbishop's plan should be in a higher strain than the exaltation of ourselves by inaccurate comparison with other countries.

The 'Outlook' says if Earl Grey lives up to the terms of his speech the Dominion will have little cause to regret even the best of its Governor-Generals. Canada will find him as nationalistic as Sir Wilfrid Laurier is.

London, Nov. 26.— Major G. F. Parke, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, goes to Canada as comptroller of the household of the Governor-General.

SWORN IN.

MR. JUSTICE HUTCHINSON WILL LEAVE FOR SHERBROOKE ON MONDAY.

Mr. Mathew Hutchinson, the newly appointed judge for the district of St. Francis, was sworn in before Acting Chief Justice Sir Melbourne Tait, this morning, and will leave for Sherbrooke on Monday.

SHIPPING NEWS

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Name.	From.	Reported at.
Bavarian	Liverpool	Halifax
Alcides	Glasgow	St. John, N.B.
Man. Trader	Montreal	Three Rivers
Lucania	Liverpool	New York
Melville	Montreal	Sydney
Polino	Charlottetown	Sydney
Guila	Messina	New York
La Lorraine	New York	Havre
Bremen	New York	Cherbourg
Lucania	New York	Liverpool
Cymric	Boston	Liverpool

R.M.S. BAVARIAN.

The Allan line R.M.S. Bavarian, Captain Macnicol, arrived at Halifax at 11.15 a.m. yesterday. She was delayed 13 hours off the harbor by fog. The comptroller of Earl Grey's household and twenty of the servants came on the steamer. The saloon passengers were: The Rev. Canon Beanlands, Master and Misses Beanlands (3), H. D. Bown, E. W. Edwards, Lieut. J. R. H. Gatley, Mrs. R. Henry, Sub.-Lieut. A. G. Jameson, R.N.; Miss B. Jansen, P. D. Kellaway, H. Levy, Mrs. and Miss Levy, P. S. and Mrs. Lewis, Captain A. R. Liddell, Miss Liddell, Sub-Lieut. R. H. Llewellyn, R.N.; Mr. McOrmis, Mrs. A. Milsom, Lieut. J. E. N. Murdoch, Mr. Ormiston, Major G. F. Paske, Lieut. J. S. S. Penrose, Miss E. A. Phillips, Lieut. Poore, Miss M. M. Robertson, F. Scarfe, Miss Scarfe, Miss A. R. J. Southby, Mr. Spray, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. F. W. Taylor, Mr. J. Tenning, Mrs. Tenning and Miss M. Wright.

R.M.S. IONIAN.

The Allan line R.M.S. Ionian, Captain John Brown, sailed from St. John, N.B., to-day for Liverpool, with the following saloon passengers:—Mr. A. F. Bloxham, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mr. J. A. Cameron, London, Eng.; Mrs. Coleman. Miss E. Coleman, Halifax, N.S.; Mr. James J. Comont, London, Eng.; Mr. T. H. Dean, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. J. R. Dickson, Toronto; Miss J. G. Fraser and maid, Halifax, N.S.; Mr. S. B. Graham, London, Eng.; Paymaster Hay, R.N., Victoria, B.C.; Mrs. Moffat, St. John, N.B.; Mr. D. E. North, St. John, N.B.; Miss Newman, North Sydney, C.B.; Mrs. W. L. Payzant and child, Halifax, N.S.; Miss Roberts, Westfield, N.B.; Mr. F. A. Rosengren, London, Eng.; Mr. F. Smith, London, Eng.; Mr. F. H. Soden, Mrs. Soden and two children, St. John, N.B.; Miss N. Webster, Halifax, N.S.

THE SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. David Morrice presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Montreal Sailors' Institute. Mr. J. Ritchie Bell reviewed the work of the Institute, which was highly satisfactory. The average daily attendance was 230, and upwards of 600 seamen had signed the total abstinence pledge.

NOTES.

The Allan line R.M.S. Corinthian sailed from Moville at 1.20 p.m. yesterday for Halifax with 12 first cabin, 37 second cabin and 260 third-class passengers.

An employee of the C. P. R. named Dansereau, fell from a box car at the Windsor Station round house and sustained a severe scalp wound, yesterday. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital for treatment.

GUEST OF NEW YORK

MR. MORLEY DISCUSSES ANGLO-SAXON FRIENDSHIP AT DINNER IN HIS HONOR BY LOTUS CLUB.

New York, Nov. 26.—Mr. John Morley, the British parliamentarian and writer, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Lotus Club. Among others present were Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Israel Zangwill, Judge Wallace Nesbitt, of the Supreme Court of Canada; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; the Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke, and Stewart L. Hoodford, ex-Minister to Spain.

In his remarks, Mr. Morley, among other things said: 'There is no man on my side of the water more earnest in believing that the best interests of mankind lie in good feeling between the peoples than Sir Edward Clark. It is, as your president says, worth more than parchment treaties. This good feeling, whether among the peoples of Usona, or whatever your name may ultimately be, and the people of what I hope is not to be altered—Great Britain. These nicknames provoke retaliation, and I tremble to hear what some vindictive American will say in reply to Sir Edward Clarke's somewhat injudicious suggestions.

'It is true that I have written a good many things, and that I was for twenty-two years in the House of Commons. During all those years I was on the wrong side of the Speaker's chair. We are now on the eve of a great event such as you have but recently passed through in this country. I hope for the remainder of my life, as a result of the coming election, I will be on the right side of the Speaker's chair.

'I am not speaking for miserable subdivision, but for those on both sides of the House when I ask will you let us be good friends of the United States, and say that by standing shoulder to shoulder we will be promoting the advancement of human civilization. Don't let us be too exclusive with this problem, because two-fifths of the human race are of Anglo-Saxon origin. I do not find any satisfaction in believing that we should have intellectual primacy because of our common language. We cannot do without the genius France makes for civilization. I hope no German present will take offence at my advocating a good understanding between the United States, England and France.'

JIMMY' MICHAEL DEAD.

WELL KNOWN WELSH CYCLIST PASSES AWAY ON STEAMSHIP 'SAVOIE.'

'Jimmy' Michael, the noted Welsh middle-distance bicycle rider, died suddenly last Monday morning on board the French liner 'La Savoie,' from congestion of the brain. Michael was coming to the United States to race again, and he was accompanied by a number of long-distance riders, who are to enter the six-day contest to be held in New York. Michael complained of being ill on Sunday, saying to the ship's doctor that he was suffering from a severe headache and nausea. He told Dr. Maire that his illness was due, he thought, to the after-effects of a severe fall he received in Berlin two years ago.

The first news of Michael's death was a wireless telegram to Patrick Powers, manager of the six-day race. The message was received from Gougolz. Mr. Powers and several friends of Michael were at the steamship pier to care for the body and to meet the other bicycle riders. Mr. Powers said that he had sent a cablegram to Michael's mother in Wales, informing her of her son's death. The body will be placed in a metallic casket, hermetically sealed, and sent to his home.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON. QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 26, 1 p.m.—Consols for money, 88 3-16; do. for account 88 3-16.

Anaconda	6	Erie	40⅞	Reading	39⅝
Atchison	81¼	do first prf.	76	do. 1 pfd.	45
do. pfd.	106½	do. sec. prf.	66¾	do. 2 pfd.	41
R. & O.	23⅞	Ill. Cent.	155	Southern.	35¼
C. P. R.	137¾	Lou & N.	142⅝	do. pfd.	97½
Ches. & O.	50⅞	Kan. & Tex	35	South Pac.	68¾
Chic. G. W.	24⅝	N. Y. C.	139	Un. Pac.	119⅝
Chi. M. & St. P.	178	Norf'k & W.	77	do. pfd.	97
De Beers	18⅝	do. pfd.	84	U. S. Steel	30⅝
Denv'r R.G.	33½	Ont. & West	43¼	do. pfd.	97¼
do. pfd.	87½	Penna.	69⅝	Wabash	24
St. Paul		Rand Mines	11⅞	do. pfd.	47⅛

Spanish Fours 88¼

Bar silver steady, 27 1 16d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2½ percent.

Discount rates for short bills, 3 to 3 1-16 percent; do. for 3 months bills, 3 percent.

DAIRY PRICES IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 26.—Canadian butter arrivals are rapidly falling away, and an increasing demand for cold storage Canadian will deplete the stock much earlier than last year. Choicest, 94s to 96s; finest, 90s to 92s.

The cheese market is dull, and there appears to be a great probability of it remaining so for weeks. Choicest, 48s to 49s; finest, 46s to 48s.

Bacon, No. 1, 44s, 46s, 47s, and up to 50s; small sizes, 42s to 44s, and up to 48s; No. 2, 44s to 46s, and up to 48s; small, 42s to 45s; No. 3, 45s. 46s to 47s. There is a steady demand for best qualities.

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL.

STEEL MILLS WILL BE PUT ON DOUBLE SHIFT.

Halifax, Nov. 26.—The steel mills of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will shortly be put on double shift, owing to the large number of orders coming in for wire rods, etc. The orders now in hand would keep the mills in operation for a considerable time with the present output, so that increased output will be necessary in order to meet new orders with any degree of promptiude.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the rail mill, and it is expected it will be ready for operation on April 1. The company will shortly begin installation of a plate mill, the machinery of which is already at the plant

CASH 10 RECEIPT TRADERS ADV CO

ARSENE LAMY STORE.

5 FOR 1

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

Are Remarkable Days in Cheap Sale

MERCERY! MERCERY!

50 dozen Shirts, with detached wrists, worth up to $1.39, given at $1.00

CORSETS! CORSETS!

25 dozen Corsets, last style, double whalebones, with garters, worth up to $1,50. special price $1.00.

BOOTS! BOOTS!

Boots for Boys, with double sewings, no like value, at $1.25. First class Boots for men, will be given at $1.59.

TAPESTRY! TAPESTRY!

Very complete stock of Tapestry sold at the manufacturer's price, one idea, but let us begin at 20 up to 50c

TINWARE & TABLE UTENSILS

It would be too long to mention all the reductions we made in this department; a visit from you would be more profitable.

GROCERY. GROCERY.

Everybody knows the great attention that we give to this department. Always the best goods at the lowest price.

$2.00 GREEN STAMPS.

We have three cars of first-class hay left to us, $11 a Ton. Home delivery, $2.00 Green Stamps for each bale. The orders are received in the grocery department.

CASH 10 RECEIPT

ARESNE LAMY,

Great Departmental Store,

820 St. Denis St.,

CORNER DULUTH,

SEE OUR TUESDAY'S AD.

CASH 10 RECEIPT

THAT "EXTRA GOOD" Laundry Work which you notice so much around the city is done by the

TROY LAUNDRY

If you wish your linen to look its very best call

Phone 3644.

Headquarters—
8 to 12 Inspector Street.
Central Office—
690 Craig Street.

Agencies in all parts of the city.

PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—The Prussian army budget for the coming year is estimated at $116,000,000, an increase of $11,250,000. The Saxon army budget is placed at $11,000,000, an increase of $425,000, and that of Wurtemburg at $5,500,000, an increase of $125,000.

Of these additions of about one-tenth to the military expenses $3,250,000 is for the creation of reserve field artillery, being one-ninth of the $29,250,000 necessary for this purpose. The sum of $2,251,000 is appropriated as the first instalment of $20,250,000 for new rifles.

Prussia and Saxony add four battalions of infantry, two regiments of artillery and fifteen squadrons of cavalry to the existing establishment.

The addition to the peace strength, when the plans proposed by these budgets and that of Bavaria are realized, will be about fifteen thousand men, raising the peace establishment to about six hundred and twenty-one thousand officers and men.

FAIR AND COLD.

Why be sad?
Why call these melancholy days?
The summer's gone, 'tis true;
The sky is splotched with darks and greys
Instead of cheerful blue.
The robin and the lark have fled
Before the chilling blast,
And Willie on his little sled
Will soon go whooping past;
But, even so, we may be glad,
Some joy the world retains;
Once more the 'redhot' may be had,
The pumpkin pie remains.
—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Nov. 26, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 52—50; Calgary, 24—22; Qu'Appelle, 20—6; Winnipeg, 28—10; Port Arthur, 28—16; Parry Sound, 30—14; Toronto, 34—24; Ottawa, 32—18; Montreal, 34—20; Quebec, 34—18; Halifax, 42—30.

Fresh westerly to north-westerly winds, fair and a little colder, local snow flurries. Sunday, moderate to fresh north-west winds, fair and cold.

1628 Notre Dame street Montreal Nov. 26, 1904.—Readings by the Optical & Engineer's Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 29.62; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.92.

Temperature.	Max	Min
To-day	34	20
Yesterday	36	28

See LEPAGE'S Window. Astonishing Bargain Demonstration, corner St. Catherine and Cadieux Sts.

2669 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Shop and Dwelling for Sale.

By Auction (Fraser Bros., Auctioneers)

Wednesday, Dec. 14,

At the Salesrooms, 205 St. James St.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,

Merchants Bank Building.

Financial.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON

Insurance Agents & Brokers

ROOM 17 TRAFALGAR CHAMBERS,
40 Hospital St. Tel. M. 2205

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name by my wife, Mrs. W. PITTS from this date. WILLIAM PITTS Nov. 26th, 1904.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN ENgineer, understands boilers; would accept a position as night watchman; can furnish good refereuces. Address THOMAS FULLER, Andrews Home.

WANTED, BY E. R. SMITH & SON, St. Johns, P.Q., Book and Job Compositors. Apply 108 Coristine Building, between 9 and 10 and 3 and 4.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Westmount. Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.D., minister. Public worship to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Donald Tait, B.A., will preach.

END OF PASSENGER RATE WAR.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.—At a conference between representatives of the Cunard, White Star and other steamship lines yesterday, the dispute over passenger rates was virtually settled. Circulars announcing a general advance in the rates for passengers westward-bound will probaly be issued forthwith.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

R. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine st
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2375 St. Catherine Street.

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Secondhand Articles Wanted or For sale.

20 Words for 10c.

1c for each additional word. Six insertion for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, to take charge of house; must have good references; state wages expected. Address M.C. 12, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, FOR A FIRE INSURANCE office a good smart Boy. Apply, with references, to P.O. Box 2326, Montreal.

WANTED, A BOY FOR THE STOCK-room; good opportunity to learn the business. SKELTON BROS. & CO., corner Duke and William streets.

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK; also, a young girl for housemaid; sisters or friends preferred. Apply MRS. STETHEM, 237 University street.

ENERGETIC WORKERS EVERYWHERE to distribute circulars and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING CO., New York.

NIGHT WATCHMAN WANTED; MUST BE sober, reliable and well recommended, and understand Steam Boilers. Apply 672 Craig street.

WANTED, GOOD FUR NAILERS. Apply L. GNAEDINGER, SON & CO., 94 St. Peter street.

WANTED, AGENT TO CANVASS MONTreal and suburbs. You can earn a good income selling our choice Roses, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, etc., products of 800 acres. Handsome outfit free. Liberal terms. Apply now. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

APPRENTICE PRESSMAN WANTED. Apply 672 Craig street.

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

CHEESE-MAKERS DESIRING PROFITable Fall and Winter employment, correspond immediately with C. R. PARISH, Toronto.

Furnished Rooms to Let

FURNISHED ROOM ON BATHROOM Flat, in private family, heated by furnace; gentlemen only. 83 Aylmer street.

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, all clean and comfortable; convenient to cars. Apply 6 Mayor street.

Pupils Wanted.

MISS A. PROULX, TEACHER, TEACHES French Conversation in three months; new method; Parisian pronunciation; highest references. 374 City Hall.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT IN TEN Lessons at my or your residence; day or evening. Moderate fee. PROF. COOKE, 153 Mentana street.

Rooms and Board.

LARGE FRONT PARLOR, BAY WINDOW, folding bed, gas, hot water, first floor; suitable for one or two neat, quiet gentlemen. Board. 67 Berthelet, second door to Union.

Flats to Let.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

NEW FLATS

LOWER, 226 WOOD AVE.
TOP, 230 " "

7 Rooms. Rent, $20.00 per month.

Apply **309 ST. JAMES**

Furnished Houses to Let

TO RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE, Central Rent low to a desirable tenant. Address C. 44, 'Witness' Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE 3 PEKIN DUCKS and DRAKE. BOX, Beaconsfield, Que.

To Let.

TO LET, THAT HANDSOME STORE Notre Dame street, corner St. Hughes street. Possession immediately 1628 Notre Dame street.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED A PRINCIPAL FOR THE Winchester Public School, duties to commence 3rd, 1905. Applications, statements of qualifications and salary expected, to be sent up till Dec. 13th. M. J. McCANN, Sec.-Treas. P.S., Williamsburg, Ont.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, A NICE LITTLE MASON & Hamlin Organ, walnut case, 4 sets of reeds, sweet tone, and in perfect order. Price, $45. Payable $5 cash, and $3 per month; $38 cash. LAYTON BROS., 141 Peel street.

FOR SALE — BLACK FARMER SATIN, double width, 25c; Girls' Golf Jerseys, 25c; Navy and Black Serges, 56 inches, 75c; Remnants Roller Butcher and Table Linens. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 3 Cypress, opposite Windsor Hall.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 462.

Employment Wanted.

FURNITURE REPAIRED by H. REEVES, Cabinet Maker; looks well, lasts well; no ugly iron plates; first-class work. 121 Alexander street.

WANTED, WORK IN GENTLEMAN'S house or hotel; can furnish best of references. Address H. S. 16, 'Witness' Office.

UPHOLSTERER WANTS FURNITURE and mattress renovating at private residences; also, carpet laying; day or job. Apply to JOHN CURRIE, 75 Inspector street.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, YOURS AND everybody else's Cast-off Household Furniture, Clothing, Fur Coats, Capes, Diamonds, Old Gold and Silver; best cash prices for good goods. Promptly called for by MAX. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

Property

LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE, FOR Sale, near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis street, on the brow of the hill; 22,000 feet of land. House contains 17 rooms. A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine, comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city, and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms; conservatory, with fine garden sloping toward south-west, and three spare building lots to the east of the property, which would be sold separately at $2,000 each. The house is heated by Daisy furnace, and has modern, open plumbing, cement basement, is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms. Only $11,000 for fine house and garden without side lots. Luxurious place for a small outlay. JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig street.

Miscellaneous.

PROVINCE OF QUEBC, DISTRICT OF Montreal.—No. 2379.—Superior Court.—A. Campbell, Plaintiff, vs. G. Daveluy, Defendant. On the 5th day of December, 1904, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 467, Mount Royal street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture, etc. Conditions: Cash. J. CAISSE, B.S.C. Montreal, 25th Nov., 1904.

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS — THREE WELL FURNISHED bright front rooms, on bath flat, steam heated, Auer light, modern conveniences. 115 Mansfield street.

Money Wanted.

WANTED TO BORROW 8 OR $9,000 FOR a term of years; security first-class real estate in good residential locality. Interest 6 percent, which will be specially secured. An opportunity for a safe investment. For particulars address X 14, 'Witness' Office.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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

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

BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH, Verdun. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Morning services at 11. Evening service at 7. All seats free.

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

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Nov. 27. 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible-classes. 7 p.m., sermon by the pastor. Strangers welcomed. All seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian. Corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E., on Friday at 7 p.m. Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street. — Sunday-school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

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

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Missionary anniversary services. The Rev. Dr. Hunter preaches in the morning, and the Rev. John Mavety in the evening.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, 'The Need of a Vision.' Evening subject: 'The Sin of Pessimism.'

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST Rev. G. S. Schagel, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Monday, E.L. of C.E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. All cordially invited.

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

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

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, centre. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor; Rev. T. A. Haipenny, assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., will preach at both services. Morning theme: 'The World's Bread.' Evening theme, 'The Cup of Sorrow.'

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. The Rev. Thos. Brown, pastor.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. W. Goold Henderson, pastor, at 11 a.m., and Rev. T. B. Brown, B.D. at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. E. L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Antoine street and Melcalfe avenue. Pastor, the Rev. Burton B. Brown. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday-school and Bible-class. Young People's Society, Monday, at 8 p.m. Junior League, Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all the services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. 11 a.m., Rev. Thomas Hancock. 7 p.m., the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Junior E. L. of C.E. on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free and unappropriated.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee st. Rev. E. C. Bland, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Morning subject, 'What the Church stands for.' Evening subject, 'Jesus and the Doubter.' Sunday school and the Rev. Prof. Elliott's Bible class at 3 o'clock. Monday, E. L. of C.E. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meting at 8 p.m. Thursday, pastor's class at 3 p.m. Friday, Junior League, at 4 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Kota Hoshino, of Tokio, Japan, in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Douglas Brotherhood at 3. E.L. of C.E Monday evening. Public service on Wednesday evening at 8. Sunday morning class, Junior Brotherhood and 'Girls' Own' at 10 o'clock.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH: — Services in Assembly Hall of the Lansdowne School, 2013 St. Catherine street. Minister, Rev. W. H. Stevens. Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m Open session of Sunday school at 2.45 p.m. Temperance lesson. Address by the Rev. Dr. Griffith, chairman of the Montreal district. Preacher at both services, the Rev. W. H. Stevens. Evening theme, 'Religious Intolerance.' E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in Dionne's Hall, 1342 St. Catherine street. Strangers welcome.

Avis de Culte Public.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fairmount school, Fairmount ave.—Morning prayer at 11; preacher, the rector; evening prayer at 7 p.m.; preacher, G. Rodgers.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Maria Anne streets. Seats free.—The Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector. Morning prayer at 11 a.m.; evening prayer at 7 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England)—Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Children's service at 3 p.m. Strangers welcomed. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ANGLICAN MISSION, St. Denis Boulevard.— Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, incumbent; Mr. E. E. Dawson, student, assistant. Morning service at 11; Sunday-school at 3; evening service at 7. Seats free. All made welcome.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (French) Chatham street. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 4.15 p.m., Litany; short address in English. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free. Strangers welcome. D. Lariviere, B.A., pastor.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street east. First Sunday in Advent. Morning service at 11 a.m.; preacher, the Rev. H. P. Plamptre, M.A. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

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

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., D.C.L., rector. Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Holy Communion at 10 a.m. Matins at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evensong at 7 p.m. Preachers — Morning, the Rev. H. A. Brooke; Evening, the rector. Strangers welcome. Seats free at 7.05 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE'S MISSION, 236 St. Antoine street.—Sunday-school at 9.30 o'clock; Bible-class at 3.15 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. Mr. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Confirmation service at 7 p.m. by His Grace Archbishop Bond. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. First sunday in Advent. Morning preacher the rector. Evening preacher, Right Rev. Bishop Carmichael.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH,—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. First Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., special service, 'In Memoriam.' 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.— The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; the Rev. T. S. Boyle, B.D., first assistant; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., 2nd assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Mr. Boyle. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible lecture for men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Vicar. Subject:—'The Revised Version of the Bible.' All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. First Sunday in Advent. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Very Rev. the Dean. Sunday school and Bible Class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. C. Carruthers. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. Principal Rexford, LL.D.; Rev. C. Carruthers.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Rt.-Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.
Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.
Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.
Advent Sunday.
Holy Communion after evening service.
11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.
2.45—Lecture on the Prayer Book for men, in the Church.—Rev. H. P. Plumptre.
3.00—Sunday-school and Bible-classes.
7.05 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. James A. Elliott.
Tuesday, Confirmation Class at 8 p.m.
Wednesday, divine service at 8 p.m.
Friday, Teachers' meeting at 2.30 p.m

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLES, No. 1009 Ft. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION — Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Mr. Albert E. Tuddenham will preach. Evening service at 7 o'clock.

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

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Olivier avenues. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston. B.Y.P.U., Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday services. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Monday, at 8 p.m. B. Y. P. U. Wednesday at 8 p.m., prayer meeting. The pastor will preach at both services to-morrow. Seats specially reserved for students. Everyone welcome.

Presbyterian Churches.

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OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Services at 7 p.m. in the Town Hall.

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

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame street. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Chinese school after evening service.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hall. Seats free. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and pastor's Bible class, 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. Monday at 8 p.m., C.E.S. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

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

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. S.S. and Chinese class, 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. James G. Clark, late of Anwoth, Scotland, the newly inducted pastor, will begin his ministry on Sunday, and will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Pastor, the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services to-morrow.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, Presbyterian — Services on Sunday, Nov. 27, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. — Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Chinese S.S., at 9.45. English Sunday school at 3 p.m. All welcome. Strangers shown to seats. Pews or sittings assigned after either service. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The minister's class for men at 3 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Y.P.S. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbytorian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Anniversary services—11 a.m. Rev. James Barclay, D.D. Mr. John Ouellette, soloist. 3 p.m., Rev. W. Goold Henderson, Mr. F. D. Carter, soloist. 7 p.m., Rev. Prof. D. J. Fraser, LL.D., B.D. Mr. J. W. Wilson, soloist. Free-will offering in aid of mortgage fund.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian—St. Catherine st.—The Rev. K. Hoshino, Presbyterian minister of Tokio, Japan, will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., will conduct divine service at 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Men of the World,' Ps. xvii., 14 Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Morning sermon in the series on 'Last Things.' Evening sermon in the series on 'Elijah.' Sunday school and pastor's class for young men at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society, on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street —The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. The Rev. Professor D. J. Fraser, morning service; the Rev. James Barclay, D.D., evening service. Morning service at 11 a.m.; evening service at 7 p.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m.; Bible class at 3 p.m.; Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.; King's Daughters Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary second Tuesday of the month at 3.30 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Churches.

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

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett, will preach at both services. S.S. at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, Nov. 27. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation to worship with us.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 o.p immr nMcmfw cmf cm fcm fcm and 7 p.m. Morning theme: 'Prayer, the Unconquerable Habit.' Evening theme: 'Sowing and Reaping.' Strangers always cordially welcome.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley street. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening theme: 'A Fruitless Message from the Dead.' Evening music—Anthems (a), 'All things come of Thee'; (b) 'Thine, O Lord, is the Kingdom.' Violin solo, 'Simple Aven' (F. Thomé, by Mr. Eugene Schneider. Bass solo, 'My God, My Father, While I Stray' (Marsden), Mr. A. L. Johnson. Hearty hymn singing. Everybody welcome.

Undenominational.

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

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

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Nov. 27, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. H. Gomery.

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

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible-class, Sunday, 4 p.m.

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

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

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

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. E. Jeslinsky, pastor.

THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Divine services will be held on Sunday in Stanley Hall, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets, at 7 p.m., by the Rev. M. J. Bieber, field missionary of the Grand Council of the Lutheran Church of North America. Everybody is welcome.

DEATH OF RICHER.

In the inquest on the body of Joseph Richer, the jury found that death had been due to blows inflicted by two Italians and recommended the arrest if the one known as Pope. It appears that Richer, who was one of a gang of men employed in the construction of a shop for a new car company at Cote St. Paul, playfully slapped one of his companions, who was pushing a wheelbarrow up a plank. 'Pope,' who was standing by, struck deceased with a shovel and the other man dropped the barrow and seizing a piece of wood, struck a heavy blow at Richer's head. The post portem discovered that he had suffered a fractured skull and internal hemorrhage.

POLICE SCANDALS.

The police scandals will be investigated, if the City Council's wishes are carried out, by an examination of witnesses on specific charges, before a judge of the Superior Court. This was decided without a dissentient voice on Monday by the City Council. The action was taken on the advice of the city attorneys. The latter, in a lengthy report, referred to the sworn evidence in the Legault case before Recorder Poirier, in which constables were alleged to have received money and goods from keepers of disorderly houses.

Go to LEPAGE'S, corner St Catherine and Cadieux Sts. Some Extraordinary Bargains given on account of changing their system into a 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c store.

PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

There was a record attendance at the last meeting of the Montreal Philatelic Association. Several of the members showed very fine collections of stamps. It was decided that at the next meeting an exhibition will be held, consisting of twenty-five unused specimens of British colonial stamps, for which prizes are to be given. Members are all invited to compete. The attendance at the different meetings has been increasing, and great interest is being shown in the new club room. All stamp collectors are invited to attend the next meeting which takes place on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 8.15 sharp, in the A. C. U. W. building, 3 Beaver Hall square.

His Grace the Primate of Canada, Archbishop Bond, will administer the rite of confirmation in St. Jude's Church at the 7 o'clock service on Sunday evening.

Advertisements.

STEINWAY PIANO.

No other creation of the piano builder's art is comparable either in construction or in the perfection of results to the Steinway Piano. Its Marvellous liquid flow of sound, the exquisite merging of tone into tone yet withal the perfect quality and truth of every note, makes the Steinway the idol of all great artists. Not only as the choice of the masters of music, but official preference of the Sovereigns of Europe.

We show the latest Grand and Upright Steinway pianos, including the famous Vertegrands.

SOLE AGENCY,

Fratte, Nordheimer & Glendon,

2461 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Property.

St. Lawrence Street Property for Sale

75 feet front, above Ontario street; extending through to St. Dominique street; area about 10,280 feet, with a three-story brick building on St. Lawrence street, and an old stone building on St. Dominique street. Must be sold.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

Factory Site.

To close an estate I am offering a valuable piece of land on Colborne street, especially adapted for factory purposes; 97 feet front x 95 feet deep; area 9,540 feet. Close to canal and freight depot. Price low.

H. L. Putnam,
1st Floor, Temple Building.

Choice Corner Lot 118 x 86

A choice block of land, close to Sherbrooke street, and the centre of the city, only 85.9 feet deep, with lane in rear, is now in my hands for sale. No waste land. This is the portion of the city where houses are most in demand.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig street, at present occupied by the Timmis Noble Co.

Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear and entrance on St. James street. Apply to

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EDMONTON This is the place to buy Property for **BIG PROFITS**
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Both box and wrapper of Baby's Own Soap are plain, business-like and cheap. All the money is in the Soap itself, which is as "wholesomely" pure and fragrant as money can make it.

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is much imitated as to appearances, but delicate skins soon show the difference. "Baby's Own" costs YOU no more than the imitations.

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Now is the time to get your Sleigh Robes and Fur Saddle Pads Re-made or Trimmed. We make a specialty of this work at very low prices. Also Fancy Ribbon Rosettes made to order in all colors.

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For Store, Warehouse or Factory,

About 1900 feet of floor space besides basement.
Craig, near Corner of St. Peter.

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THE

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO LOOKOUT COMMITEE.

Fellow Endeavorers,—We have just entered upon the season of the year generally looked upon as the harvest time for the Lookout Committee. What is your committee doing to help strengthen and build up your society by the infusion of new blood into the society in the shape of new members? Have you fallen in line with the committees of all the other societies in the city? I hear of great gains already this fall in certain sections of the city, and should like to see a forward movement in all the societies of Montreal. Make a serious bid for the shield that is offered to the local societies. Only one society can obtain possession of this shield this year, but every society that makes an effort to win it will be greatly benefited thereby.

I would like each Look-Out Superintendent in the city to write me detailing the plans followed in their respective societies to obtain new members; also the method of receiving them into the society. The best of these plans will be published in this column so that all the societies can benefit from the experience of others.

Yours sincerely,
W. R. LEROUX,
Pres. Montreal Local Union.

VON OGDEN VOGT'S GREETINGS TO MONTREAL ENDEAVORERS.

AS READ AT THE RALLY ON THANKSGIVING NIGHT IN THE Y.M.C.A.

My Dear Fellow Workers of Montreal,—I congratulate you heartily on the vigorous opening of your season's campaign. I trust that its fine promise may be more than fulfilled by a year of rich and vitalized life in all your societies. I am sure you will keep in touch with the best advance movements of the day, particularly along the lines of work to be especially recognized at the coming Baltimore Convention, July 5 to 10 next. I confidently expect to be able to enroll many of your societies for special recognition along more than one of these lines of successful achievement. I pray for you a year of deep blessing in all the great work that is in your hands for this year.

With the pleasantest memories of my short stop with you,

Yours very sincerely,
VON OGDEN VOGT.

General Secretary's Office, United Society of Christian Endeavor, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

AN EXCHANGE OF VISITS.

Knox Presbyterian C. E. Society visited the West End Methodist Society on Monday evening, this week, and an enjoyable meeting was held. The meeting was in charge of Mr. Todd, of Knox Church, and a large number took part.

The prayer service was followed by a social hour, when the young people of the two societies had an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with one another. Refreshments were served the visitors, and after all had partaken, the meeting was closed with the Mizpah benediction.

MEETING OF SUB-EXECUTIVE LOCAL UNION.

A meeting of the officers of the Local Union has been called for Thursday evening next week, at the home of the president, 411c St. Antoine street. It is proposed to discuss the Missionary and Look-Out work of the Local Union at this meeting, and to lay plans for the regular meeting, to be held the week following. Every officer should be present at this meeting.

SONS OF ENGLAND

JUVENILE LODGE INSTITUTED IN UPTOWN DISTRICT.

The growth of the Sons of England in the Montreal district was shown in a marked manner on Wednesday last, when the supreme president, W. H. Huntly, instituted a new juvenile lodge in the Empire Building, St. Catherine street. There is a flourishing juvenile branch at Point St. Charles, but a growing demand was evidenced in the uptown district, and a charter having been granted, a large number of the brethren from each lodge in the Montreal district were present to witness the institution of the new 'baby' lodge. Although the new branch is in charge of an advisory board of Lodge Excelsior, No. 36, the members who compose the juvenile department are drawn from the various lodges, and the field is consequently a large one. The Supreme president was assisted in his work by the D. D. S. G. P. P. P., Bro. R. Morton, and other brethren, including P. P. Bro. Otter, P. P. Bro. Vaughan, P. P. Bro. Street, P. P. Bro. Lee, and others. The number who presented themselves for obligation as the charter members of the new branch were twenty-five, their ages ranging from six to sixteen years of age. After the dispensation had been read by the secretary, the lodge was duly instituted, amid great enthusiasm and encouragement from all present. The election of the juvenile officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: W. P. P., Bro. Walter H. Ford; W. P., Bro. Walter Otter; W. V. P., Bro. P. Petty; recording secretary, Bro. A. C. Gill; first guide, Bro. G. L. Smith; second guide, Bro. A. Wheeler; third guide, Bro. Harold Lee; fourth guide, Bro. W. Evans; fifth guide, Bro. Oliver Lane; sixth guide, Bro. Chas. Bailey. The advisory board is constituted as follows: P. P. Bro. J. Best (chief adviser), Bro. E. Saunders (vice-chief adviser), Bro. H. E. Smith (financial secretary), P. P. Bro. R. Fildes (treasurer), P. P. Bro. J. Field and P. P. Bro. R. Morton (trustees), P. P. Bro. T. Hutchinson (chaplain), P. P. Bro. Watts, Bro. L. O. Jones, Bro. W. R. Samuels and P. P. Bro. A. B. Otter. The new lodge will meet every second Thursday of the month in the Empire Building, 2472 St. Catherine street.

Advertisements.

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CASH 10 RECEIPT

PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL. Same old price ..... 50c. pint
METHYLATED SPIRITS, for burning purposes. For 3 half pints... 25c
CHAMOIS VESTS, regular price, $3, our price $1.35
LUNG PROTECTORS, regular price $1,50, our price 50c
LUNG PROTECTORS, regular price $1, our price 35c
All kinds of RUBBER GOODS straight from the manufacturers, at HALF PRICE.
Large Stock of TRUSSES from 75c up.

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WE GIVE GREEN STAMPS. Ask for them.

Patent Medicines, Proprietary Articles, etc.

	Reg. price.	Our price
Beef, Iron and Wine	$1.00	.50
Scott's Emulsion	1.00	.69
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	1.00	.65
Hood's Sarsaparilla	1.00	.65
CASTORIA	.35	.20
Ayer's Hair Vigor	1.00	.70
Seidlitz Powders, 12 in box	.25	.15
Fountain Syringe	1.25	.50
Hot Water Bottle (rubber)	1.50	.59
Blaud's Iron Pills, per 100	1.00	.25
Dodd's Kidney Pills	.50	.39
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills	.50	.35
Red Pills	.50	.35
Luby's Hair Renewer	.50	.39
Cuticura Soap	.35	.28
Carter's Little Liver Pills	.25	.15
Citrate of Magnesia, Natural Aperient, lb. bottles	.75	.45
ABBEY'S SALT, large	.60	.39
Fellows' Syrup	1.50	.98
Velouti de Lys	.50	.28
French Castile Soap, imported from Marseilles	.20	.10
Carriage Sponges	2.00 a lb. for	$1
Spirozone		1.00
Nestle's Food	.50	.36
Allenbury's Food	1.00	.85
Horlick's Malted Milk	1.00	.85
FLORIDA WATER, large	.50	.34
SANTAL MIDI.	1.00	.85
Raphael's Tooth Wash, and $1.00 worth of stamps		.25
Raphael's Bed Bug Poison, and $1.00 worth of stamps		.25
Raphael's Syrup of Hypophosphites, and $1 worth of stamps		.75
Raphael's Tooth Powder, and $1.00 worth of stamps		.25
Raphael's Beef, Iron and Wine, and $1.00 worth of stamps		.50
Raphael's Sarsaparilla, and $1.00 worth of stamps		.65
Raphael's Elixir of Cod Liver Oil, and $1.00 worth of stamps		.70
1 lb. Boracic Acid, and $1.00 worth of stamps		.20
BALSAMINE, the Great Cough Remedy, and $1 worth of stamps		.20

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OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY.

TO PREACH AND LECTURE.

THE REV. JOHN PICKUP TO VISIT MONTREAL.

Montreal is to be visited shortly by another noted preacher from England in the person of the Rev. John Pickup, who is well known in Great Britain, through his prominence in connection with the Weslevan Forward movement in the Old Land.

The Rev. Mr. Pickup is announced to preach in two Methodist churches in this city on Sunday, Dec. 4, in the morning in Douglas and in the evening in the Mountain Street Church. He will also lecture in both churches during the following week.

The Rev. Mr. Pickup is highly spoken of, both as a preacher and lecturer by leaders of religious thought in England, and also in the United States, which country he recently visited. The Rev. Samuel Chadwick writes of Mr. Pickup as an earnest evangelist, an attractive preacher and a popular lecturer. He never fails to arouse and hold the attention of his audiences. The Kingston (Ont.) press, commenting on Mr. Pickup's recent visit to the Queen Street Church, in that city, of which the Rev. Dr. Antliff is pastor, said that Kingston audiences seldom have listened to a more eloquent, instructive or inspiring lecture than that delivered by the Rev. Mr. Pickup.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York 8.10 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.30 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate points 11.20 a.m. 2.00 p.m. and 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday 9.45 a.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone 9.10 a.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points 8.20 a.m. 1.25 p.m. 4.30 p.m. daily except Sunday 9.30 p.m. Sunday only.

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

Corrected to Nov. 9, 1904.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †3.30 a.m., 10.40 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, †9.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 1.40 p.m. daily.

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

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

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

For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., and 7.40 p.m. daily.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.40 p.m.

For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.30 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily.

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

For Ottawa, †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m. 10.10 p.m. daily.

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

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.30 a.m. daily.

From Vancouver 6.30 p.m. daily.

From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m., 6.35 p.m. daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, †8.45 a.m., †2.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. daily.

For Joliette and St. Gabriel, †8.45 a.m., †5.30 p.m.

For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.35 p.m.

For St. Eustache, †4.15 p.m.

For St. Jerome, †9 a.m. (1.40 p.m. Sat. only) †5.20 p.m. 6.25 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

For St. Agathe, 9.00 a.m. Tuesday and Thursday 5.20 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations †8.20 a.m., †9a.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.20 p.m., †5.35 p.m. (6.25 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday) 1.40 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.45 p.m. and †6.45 p.m., Ottawa †2.40 p.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †6.55 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel †8.50 a.m. and †6.55 p.m.

†Week days. (‡) Saturday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, Main. 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

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

Corrected to Nov. 7th, 1904.

8.05 a.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt. New York via D&H
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.
8.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry.
8.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.30 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.
11.10 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
4.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemmingford.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
6.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans.
7.40 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
8.01 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York via C.V.R.
10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure station:

7.01 a.m.—Toronto.
7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston and C.V.R.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.40 a.m.—Chambly, St. Cesaire.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Hemmingford.
8.51 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points
11.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.10 a.m.—Brockville.
1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
1.55 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct.
3.15 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham
6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto.
7.25 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.
8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.
7.33 p.m.—New York via D. and H.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—8.40, 9.30 daily, 12.10, 1.30, Sat. only, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 11.25 p.m. daily.
For Lachine wharf, 5.20, 6.30, 8.01 a.m., 12.10 noon, 5.00, 6.21 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—8.40, 9.30 a.m. daily, 12.10 (ex. Sat. & Sun.), 1.30 Sat. only, 4.10, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.30 (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. daily.
For Dorval—8.40, 9.30 daily, 12.10 noon, 1.30 Sat. only, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. daily.
For St. Paul—5.40, 6.20, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.22 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 6.55, 7.00, 8.00, 8.05, 8.45, 9.01, 11.10, 12.11, 1.35, 4.15, 4.20, 4.45, 5.01, 5.14, 6.00, 6.20, 6.30, 7.40, 8.01, 8.40, 10.31 p.m. Fri. only.

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

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis (Quebec), Montmagny, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Chicoutimi, Bic and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Chicoutimi, Bic, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, 10.05 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton and intermediate stations 11.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Little Metis, Bic, Chicoutimi, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Monday at 5.30 p.m.
From Campbellton, Little Metis, Bic, Chicoutimi, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10.00 p.m., daily except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 9.55 a.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James St.
Telephone Main 813

The Great Northern Railway of Canada. Trains leave corner Moreau and St. Catherine Sts.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand-Mere and Quebec, 8.30 a.m.
For Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, New Glasgow, 5.35 p.m.
For Montfort Division, close connections with trains leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 8.30 a.m.

Trains arrive as follows:

From New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, etc., 9.35 a.m.
From Quebec and intermediate stations 6.40 p.m.

Tremendous Low Price Sale at LEPAGE'S, just now going on, corner St. Catherine and Cadieux Sts.

My Dollar
Against
Your Doubt

Without Expense.
Without Deposit.
Without Promise to Pay.

I will give any sick one a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Not a sample. I will give you a regular dollar bottle from your druggist's to you are no "ifs" or "Ands." The dollar is Free.

This is not philanthropy. Simply that I know Dr. Shoop's Restorative acts on the nerves—the power nerves—the nerves that control the vital organs. Simply that the passing years have furnished me with proof of its value that I am willing to spend a dollar on you—or any sick one—a hundred thousand if need be—that you and others may know beyond doubt—or distrust—or dispute—the power of

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

If the worries of business have left their mark on your good health;
If careless habits have left you a wreck;
If your nerve, your courage is waning;
If you lack vim, vigor, vitality;
If you are beginning to wear out;
If your heart, your liver, your stomach, your kidneys misbehave.

This private prescription of a physician of thirty years' standing will strengthen the weak nerves—strengthen them harmlessly, surely, surely, till your trouble disappears.

Inside Nerves!

Only one out of every 98 has perfect health to the 97 sick ones, some are bedridden, some are half-sick, and some only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it, and makes it well.

Don't you see that THIS is NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant—the mere soothing of a narcotic? Don't you see that it goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I let you go to your druggist—whom you know—and pick out any bottle he has on his shelves of my medicine were it not UNIFORMLY helpful? Would I do this if I were not straightforward in my every claim? Could I AFFORD to do it if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simple Write Me.

But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the offer. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from the shelf as freely as though your dollar had been him. Write for the order today. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for besides. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

Simply state which Book you desire and address Dr. Shoop, Box 5, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Most diseases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles.

For sale by forty thousand drug stores.

LORD MINTO.

LETTER OF THANKSGIVING FROM THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

London, Nov. 26.—The following despatch from the Colonial Secretary has been sent to Rideau Hall, addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Minto:

Downing street, Nov. 12, 1904.

My Lord,—I take the opportunity of the absence of your Excellency's despatch to you my thanks. ... of His Majesty's government for the zeal and devotion with ... discharged the duties ... office.

... years during which you ... the overeign in Canada ... marked by events of ... to the Dominion and ... at large, including a war ... military forces of the ... and Canada acted to... Imperial cause. These years ... marked by a splendid ... the prosperity and ... and His Majesty's ... been glad to recognize ... period the highest of... tion has been held by ... discretion, ability and ... duty they could con... occasions.

... satisfaction from the ... to you by the Canadian ... the expressions of ... which you are re... quarters, that the qualities ... referred have been ... by the people of the ...

... with pleasure the ap... admirable qualities ... Countess of Minto, ... Canadian parliament and ...

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

BRITISH FISCAL POLICY

MORE EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 26.—The eastern division of the National Union Conservative Association unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that the contemplated conference be invited to consider the relations between the mother country and the colonies regarding the contributions to imperial taxation for colonial defence, emigration, colonial development, influence, and imperial affairs.

At Huddersfield Earl Percy said Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were to be praised for their efforts to bring about a conference between the Mother Country and the colonies. Canada had set a noble, self-sacrificing example, giving Great Britain a thirty percent preference in 1897. Germany's threat for that step had no effect. Anticipating the result of a Liberal administration, he said they were entirely out of sympathy with the aspirations of the colonies.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Hastings, said he dreaded a preference more than protection. After we had taxed our food in the interests of the Empire, we should never cease pressing the colonies to admit British goods free to their markets, yet they were plainly told by the colonies that they intended to go on imposing duties on British manufactures; so that Chamberlain's proposals, instead of being a bond of union would be the cause of constant friction. Let there be a conference with the colonies on questions of Imperial defence, foreign policy and general interests of the Empire by all means, but a conference of the fiscal question was bound to lead to heart-burning disappointment.

MR. WYNDHAM.

Mr. Wyndham, speaking at the United Club, said the most important method of bringing the colonies into a closer bond of imperial unity was that the Mother Country should regularly take counsel from all parts of the Empire. The communion of Great Britain and the colonies should not be narrowed down to the academic question of protection or free trade. It should embrace questions of defence, international law and general commerce. He was profoundly convinced that unless Great Britain sought means of bringing the colonies into closer communion there was serious danger of drifting further apart. He and his colleagues believed Great Britain ought to retaliate, when necessary, against foreign countries to have some weapon at their command to defend, for instance, such a colony as Canada when recently threatened by Germany.

A PROTEST.

The Bristol 'Mercury' says: 'When we have deducted the things that could not be supplied from this country the quantity of foreign imports into the colonies are not large enough, even if we captured the whole as a result of a differtiation in our favor in colonial duties, to justify the price of necessities of life being raised throughout these islands. Apart from being rotten in principle, the thing is not worth doing on business grounds.'

RUSSIAN REFORMS

UNEXPECTED MAY HAPPEN, AFTER ALL.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The unexpected may happen, after all. The meeting of the zemstvoists' 'First Russian Congress,' as it is now called, may indeed work the inauguration of a new era for Russia. The Emperor Nicholas, the initiator of the plan for universal disarmament, may turn back upon the reactionaries and crown his reign by granting to his subjects the constitution which his grandfather had already prepared when he fell by the hand of an assassin.

The basis of such a possibility is the significant fact that late yesterday the Emperor received in the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, M. Shipoff, of Moscow; M. Patrunkeivitch, of Tever; M. Rodzianko, of Ekaterinoslaw, and Count Heiden, four prominent members of the zemstvo congress, and listened at length to their views. It develops Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented the zemstvo memorial and resolutions on Nov. 24, the Emperor was so deeply impressed as well by the contents of the documents as by the character of the signers that he immediately expressed the desire to personally receive a deputation of four.

The zemstvoists, therefore, went to Tsarskoe-Selo, by Imperial command. At their audience, it is understood, they explained fully their position and reiterated the views expressed by the memorial, that the salvation of the empire from ruin by revolution lay in the adoption of the general ideas expressed in the memorial. The Emperor was greatly impressed by what he heard, and asked many questions. While it is understood that he gave no indication of his purposes, except the sympathy he displayed, the deputation, when it returned to St. Petersburg, was in high spirits. Naturally, all declined to say anything for publication, regarding the visit.

The news that the delegation had been given an audience by the Emperor spread like wildfire through the city to-night, and created a tremendous sensation, rejoicing among Liberals, and amazement among the uncompromising supporters of the old regime. Earlier in the day the report was current that an immediate effect of the zemstvo meeting would likely be the realization of the plan for giving two elected zemstvo representatives seats in the Council of the Empire.

One of the prominent Liberals who participated in the congress declined last night to share in the jubilation of some of his colleagues and expressed the opinion that victory was yet a long way off, although he said he believed it was certain. He pointed out that the declaration in the memorial in favor of the abrogation of special privileges and for the equality of all classes before the law when it became known throughout Russia, was bound to appeal strongly to the peasantry. 'All the members of the congress,' said he, 'are large landed proprietors. A levelling process which would put the mujik on an equality with them must be prejudicial to their personal interests. In no other country in the world except Russia would you find men anxious to make sacrifices for an altruistic ideal. The same thing, however, happened with the emancipation of the serfs in the times of Alexander II., when many nobles advocated the measure, though it meant practically ruin for them personally.'

BOGUS BALLOT BOXES

EVIDENCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WAS EXTREMELY DAMAGING.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 26.—The criminal libel case went on again yesterday afternoon, and F. J. Reilly, of Kingston, in the box, stated that when the exposure was made in West Hastings, Shibley and B. O. Lott had offered him large sums of money to leave the country, but he had refused. Lott also got him to write the tinsmiths in Watertown, who made the boxes, and offer them big money if they would say nothing about the boxes they had made.

Several express agents gave testimony showing the cases containing the bogus boxes had passed through their hands.

T. D. Whalen, of Prescott, testified to shipping the cases containing the boxes from that town, which, he said, he had done as an act of friendship for Reilly, though he denied knowing what was in the cases.

Ed. Ruttan, of Sydenham, who drove the cases containing the bogus boxes, which were meant for Frontenac, from Kingston, to Shibley's house, testified that Shibley had shown him the bogus boxes three days before the election, and waxed eloquent in their praises. Ruttan said he did not know if the bogus boxes were used in the election, but he did not know that he and a man named Harpel had the day after the election taken the boxes, by Shibley's orders, out in a boat, and dumped them into the lake, at Sydenham.

Two witnesses, Tappings and McDonald, swore positively that a bogus box was used at poll No. 2, Frontenac. They had put their hands in the box in the morning and had felt the false side and the shelf at the bottom. The deputy at this poll was Jos. Hawkey, a professional wrestler, and the normal Conservative majority of forty had been cut down to seven.

Intense interest is manifested in the case, and the court room was crowded all day.

HANDWRITING SUPERSEDED

NEW TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

A remarkable high speed telegraph instrument has been invented by a Mr. Donald Murray, who claims that it is as great an advance upon the Morse instrument as the Morse was upon its predecessor, the single needle.

For twelve months the English postoffice have had the instrument working for experimental purposes between London and Edinburgh, apparently with promising results, for they have now decided to test further a perfected instrument that has been devised by Mr. Murray during that period. If the Murray transmitter ever becomes universally adopted, it will mean that telegraph clerks will never have to put pen or pencil to a telegram, beyond marking upon it the time of handing in. The system is in some respects similar to the Wheatstone, but differs inasmuch as paper type, instead of being hand-punched, is perforated by an instrument. Also the tape at the other end of the wire is similarly perforated instead of being marked with dots and dashes, and, above all, this tape can be placed upon another machine, which converts the perforation into printed words direct on to telegraph forms at the rate of about 120 to 150 words a minute.

The system is four or five times as fast as the Morse, and consists of three stages: First, the telegram is copied on a machine resembling a typewriter. Paper tape runs through this, and is perforated as each letter is struck. Secondly, the message, as it appears on the tape, is run at a very rapid rate through a transmitter, and an exact facsimile of the tape is produced at the other end of the wire. The third process consists in putting this tape through a typewriter, with automatic mechanism driven by a small electric motor, and the message reappears neatly printed, lined and spaced. This last stage may be described as being similar in effect to the placing of paper rolls of music in an automatic piano. Whereas in that case the perforations are the cause of the notes being struck and the music being produced, so in the case of this instrument, the perforated page is the cause of the typewriter keys going down and the hammers containing the letters striking the telegraph form and producing letters and words.

One of the effects of the use of this instrument—provided it be ultimately found to come up to expectations—would be a great saving of time, as a wire would be capable of carrying four or five times as many words as at present, and fewer persons would consequently be required to perform the work. Any person able to operate a typewriter can transmit messages by the Murray system.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—For the vacant post of deputy-adjutant-general at headquarters, the name is mentioned of Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., of the Canadian Permanent Corps, who is now serving as adjutant of the Royal Military College in Kingston. Major Panet is son of the late Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence. He went out to South Africa with the Royal Canadian Artillery and was with the force that accomplished the relief of Mafeking. For his services in that connection he was mentioned in despatches and gained a brevet of major together with the decoration of the distinguished service order.

Regulations have been adopted to govern the inspection of gas, fluid naphtha and electric vessels used for the carriage of passengers. They specify that the tanks, piping and joints must be of such construction as will ensure safety.

Mr. J. G. Noel, of Montreal, has been appointed a measuring surveyor of shipping there.

Captain Douglas R. Street, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to His Excellency the administrator, Sir Elzear Taschereau.

The Canada Southern Railway and Bridge Companies, the Vancouver and Coast Kooteney Railway Company, will ask parliament for more time to carry out the unexecuted portions of their undertakings.

The Great Northern Company of Canada has filed in the Exchequer Court the scheme of arrangements made with its creditors.

The Manchester Assurance Company will apply to the Finance Minister on Feb. 22 next for the release of its government deposit on account of its withdrawing from business in Canada.



DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.

PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL.
Weekly Sailings.

SS. Cornishman....Nov. 26 SS. Canada.....Dec. 10
SS. Welshman.....Dec. 3 SS. Ottoman.....Dec. 17

Rates of passage per SS. 'Canada,' Christmas sailing—First, $60; second, $32.50, third, $15.

This is the fastest steamer in the Canadian trade, and has excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

For all particulars as to passage and freight apply to Local Agent, or to

THE DOMINION LINE.
17 and 19 Sacrament street, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.,
(LIMITED.)
PROPOSED SAILINGS.
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
Montreal and Manchester.

*Manchester Trader, from Montreal.....Nov. 2
(Via Charlottetown.)
St. John, N.B., and Manchester.

From Manchester. From St. John.
Dec. 5.....Manchester Importer.....Dec. 25
Dec. 19....*Manchester Trader.....Jan. 8
Jan. 2.....Manchester Shipper.....Jan. 22

Some of the above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE.
St. John, N.B., to Capetown, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

*Wyandotte, from St. John.....Jan. 18
*Fitted with cold storage.

For further particulars apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Ltd., Agts., Montreal

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
WEST ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LIVERPOOL
WINTER SAILINGS.

From Liverpool Steamer From St. John, N.B.
Nov. 19.....Lake Champlain.....Dec. 3
Nov. 26.....Lake Erie.....Dec. 17
Dec. 13.....Lake Manitoba.....Dec. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE—To Liverpool, $47.50 and $50 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin to Liverpool, $30.00; to London, $32.50.

Third Class Rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $15. From Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, $15. From London, $17. To and from all other points at equally low rates.

WEST ST. JOHN, N.B., TO LONDON.
*MONTROSE.....Nov. 29
**LAKE MICHIGAN.....Dec. 20
*Carrying Second Cabin passengers only.
**Carrying Third Class passengers only.

Excellent accommodation in closed rooms. Rates to London and other British, Scandinavian and Finnish points, same as via Liverpool service.

Apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

Reford Agencies.

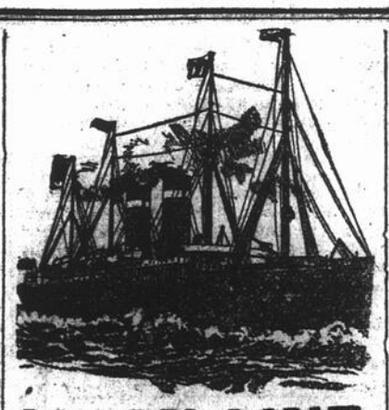
DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW
WEEKLY SERVICE.
From St. John, N.B.

SS. ALCIDES.....Dec. 3
SS. CONCORDIA.....Dec. 10
SS. INDRANI.....Dec. 17
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....Dec. 24

THOMSON LINE LONDON
WEEKLY SERVICE.
From Portland, Me.

SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air).....Dec. 3
SS. FREMONA.....Dec. 10
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air).Dec. 17
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air).Dec. 24

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
A. G. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.



ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool From St. John From Halifax
Nov. 19 IONIAN..... Nov. 26, Nov. 28.
Nov. 17 BAVARIAN..... Dec, 3, Dec. 5.
Nov. 24 CORINTHIAN..... Dec 10, Dec. 12.
Dec. 1 PARISIAN..... Dec. 17, Dec. 19.
Dec. 8 SICILIAN..... Dec. 24, Dec 26.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route, 10,576 tons. Twin screws. Bavarian's record 6 days, 2 hours, 12 minutes.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, $60. Other steamers $50 and upward.
Ten percent reductions for round trip tickets

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool or Londonderry, Bavarian, Tunisian or Ionian, $35. Other steamers $30.00. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow $15, Paris, $43.

NEW YORK-GLASGOW SERVICE.
MONGOLIAN.....Thurs., Dec. 22, 11 a.m.
LAURENTIAN.....Thurs., Jan. 5, 10 a.m.

Cabin, $40. Second Cabin, $27.50
Third Class, $15. Return Ticket, $32.50

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.



TORONTO,
$10.00—And RETURN—$10.00
Single $6.00 (including meals and berth)
TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 p.m.

Per favorite Strs. 'OCEAN' and 'PERSIA.
Lighted throughout with Electric Light.
CUISINE FIRST-CLASS.
Apply to Battersby's Tourist Agency,
Tel. M. 1567, 178 St. James street,
W. Henry, 183 St. James street,
G. R. JAQUES & CO., 211 Common street

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY (Limited)
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts leaves Montreal on Mondays at 1 p.m., 12th and 26th September, 10th and 24th October, and 7th November, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street, City

Winter Resorts

HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.
Opens Dec. 15th.

The famous high class winter resort of the Middle South. Well kept 18-hole Golf course and completely equipped clubhouse. Hard, smooth roads for riding and driving, and every other known diversion for winter pleasure.

C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.
Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, N.Y.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
245 St. James Street

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Electrotyping Plant
FOR SALE.

A chance to secure valuable Machinery at a great bargain.

Address — "ELECTROTYPER," P.O.B. 2234, Montreal.

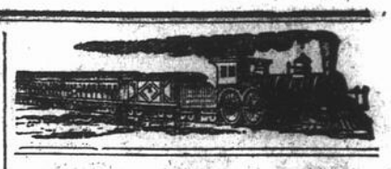
HIGH SPEED ENGINE
FOR SALE.

A 45 h. p. Laurie High Speed Engine in very good condition. will be sold at a bargain, as she is being displaced by a larger engine.

Cylinder, 9 inches diameter.
Stroke, 15 inches.
Revolutions, 250 per minute.
Fly Wheel, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter.
Driving Wheel, 3 ft. diameter, 13 in. face.

Apply to
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

CENTS FOR SALE,
Witness Office.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

$24.00
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS and Return

From Montreal, Good for 15 Days,

Good to stop over at all points in Canada also Detroit and Chicago.

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Short Line to Quebec.

Trains leave 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday 12 noon, daily except Saturday. 11.45 p.m., daily except Sunday. To this train is attached a sleeper, which passengers can occupy at 9 p.m., and remain in same until 8 a.m. at Levis.

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Windsor Street Station
Trains Leave as Follows:

8.50 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m., Troy 4.20 p.m., Albany 4.55 p.m., New York 8.45 p.m., Boston 8 p.m., Worcester 7.32 p.m.

7.10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.17 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.27 a.m.

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WEEK DAYS.

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Arrive L'Assomption 9.44 a.m.; L'Epiphanie, 9.50 a.m.; Joliette, 10.20 a.m.; Grand'Mere, 1.00 p.m.; Shawinigan Falls, 1.15 p.m.; Quebec, 8.20 p.m.

5.35 P.M.
For L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Ste. Julienne, New Glasgow, St. Jerome, St. Canut, Hawkesbury

SUNDAYS.

9.00 A.M.
For St. Paul l'Ermite, L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette.

Trains arrive Montreal at 9.15 a.m., and 6.00 p.m., on week days, and at 8.30 p.m. on Sundays.

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

A Severe Denunciation of Recent Methods.

The Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrew's Church, London, Ont., formerly professor in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, dealt a trenchant blow at political cor-



THE REV. DR. ROSS.

ruption in the course of a recent sermon in St. Andrew's Church. He based his remarks on Acts v., 29: 'We ought to obey God rather than man.'

'This is such an obvious principle that it does not admit of debate,' began Dr. Ross, referring to the text. 'The only possible difficulty is what does God require of us? If he has spoken, then there can be no appeal from his decision. Now, we believe he has spoken in the Bible, in nature and in the moral constitution of man. "Thou shalt not lie," 'Thou shalt not steal," are admitted to be words spoken not only by Revelation, but by nature, nature around us and the higher nature within. No exigencies of our own need or of the presence of public feeling around us can make that right which God has pronounced eternally wrong. God's commissions are not arbitrary, useless enactments. They are founded on the laws of our own moral constitution, and our own highest good can be conserved only through obedience.

'It very often happens that in a political contest in Canada,' continued the speaker, 'strong temptation is brought to bear upon men to forget this principle. Party feeling and party exigencies press him in a wrong direction. To do what he thinks a great right, he is induced to do a little wrong, and curb the cruel devil of the other side of his will. Again, the prizes of political warfare are very great, and seem so very great that through very slight deviation from the path of moral rectitude they can be obtained. Now, I think it to be my duty to warn some of you against yielding to these temptations at this time.

'I know there is a great opposition among many Christian people to a minister saying anything at all about politics, especially in the pulpit. There are several reasons for this:

'First, the very keen feeling which is aroused, makes men so sensitive that they cannot listen with patience to anything which tells against their side. Every congregation has strong and enthusiastic supporters of both parties in it, and the minister cannot deal with the sins of either side without offending some person, and it is good policy for him to keep quiet and say nothing. But a woe is pronounced against the minister when every one speaks well of him. It is his duty to offend some people. The fact that some are abnormally sensitive about being found out in wrong doing is no reason why they should not be exposed. Do not let us be afraid of the anger; it is a good sign—a sign that the conscience is working; that public opinion is feared.

RELIGION MINGLED WITH POLITICS.

'Second, a minister should always preach the Gospel. Certainly! But what is the Gospel? The Gospel is the news of salvation—salvation accomplished and sealed in a right relation of the soul to God. The man who talks about the freeness of divine grace on Sunday and goes down street on Monday to buy voters, stuff ballot boxes and debauch constituencies, needs the Gospel in the worst way, the Gospel of righteousness, the Gospel which the prophets of Israel preached to a corrupt nation.

'You hear some men say,' continued Dr. Ross: "Thank God, I never mix my religion and my politics!" Then his religion is only a sham, only a piece of cleverly acted hypocrisy, which will only serve to sink him in a deeper condemnation. Is religion a form of words to be spoken of in a whining tone on Sunday? Then what have you given Christ? Only a fraction of your life. Will he be put off with such a pretence as this? Nay, verily! He must have the whole of life. He must have the secret intents and thoughts of man's heart—the innermost plans and purposes of his soul. He must have your loyalty in every affair of your life. No man who is really saved will make Christ ashamed of him at the secret political caucus or in any of the relationships of private or business life.

'Some men who say that the minister should preach the Gospel make the plea to keep him from dealing with their sins.'

Here Dr. Ross illustrated his point by telling the story of the negro preacher who was requested by his congregation not to preach so much about the iniquity of lying and stealing, but to stick to the Gospel.

'Every Christian elector,' the reverend gentleman went on, 'ought to make his influence felt in all that concerns the welfare of his country. And as nothing influences more powerfully the future destinies of our country than the choice of the men who make its laws and frame its policy, and the manner of their election to office the Christians of our land ought not only to pray that these men may be the right kind of men, and that they may be elected in a pure and honorable way, but they ought all to take a hand in answering their own prayers.

'Every elector ought to keep himself informed as to the affairs of his country. The intelligent study of our country's development and future prospects and the policy best fitted to reach there, is an important part of a young man's intellectual culture. And in order to obtain the necessary information it will be necessary to exercise some care in examining the sources of it. On all disputed questions it is necessary to read both sides. Ordinarily one may depend on the reports of respectable journals, but no man can commit his cause entirely to the keeping of any newspaper. He must remember that the elector is the final arbiter of his country's destiny, and that therefore he is not an advocate retained to make the very best of one side, but a judge who must keep his mind free to decide where the truth lies. He will naturally ally himself for executive efficiency with one of the parties of the day, but he will not give up his own judgment and his sense of right to its keeping. Much less will he accept without question the explanation of some shady transaction which party journals give but he will read between the lines, and labor to discover the truth. Truth is not an easy thing to get anywhere. God has so constituted the system of things amid which we live that truth is always the reward of severe intellectual labor. It does not drop into our mouths like the ripe fruit of the tropics.

ELECTORS' INFLUENCE SHOULD BE FELT.

'Every Christian elector ought to make his influence felt in all the councils of his party. Some very good men say party politics are of the world and ought not to be touched by any Christian. Others say, "Party politics are of the devil, and cannot be touched by any one without moral contamination." Now, there has been too much ground in the past for this conclusion, but if all Christians stand out of the political arena the matters will not get better, but worse, and we shall be deliberately handing over the government of this country to the Prince of Darkness. Do you think that is a position which any Christian man can take without sin? Don't you think the author of our being will hold us to an account for the way in which we have discharged our citizenship, as well as every other part of the possessions with which he has entrusted us? I believe our opportunity and influence as citizens of a free and enlightened land are among the most important gifts with which God has endowed us..

'I hold it an axiom,' proceeded Dr. Ross, 'that every Christian elector will vote unless he is providentially hindered. But voting is not enough. Very often that is all that the party leaders in a community want the electors to do. Very often in the past the party caucuses were held in places stifling with tobacco smoke and the fumes of whiskey, and all the Christian men in the community were expected to vote without question for the men and measures that were adopted in this atmosphere. The party leaders of both sides ought to be made to feel that unless their candidates are in character and political record above suspicion and the methods to be adopted in every detail of the contest are such as will bear the light of heaven they cannot count on the support of Christian men—nay, that they can count on their determined opposition, on their straining every nerve to bring the wrong-doers to justice, even if the wrong-doing was done to help their side. If this were thoroughly understood there could be no such thing as corruption. And is it too much to expect this of Christian men? Why, these are only the most elementary principles of Christian morality. Are they unattainable in Canadian politics in the twentieth century?

TO PURIFY OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM.

'There is a very great need at the present time for the most strenuous endeavors on the part of all good men to purify our political system,' the reverend gentleman went on. 'It seems that in all our political contests, things are done that ought neither to be done nor connived at by good men. I think it to be justly said that we have made progress towards a higher idea once obtained here. First, the tone of newspaper discussion has risen to a higher plane. I remember the campaigns of thirty years ago, when the editorials of the most respectable journals were largely composed of personal abuse; when billingsgate and blasphemy were freely intermingled, and the slinging of filth was considered the principal business of the moulder of public opinion before an election. Now, the discussion is properly confined to the party issues and the party record. Second, there is a greater sensitiveness of the public conscience to any breach of political morality than there was then. The methods of American politicians have always cast a baleful influence over us in Canada. We have unfortunately looked to them rather than to the nobler ideals of our motherland. It is always much easier to follow an evil example than a good one. Thirty years ago some forms of political corruption were considered smart tricks, and men openly boasted of them. Now, when the same things are done, they are hidden by the most skilful precautions and vehemently denied even after they have been conclusively proved.

We have more stringent legal punishments now for political wrong-doing than formerly. But these punishments are not nearly severe enough yet. Not only the bribe giver, but the bribe receiver ought to suffer. And tamperers with the ballot box ought to be sent to the penitentiary for a long term of years. The increased sensitiveness of the public conscience will yet express itself in more stringent and far-reaching legislation.

'But, although we have made some progress towards a Christian ideal, we are still, alas, far enough from it.

CHEAPER THAN JUDAS ISCARIOT.

'We have not yet risen above the vulgar practice of buying votes. Now here I know I venture on dangerous and fiercely disputed ground. But I do not base my indictment on charges recklessly handed about by the party press, but by evidence uttered under oath in our courts of justice during the last eight years. Many of us remember the horror with which the Liberals regarded the corrupt practices of the Conservatives under the old regime. And we thought the millennium was about to dawn when they got into power. But some of the shadiest transactions of Canadian political history have seen the light since then. Why, it has been proven that men, men made in the image of God; men that possess the glorious privilege of citizenship in this young and free country of ours, were bought for two dollars a head. They prostituted the noblest birthright of a free man, and trailed their country's honor in the dust for this paltry sum. It reminds one of the time when Judas Iscariot was bought by the priests to betray his Lord. Even then they had to pay him fifteen dollars for the job. But Canadians can be bought, it seems, for two dollars, the price of a spring lamb, and that not in benighted Quebec, but in good, godly Ontario.

'Now, I have no doubt there are many respectable Liberals who have succeeded in persuading themselves that such things never happened—that they are vile slanders of some enemy of the good cause. But when men have been unseated by our courts on such evidence or have resigned under fear of exposure, does not this afford tolerably certain proof of the truth of these charges?

'Others, while admitting the truth of these charges, say that we must not blame the best men of the party or the party leaders for the indiscreet zeal of some of the least conscientious men in it. No! The policy, apparently, has been to import certain scallawags from no one knows where, and let them do the dark work and keep the candidate and the best men studiously ignorant of these proceedings. But these unscrupulous adventurers are not in the business of corrupting men for their health. Some one must furnish the five-dollar bills that are found near the gray mare or in the bottom of the buggy. It is well known that where the parties are very nearly equally divided the result will depend on the purchasable element in the community, and both sides strain every nerve to get it.

'Let not the respectable men of either party who are studying the planets or looking for some kind of weather while these things are going on in their party think that we will absolve them from all responsibility for it. Will not their candidate quietly take possession of the seat which this work has purchased for him? Did you ever hear of one resigning when no election trial or threatened exposure hung over him, because he had discovered that there had been crooked work? And how rare it is to hear of one who, even after much doubtful practices have been brought to light, will not consent to a saw-off with a brother on the other side whose friends have been equally indiscreet.

'Then, there are the attempts which are often made to buy constituencies by promises of public works and special favors which are not in the interests of the country, as a whole, but are very much in the interests of this particular region. Very few men think that there is anything wrong in this. They go, I suppose, on the principle that the man who steals five dollars is a thief, but the man who steals $500,000 is a skilful financier. Certainly a member will watch the interests and express the needs of his own constituency. But to promise beforehand what will be done for it on account of special influence, which the member may have with the government of the day, is immoral, and will not be suffered by the enlightened Christian conscience of the future. A man sent to administer the resources of a nation is in a position of peculiar responsibility, and even to hint at disposing of them to favor any is intolerable.

A STILL MORE DASTARDLY CRIME.

'I do not like to refer to a still more dastardly crime,' continued Dr. Ross, 'namely, that of tampering with the ballot box. Yet I fear this worst of all political iniquities has not been altogether unknown in Canada not so long ago. The atmosphere must be very impure where even the suspicion of such a thing is entertained.

'Now, when we see all the results of comparatively recent election trials, and when we see the public conscience so callous as not to be shocked by these things, how can we keep silence? Men whose influence, if it were always and everywhere exerted to the full, would make many of these things utterly impossible; say we want you to preach the Gospel. This is the Gospel—"The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God!" This is the Gospel preached by the prophets of old to a decadent Israel, which was preached by John the Baptist among the Jewish and Roman officials of his day, and by our Lord himself on the shoulder of Olivet, when with many tears he beheld the city of his fathers trembling on the brink of doom.

WHO ARE MADE SENATORS.

'There is one custom which I believe is at the root of much of this political immorality, and that is rewarding party service by public offices. This has become such a commonplace and well-understood thing that many will be startled by the suggestion that it is wrong. Why, it is well known that the very highest offices in the gift of the government, the senatorships, are practically bought by the men appointed or their political friends. I do not mean that in every case there was a clear and specific bargain between the government and the candidate, that for so much money the man would be appointed, although I believe cases very like even this could be found. But who are the men appointed? The men who have run for parliamen again and again in some stronghold of the other side, pouring out money like water to increase the party's influence there. The men that bolstered up some party organ with funds to enable it to be scattered over the land at less than the cost of production.

'The men that have given a fortune at one time or another to the campaign funds of the party.

'Any man has a perfect right to contribute to the funds of his party for legitimate expenses, but not if he has good reason to believe they are to be used for buying the purchasable element. But if he has contributed largely he has no right to expect a senatorship for it or anything of that kind. But political leaders at this time have found it necessary to publicly declare that subscriptions to the party funds will not be understood to lay the party under political obligation to the subscribers. Why was it necessary to state such an elementary principle as this? Because it has not been the custom up to this time to so regard the matter. Every such service has been regarded as setting up a claim. Every giver and worker expected to get it back again in some way.

'Have we not heard and known of men urging their claim upon the government, quarrelling with the leaders because these claims were not properly recognized, and threatening to wreck the party if they were not given this or that. What else could you expect? This is the natural outcome of a vicious principle. And all this selfish huckstering leads to further corruption. When some poor soul in bitter need sees the highest offices of the land sold for $10,000, can you blame him for selling his vote for $5?

'The only reward that a party worker or giver can claim,' said Dr. Ross, in conclusion, 'is the satisfaction of seeing the principles he stands for prevailing, and his country prospering thereby. Some say the fact that a man has been a strong party man ought not to hurt him if he is the very best man for the office! This is a beautiful euphonism. No! This never does hurt his chances of obtaining office. But the absence of these party services will hurt him even if his claims are angelic. I believe the time will come when men who have been specially active in party warfare will decline appointment to office that the state may be altogether above suspicion.'

The sermon was listened to intently by a congregation which filled every available seat in the church. In the course of the service hymns appropriate to Dr. Ross's subject were sung, the following verse being included:

'Arise, O Lord of Hosts,
Be zealous for thy name,
And drive from out our coasts
The sins that put to shame;
O Lord, stretch forth thy mighty hand,
And guard and bless our fatherland.'

PRIZE WINNERS

Among 'Witness' Agents and Newsboys.

The list of those who have got bank accounts started for increase of sales to date are as follows:—

ROBT. WALLACH,
107½ St. Urbain street.
AARON RABINOVICH,
56 Napoleon street.
WILLIE FORD,
9 Balmoral street.
BERNADETTE MONETTE,
1143 St. James street.
WILLIE MOGOLIOSKY,
19 St. Charles Borromee street.
ISRAEL MOGOLIOSKY,
19 St. Charles Borromee street.

ARTHUR BOWLES,
569 St. Lawrence Main street.
JOE MURRAY,
145 Pine avenue.
G. LEBLANC,
697 Notre Dame street.
GEORGE DURPIN,
26 Dumont street.
HARRY SMITH,
32 Cathcart street.
FRANK McNALLY,
345 St. Antoine street.
JAMES OVERING,
226 Prince Arthur street.
JOSEPH O. DECARY,
Queen's Hotel News-stand.
WILLIE WIER,
494 Richelieu street.
NAPOLEON MONETTE,
1143 St. James street.
WILLIE MOGILEWSKY,
19 St. Charles Boromee street.
ROBT. WALLACK,
107½ St. Urbain street, in rear.
WILLIE FORD,
9 Balmoral street.
CHAS. SANDELOFIKY,
12 Chenneville street.
MARY FRIEDLICT,
308 Sanguinet street.
HARRY SINGER,
343a Cadieux street.
ALBERT ROBINOVICH,
56 Napoleon street.
MICHAEL WISEMAN,
110 Chenneville street.
GEO. CHESSON.
WOLFE BAEY,
39 St. Justin street.
RALPH RITCHIE,
76 Congregation street.
NORBERT MONETTE,
1143 St. James street.
HERBERT GENTILES,
575 Seigneurs street.
ISRAEL MOGILOSKY,
19 St. Charles Borromee street.
RALPH RITCHIE,
76 Congregation street.
GEORGE CHESSON,
60 Murray street.
ADOLPH BENJAMIN,
267a Sanguinet street.
CHARLES SANDELOFSKY,
12 Chenneville street.
AARON RABINOVICH,
56 Napoleon street.
ROBERT WALLACH,
107½ St. Urbain street.
WILLIE FORD,
9 Balmoral street.
WILLIE MOGILOSKY,
19 St. Charles Borromee street.
TOM SHEEHAN,
94 Quesnel street.
BERNADETTE MONETTE,
1143 St. James street.
GORDON KENWOOD,
4151 St. Catherine street.

WALTER BURGESS,
39 Congregational street, recommended by Miss Wallace, newsdealer at 36 Favard street, for whom he delivers papers.
STANLEY PERRIGARD,
298 Bourgeois street.
MISS JENNIE WILSON,
588 Wellington street, recommended by T. E. Wilson, newsdealer, at same address.
STANLEY STRIKE,
22 Argyle avenue.
GARLAND PARSON,
9 Paris street.
WILLIE WRIGHT,
273 Delorimier avenue.
BRUCE WILKINS,
1203 St. James street.
GORDON KENWOOD,
4151 St. Catherine street, recommended by his grandmother, Mrs. E. Bradford, newsdealer, 220 Seigneurs street.
FRANCIS McCOY,
181 Wellington street.
NELLIE DUNCAN,
797 St. Dominique, recommended by P. F. Duncan, newsdealer in Board of Trade Building.
DONALDA FLEMING,
122 Roy street.
IRIS OVERING.
4850 Sherbrooke street.
MRS. ELLIS.
4101 St. Catherine street.
JANE HOGGON,
On recommendation of Mrs. Rooney, newsdealer, at 796 Dorchester street.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST.

The conditions of this contest are as follows: For each four cents paid for half a dozen 'Daily Witnesses' bought at one time, will be given a check; and one of these checks will be given for each dozen coupons cut from the 'Daily Witness,' providing such coupons be brought in during the week of publication; also blanks may be had for securing new customers, and for each new subscriber agreeing to take the paper for one month or longer four of these checks will be given to the agent or newsboy agreeing to deliver the papers. Any boy or girl under eighteen years old presenting six of these checks at the 'Witness' office, corner Craig and St. Peter streets, by 9 o'clock next Saturday morning will be allowed to enter this contest, and will be given a receipt for the number of checks presented, and their names will be entered for a savings bank account, to be started or added to by us, provided they present 250 of these checks by New Year's Day. On New Year's we expect to give one of the greatest banquets ever given in Montreal, and the ticket of admission to it will be a pass-book from some savings bank to a boy or girl under eighteen years old, on which a credit has been made with these money prizes we are giving.

By this plan some of our newsboys and agents can secure a prize each week, and this will add $9.00 or more in cash prizes to their savings bank account before this banquet, while it may take others several weeks to get their account started; but every boy or girl may have one before that time if he or she wishes it and will devote a little effort and energy to extending the sale of the 'Daily Witness.' All coupons and checks must be presented at the office each Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, for the six dates preceding, and a receipt secured for them; and each week a list will be published of those securing the prizes for the preceding week, and those who do not will have them placed to their credit for the next or ensuing week.

If any person desiring further information about this contest will write an inquiry of not over twenty words addressed to Circulation Manager, 'Daily Witness,' signing his or her name and address, it will be answered in this column, and this and such answers will be the conditions of the contest

NEWSBOYS' COUPON, SERIES No. 7.

Twelve coupons of this series, cut from the papers of any days of the current week, will when presented by a street newsboy, be accepted at the WITNESS OFFICE in exchange for one ticket in the Newsboys Savings Bank Account Competition. Witness readers can help their newsboys by returning these coupons to them.

TEAR OFF HERE.
WITNESS NEWSBOYS' COUPON.
Nov. 26, 1904.
Series No. 7

PORT ARTHUR.

Prisoners tell of Stoessel's Desire to Surrender.

HE IS OPPOSED BY THE COMMANDANT OF LIAO TI SHAN.

Tokio, Nov. 25.—It is believed that important developments in the siege of Port Arthur are impending. The belief seems to be based mainly on the unofficial reports of the successful progress of the sapping against the Er lung shan, Sung shoo shan and Tung kee kwan forts. The general staff makes public no news except that prisoners say General Stoessel is inclined to surrender to save the lives of the surviving members of the garrison, but General Shutse, the commandant at Liao ti shan, who is alleged, is on bad terms with General Stoessel, obstinately scouts the idea of surrender, saying that he has given his word to the Czar to hold out until the last drop of blood is shed.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Associated Press learns on excellent authority that the Japanese army has been ordered to renew its attack on Port Arthur, and to take the main fortifications at any cost.

A GRAND ASSAULT

THE LOSS OF LIFE MAY BE THE GREATEST IN HISTORY.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—3.30 a.m.—The report that the Japanese are concentrating their energies for a desperate assault on Port Arthur, in view of the approach of the second Pacific squadron, is quite generally credited in official quarters. Such a move has been expected to transpire as soon as the Japanese learned that the squadron's trip was an actuality, and no mere demonstration. The authorities are prepared to hear terrible reports of the projected assault. While not hazarding a guess whether the fortress can be carried if the besiegers are utterly regardless of human life, they are confident that General Stoessel will be able to make such an attack one of the costliest operations in history.

GENERAL KUROKI

REITERATION OF HIS DEATH.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger's' Mukden correspondent telegraphs as follows: 'According to a report brought by Chinese to Russian headquarters, the corpse of General Kuroki has arrived at Yin kow.'

NORTH SEA CONVENTION

SIGNED IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—5.25 p.m.—The North Sea convention was signed at the Foreign Office this afternoon by Count Lamsdorff and Sir Charles Hardinge.

The convention contains eight articles on the lines already published, embodying an amendment required by Russia to article two, provided that the commission shall determine the degree of blame, by the addition of the words 'subjects of either power or other states.'

The convention, as heretofore announced by the Associated Press, designates the Emperor of Austria to appoint a fifth commissioner in case the four naval officers disagree.

STEAMER SINKS

MAY HAVE BEEN SHOT AT BY RUSSIANS.

London, Nov. 26.—The steamer 'Fairwilliam,' with a cargo of oil, has been given up for lost. She left Liverpool Oct. 29 for Gothenburg, and no trace of her has been seen since.

There is a theory that the 'Fairwilliam' was sunk in the North Sea by a Russian shell about Nov. 2, when, according to rumors, a vessel was thus sunk.

TO HELP DESERTERS

Vienna, Nov. 25.—The relief committee of Lemberg, Galicia, says that from that town, had despatched to Russian deserters by train yesterday going to Cracko, whence they will be sent on here. On their arrival in Austria each man will be given a free ticket to America. Another train of 400 will shortly follow from Lemberg. Nearly all the deserters are reported to be entirely destitute.

THE WENTWORTH RECOUNT.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Yesterday afternoon a petition on behalf of Mr. Wood, Conley, the Liberal candidate in Wentworth, was filed, protesting the election of E. D. Smith, Conservative candidate, on the ground that the ballots disallowed by Judge Snider were legal ballots, which should not, therefore, have been thrown out by the judge. In the recount Wentworth the majority of Sidney Smith was reduced to 19. In one sub-division No. 23, Beverley township, where Adam Valens was deputy returning officer, it was discovered that 25 ballots cast for Sealey had been numbered on the back by the deputy returning officer. It was held by Judge Snider that these ballots were spoiled, and he threw them out. This, with other changes in the recount, gave Smith a majority of ten over his opponent.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, Nov. 26.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and wife returned from Italy yesterday.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1904.

WAR REPORTERS

A PLEA THAT THEIR PRESENCE WOULD PREVENT BARBARITIES.

(London 'News.")

Of the wounded Japanese who fall into Russia's hands, and the unwounded as well—excepting those who are caught playing the spy—I can speak with confidence, and say that they are well treated. I had an Asiatic servant for a while who had been a bearer in the fighting line, and though he was not in any way overburdened with love for the Russians, he bore testimony to their unfailing kindness to their enemies when the latter fell into their hands.

Most of us can remember how mischiefmakers on the Continental press tried during the Boer war to make the world believe that we illtreated the enemy's wounded, holding us up to the scorn and contempt of humanity. We all of us knew at the time that this was false. We have proved it false to the whole world since, but we have not yet forgotten our traducers. It will do us no harm to remember this as the present war goes on. I know that the strictest orders have been given by officers of the highest rank to the troops to deal kindly with the wounded after an action. That many terrible deeds will be done in hot blood on both sides there can be but small room to doubt. When men get to the crossing of bayonets all that is devilish in their blood is apt to come uppermost. At that stage a man is no better than a tiger, and many tigerish deeds may be expected. But in cold blood I do not believe that the Russians will lay rough hands upon the fallen.

To explain just what I mean, let me say that I should not care to be in the enemy's trenches when a regiment of the Highland Brigade or the Grenadiers or the Dublin Fusiliers stormed in with the bayonet. At the same time, I do not think I should have an atom of fear of what might happen later if I lay in those trenches among the wounded.

Yet it must be admitted that one of the great safeguards of civilization has been removed since the war correspondents of the world have been prevented from going into the firing line to see for themselves what happens. At present the world has to take a general's word for it that he did not at any time behave like a fiend to helpless foes, and ex parte evidence is never of a thoroughly satisfactory character. Commanders complain that cabled news may upset their plans. Well, stop the cables; but let the letters go; let one man from each journal of repute look on and chronicle the things to be seen, and many a deed of unnecessary savagery will be prevented by the mere presence of the pressmen, for no nation can afford to stand before the world devoid of honor, of chivalry or of mercy.

In the interests of the wounded men who fall in battle I think this point should be taken up by the whole world's press, for the exclusion of the war correspondent from the field of battle is a step backward toward darkness, not from a mere news-gatherer's point of view, but in the interests of humanity. The press that only desires table news to increase its circulation may very well be dismissed, either on the score of humanity or utility, but the unemotional press that is content, as of old time, with dispassionate letters, should not be kept from the scene when events that are likely to affect the world at large are impending.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

(From the 'Advocate of Peace.')

Other arguments, of course, are in place. War is waste, irrationality, colossal folly. In the present state of men's moral development these arguments are even more effective than the one of which we are speaking. They are possibly, therefore, more practical, and should be used for all they are worth in the 'war against war.' But the final argument against war is found in its deeds—its butcheries, its mad charges, its mangled flesh and bones, its raging passions—in its horrors of the flesh and its more repulsive horrors of the spirit. However, noble the causes or aims of any war may be thought to be, its deeds are always, from any high moral point of view, hideously wicked. How can any humane man, any man of conscience and moral sensibility, look these deeds in the face and then continue to go and do them?

These reflections have been occasioned by the war now raging in the Far East, where it has again been proved that 'war is the business of hell,' where its essential horrors have repeated 'themselves on a scale and with an intensity that have made the civilized world shudder. If the facts correspond with the reports—and they are probably much worse—these horrors have never been surpassed in anything bearing the name of 'legitimate' war. But in essence they had their counterpart in every conflict ever waged.

The driving down of a body of six thousand Japanese, who had raised the white flag by the Russians, in spite of the sanctity of truce, by the Japanese heights, is indeed, if the report be true, a ghastly tragedy. But over and over again in savagely contested wars we find record the violation of the truce. And how does the action of the Japanese in shooting down a number of their own men, who had proffered to surrender, differ in spirit from that of the regimental commander or other captain who, to save his lines from breaking, levels his revolver on a fugitive to the rear, and shoots him dead if he does not continue to advance? And how much baser, tell us why, is this reported butchery of wounded men than the stealthy torpedoing of a great ship which carries down to yawning death six hundred men in one struggling, writhing mass? The one is 'legitimate' warfare, the other is not; but which of them, in the name of simple sense, is the baser?

Many of the blood-curdling horrors enacted about Port Arthur and in the vicinity of Liao yang—men tumbling headlong in masses into blind ditches craftily set with sharpened stakes to impale them, men dying with their teeth set in other men's throats or fingers buried in others' eye sockets—are only 'legitimate' warfare carried to its extreme savagery, and ought to surprise no one who knows the history of war.

BANK NOTES.

A PROSPECTIVE REFORM IN AMERICAN PAPER MONEY.

('Geyer's Stationer.')

The days of the crisp banknote are numbered. Instead of being crisp the money which the government bureau of engraving and printing will hereafter turn out will be soft and velvety, if important experiments which are now being conducted in the presence of treasury officers for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of the novel chemical treatment for paper prove satisfactory. The result of the adoption of the new secret process will be to revolutionize a portion of the work connected with the printing of paper money of the United States.

Under the new process it will take just 60 days' less time to manufacture a banknote than under the present method. The chemical solution not only renders the paper soft and velvety but it also makes it non-shrinkable. By applying it to a Japanese napkin that article becomes as soft and pliable as a tissue of silk. The chemical preparation acts as an antiseptic and preventive. When applied to old documents it seems to knit the fibre together and prevent further decay.

Under the present process of printing paper money the paper has to be thoroughly soaked in water. While it is in this soaked condition one side of the paper is printed. The sheet is then placed in a steam room and kept under a high temperature for thirty days, the time necessary for ink to dry. The sheet is again soaked as in the first instance, and the reverse side of the bill printed. Thirty-day drying process then has to be repeated. In cases where a third impression on the bill is necessary, which is required when the printing is done in two colors, the wetting and drying process has to be repeated for a third time, and another month is thus consumed in its production. Besides the delay of this process the wetting and drying rot the fibre of the paper, and although it is 'starched' to give it the crisp appearance, the starch soon wears out and the bill becomes limp and worn.

In printing bills on paper that has been treated by the new process no wetting is necessary. The ink loses none of its lustre when applied to the paper, as under the old process, and is thoroughly dry within 48 hours after the printing is done.

THE GUIDE'S SKILL.

Mr. Miller tells of an incident that occurred one afternoon while he and Mrs. Miller were out hunting, that illustrates the wonderful instinct which the guides have for finding their way over mountain and through forest.

A pause was made early in the afternoon on the particular occasion referred to, in order that the guide might scour the surrounding country for game with Mr. Miller's fine binocular. A herd of elk was finally discovered several miles off, and the three turned their horses in that direction and proceeded to go after the game.

About six o'clock when the party started to return to camp, the guide discoverd that the field glass which he had been carrying was missing. As the last time it had been used was when a 'stop had been made several hours before, Mr. Miller mentally bade good-by to it. The guide had been leaning against a tree while using the glass, a tree that differed in no wise from thousands of others that covered the mountains. There was no travelled road to follow to regain the valuable binocular, no particular attention had been paid to the locality, and yet when some distance from camp, the guide informed Mr. Miler that he thought by switching off the road, he might be able to find the spot. This was done and in a few minutes later the guide was sure he could see the tree. A ride to this spot was rewarded, the glass being found where it had been left on the ground after being removed from its case.—Salt Lake 'Herald.'

CLEARING FOR ACTION.

Shore-going people have rather a vague idea as to the exact meaning of the phrase 'cleared for action,' which has occupied so conspicuous a place on headlines and contents-bills in the last day or two. Many seem to imagine that decks are only cleared when war is imminent, but, as a matter of fact, the process is part of the routine of naval practice. During the manoeuvres, for instance, to clear decks for action simply means that all impedimenta, unnecessary woodwork, etc., is marked in pipe-clay with a big 'L,' meaning that on active service articles so marked would be landed. If the fleet is at Gibraltar or Portsmouth such impedimenta would be put on shore in boats, which is, no doubt, what Lord Charles Beresford caused such excitement by doing lately. The process is only an expensive one when news of the outbreak of hostilities reaches ships at sea or far from a convenient port; for in these circumstances everything superfluous has to be thrown overboard. Until this happens the public may see 'British ships cleared for action' on contents-bills with equanimity.— 'Westminster Gazette.'

LITTLE MONGOOSE COULD FIGHT.

IT SAVED THE LIFE OF A MAN WHO HAD TREATED IT KINDLY.

('Pearson's Weekly.')

One sultry afternoon a man who was staying in India was lying in a hammock swung on the veranda of his bungalow. He was whiling away the time eating fruit and biscuits, when all at once he saw a little, sharp-nosed, bright-eyed creature, all covered with smooth fur and looking something like a bandicott rat and something like a squirrel, come creeping slyly along the floor. He threw it a bit of banana, which at first startled it, and it acted as though it was going to run; but pretty soon it seemed to think better of it, and turned back and snapped up the morsel. The man grew interested and gave it some biscuit crumbs, which it ate, by degrees becoming more familiar and inclined to make friends. Just then some one approached and the creature ran away.

Then the man was taken very ill with a fever, and one day when he was just beginning to recover he sent his servant away and composed himself to take a nap. Just as he was about to doze off into dreamland he saw a horrible sight. Describing it, he says:

'Creeping into the room from the veranda, coil after coil, was a huge hooded cobra, the deadliest snake in all India, more than seven feet long and as thick as a man's arm. For a moment I was fairly dumb with horror, and then, although I knew it was no use, I instinctively called for help; but my voice was so weak that it couldn't even have been heard in the next room.

'On came the snake, rearing up its horrid spotted head angrily, and blowing out its hood, as it does when it means mischief. It had already got to the foot of the bed, and was just preparing to crawl up when I heard a skirr of tiny feet across the floor and I saw my squirrel-rat friend, little Tommy. The brave little fellow never hesitated a moment, but went right at the cobra like a tiger, and gave it a bite that drew blood like the cut of a knife.'

The upshot of the matter was Tommy and the snake fought a duel, and upon its victory depended the life of the sick man. Again and again the rat-squirrel attacked the reptile, biting and biting, and always escaping the enemys' blows, until at last the rat-squirrel actually bit off the snake's head. But just as this happened the snake, in its floppings, knocked some glass off a table, and the attendants in the house, hearing the crash, came rushing in.

As it turned out, the little rat-squirrel was what is known as a 'mongoose.' These creatures are the greatest serpent killers in the world. Thus this man, by making a pet of the little mongoose, had found a friend that actually saved his life.

Last Week's Prize Winners.

The lists sent in so far are so small that the prizes and commissions awarded are amounting to nearly double the amount sent in by the prize winners.

Any one reading the following statement carefully will see how easily people are earning these cash prizes.

The first one to start in any town or village has of course the best chance. The best lists so far are coming from villages.

The first week of the competition the two prize winners sent us altogether only $22.85

And they received as commission	$18.03
And " " " Prizes....	$15.00
	$33.03

Another week in the competition the two prize winners sent us altogether only $8.85. Just think of it!

And they received as commission	$1.86
And " " " Prizes....	$15.00
	$16.86

The lists sent in are wofully small as yet. This is bad for us, but it makes it all the more easy for you to win the prizes.

Why don't you try? Even if you live in a small village you could easily beat the **largest** list yet. Remember, that these prizes have been secured by lists amounting to only $6.00 and $2.35 respectively. All the prizes so far, except one, have been secured by those living in villages.

We are giving these cash prizes, one of $10 and one of $5, every week until Christmas, in **addition** to our very liberal commissions, which alone are enough to make canvassing for the 'Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' a very profitable occupation for your spare time.

Besides, there is that prize of $200 coming next spring to the one sending the largest amount of subscription money (except Sunday-School clubs for 'Northern Messenger') before that date. Everything you send in now counts towards that prize, besides giving you the chance of one of the weekly prizes.

Try your neighbors. They will appreciate our publications as much as you do.

The following are the successful competitors in the gold competition for the week ending November 19th.

First Prize—$10.00 to Janet Fisher, Ontario, who sends $12.81 (net) worth of subscriptions and earns $6.64 as commission, making $16.64 profit on her week's work.

Second Prize—$5.00 to W. F. Newcomb, Nova Scotia, who sends $11.20 (net) worth of subscriptions and earns $10.78 as commission, making $15.78 profit for his week's work.

The lists must be marked "Gold Competition."

These Prizes are despatched each Monday.

Full particulars of the competition will be sent on application.

COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND.

Most of the houses on and near the leas are larger than the most of American houses, and the arrangement much more agreeable and sensible than that of our average houses; the hallway opens from a handsome vestibule, and the stairs ascend from the rear of the hall and turn squarely as they mount half way up. But let not the intending exile suppose that their rents are low; with the rates and taxes, which the tenant always pays in England, the rents are fully up to those in towns of corresponding size with us. Provisions are even higher than in our subordinate cities, especially to the westward, and I doubt if people live as cheaply in Folkstone as, say, in Springfield, Mass., or in Buffalo.

For the same money, though, they can live more handsomely, for the domestic service in England is cheap and abundant and well ordered. Yet, on the other hand, they cannot live so comfortably, nor, taking the prevalence of rheumatism into account, so wholsesomely. There are no furnaces in these very personable houses; steam heat is undreamed of, and the grates, which are in every room, and hot of ignoble size, scarce suffice to keep the mercury above the early sixties of the thermometer's degrees. If you would have warm hands and feet, you must go out of doors and walk them warm. It is not a bad plan, and if you can happen on a little sunshine out of doors it is far better than to sit cowering over the grate, which has enough to do in keeping itself warm. —'Harper's Magazine.'

COST OF A GREAT CITY.

NEW YORK SPENDS OVER $110,000,000 TO KEEP GOING.

('Wall Street Journal, New York.')

The following compares the city budget of 1905 with the city budget in 1901:—

1901	98,100,413
1905	$110,525,259
Increase	$12,424,846

This is an increase of 12.6 percent in four years. This seems large, and it is large; but New York is a great city and is just now in a state of transition and reconstruction which inevitably calls for increased expenditures, to be met mostly by issuing bonds, but involving also increased taxation. In the four years from 1900 to 1904 the expenditure of the Federal Government increased 9.1 percent, but in this computation the payment for the Panama canal was deducted. Still, that was reasonable for purposes of comparison, as the Panama canal payment was of the same nature as the payments for the subway. The nation made the former by taking the money for its surplus of previous years, while the city paid for the latter by increasing its indebtedness.

A comparison of the budget of 1905 with that of 1901 shows the following increases:

Interest on public debt	$4,708,501
Redemption of debt	3,068,629
Education department	1,985,198
Fire department	1,103,815
Street cleaning	445,790
Police	92,157
Charitable institutions	60,238

Some idea of the immensity of the cost of the city government may be obtained by the following comparison of the 1905 budget with the expenditure of a number of governments:—

New York city	$110,525,159
Canada	50,759,000
China	71,896,800
Japan, in peace	132,895,000
Netherlands	61,468,000
Belgium	116,500,000

It is only in comparison with the greater powers, like England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States that the expenditures of New York city seems small. It costs about as much to defray the expense of this city as it does those of the second-rate powers of the world.

It has been said that the city is in a state of transition and reconstruction. This has necessitated vast expenditures for new public works, such as the subway, bridges, etc. This work of reconstruction is by no means completed. The future growth and commercial supremacy of the city depend on a continued policy of liberal expenditures for public improvements. These expenditures cause powers, like England, France, Germany municipal indebtedness. At present the city has an apparent margin of new indebtedness of more than $100,000,000, but a very large proportion is already pledged for works begun or authorized. The necessities of the not far distant future will have to be met by an increase in real estate valuations or else a change in the constitutional debt limitations.

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the fifth week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

WHAT THE 'TIMES' THOUGHT OF THE POSITION A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The present controversy between the Vatican and France lends interest to the folowing article, which was published in the 'Times' a hundred years ago:—

The coronation of the Emperor of the French, although its postponement has not been officially announced, will not probably take place before the middle of December. His Holiness the Pope, who is to undergo the sad humiliation of placing the crown of the Bourbons upon the head of an Usurper who plucked his predecessor from the chair of St. Peter, and who made it his boast and merit when he labored to over-reach the professors of Islamism, is not expected to arrive at Paris before the 2nd of December. He was to have quitted the Vatican on Saturday last, which we presume he has done, as there was no alternative left to him between obedience and deposition. He travels, in fact, as a kind of state prisoner, as he is surrounded by escorts, and conducted by postillions, who are under the orders of the officers and creatures of Buonaparte. There is, in our opinion, but little probabilty that the Pontiff will ever again re-measure his steps across the Alps to resume his former state. When he shall have anointed and consecrated the murderer of the Duke d'Enghien, and the attempting poisoner of Louis the Eighteenth, some consideration will be proffered to him to resign the holy chair, to which Cardinal Fresch, the maternal uncle of the Corsican, will most probably be elevated. When that arrangement shall have taken place, (and that it will we have little doubt), Buonaparte will possess the crown, the state, the finances, the military force, and control of the laws, the power of the church, and 'all the weird sisters promised him,' in his own hands, and those of his creatures and relatives. That one of the family is destined to fill the Papal Chair we have strong reasons for concluding; and if his present Holiness does not abdicate with a good grace, some little accident may counteract his obstinacy, and occasion a vacancy when it may be least expected. His conductors will no doubt take every precaution to transport him in safety over Mount Cenis for this time; but when he shall have to reclimb the Alps to escape from the pandemonium of the Tyrant, and revisit the 'sacred storehouse of his predecessors,' we should not be surprised to learn that his age and constitution had proved unequal to the fatigues of the journey. The Sovereign Pontiff may at present exclaim in the language of the Roman poet—

'Facilis descensus Averni,
Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
Hic labor, hoc opus est.'

We are persuaded the venerable head of the Christian Church leaves the ancient capital of the world with strong forebodings that he shall never see it again. His arrival at Paris may be looked for on the 2nd of next month.

Notwithstanding the indecent haste with which it seems he is to be hurried from Rome, across the Alps to Paris, at this time of the year, it is not improbable but, once arrived, some time will be allowed him to conciliate the clergy, and recover from the effects of his journey, before he shall be called upon to sanctify Ali Buonaparte. Although the Paris papers fix the coronation for the 6th of next month, we, for these reasons, do not think it probable that it can take place before the middle of December.

THE WHITE HOUSE STEWARD.

(From 'Harper's Bazar.')

The steward's position is a responsible one in many ways, and requires much discretion. President Roosevelt is fortunate in his steward, who is a small light-colored mulatto. He is very quiet and unassuming in manner, but thoroughly trustworthy. Every morning he goes to the markets, and the way in which he conducts these expeditions would do credit to a diplomatist. It is one of the unwritten laws of the White House that no capital must be made by any one from the fact of the patronage of the President of the United States. Every one who has been in London is familiar with the notices that appear in many of the shops over there, announcing that the King or some member of his family patronizes the place. Nothing of the kind can be found in Washington. The steward of the White House goes each morning to certain markets or stores, and does the required purchasing, buying in so quiet a manner that the man buying next to him would never guess his errand unless he chanced to know him. The majority of the purchases are even sent to the White House in an unlettered waggon. This waggon comes in at the south entrance and drives through the west colonnade to the kitchen door. Any passer-by looking over the railing could see it, but he would never be able to guess from anything about its appearance what grocery house or market the food which it contains came from.

SKUNK FARMS IN CONNECTICUT

(New London 'Day.')

Readers of the 'Day' will remember that the raising and tanning of skunks was an industry established in the northern part of the town of Stonington last year. Two farmers residing in that section engaged in the business at two different points and the venture proved a success. J. Calvin Wilcox is the most extensively engaged in the business of any person hereabout this year, as he already has his yard quite well stocked. The animals are fed mainly on beef scraps, upon which they thrive rapidly. The skins and their oil is where the profit on the transaction comes from and this amounts to no inconsiderable sum.

Advertisements.

So Wholesome! So Bright!
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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Professor Macnaghten, of McGill, according to the report of his address before the Economic and Statistical Society, a few days ago, thinks that the evil of the drink traffic is caused, not by the character of alcohol, but because each saloon is conducted as a shop and each saloonkeeper, like a good shopkeeper, is bound to push the sale of his wares. Reduce the saloons by one-third, he urges, make each one of the others sell luncheon and temperance drinks on the other side of the room, opposite the bar, and make the saloonkeeper a genuine government official, with an assured salary. He will then have no temptation to push his wares. An extra bribe should be given him in the shape of a commission on all the food and temperance drinks he sells, but none shall be allowed on the whiskey and beer. But no matter how little refreshments he sells, or how much whiskey, his salary goes on just the same.

What a help this will be to a man trying to drag himself out of the clutches of a habit stronger than he is himself. Suppose the Gothenburg system has reduced the number of saloons by one-third; suppose one-third of the saloons in Montreal were closed up to-morrow does any one suppose any victim of the drink habit would be forced to do with one drink less? And with the remaining two-thirds made more 'respectable' how many more drunkards would soon be put in training? Of the hundreds of McGill students who are reported to be regular customers of, say, the two saloons on University street would they be very likely to secure any less drink if one of these was closed and the other made more attractive still, with a few salaried government officials behind the bar? According to this reasoning a glue factory opposite the McGill professor's street door would give out only savory odors if run by the government. A tallow-rendering establishment would be welcomed so long as every workman wore a government badge, and just let the Dominion Government take over the high-level pumping station and the smoke, that under mere civic control so irritated the whole McGill staff, would be then as sweet incense and the vibration, which hitherto kept them all awake and disturbed their scientific instruments, would then be welcomed as a blessing. The only stipulations Professor Macnaghten would make would be that no other pumping house should be erected at the same reservoir, and that the engineers should be paid by the Dominion Government.

The saloonkeeper, Prof. Macnaughten declares, has as much right to earn his living in a trade licensed by law as any other shopkeeper, but he does not explain what right a government has to establish government shops, and pay salaries to government shopkeepers for selling a beverage that no human being really needs to drink, that causes from three-fourths to nine-tenths of all the crime in the land, and that costs Canada alone forty million dollars every year.

He condemns prohibition on the ground that it does not work, but when the Gothenburg system, so far as it has been tried, does not work any better, he calls those who say of it what he says of prohibition, 'bigoted teetotallers,' who were not on the spot and were ignorant of the subject matter they were criticizing,' says that they are partial persons, 'crying and sighing for the moon of prohibition,' and insists that he is advocating 'not the petty details of the system,' but the 'principle' of it.

I heard John B. Finch, ex-governor of Nebraska, who framed the high-license law of that state, say, on a Detroit platform, to a house where standing-room could hardly be found, that that high-license law was the greatest mistake of his life. No prohibitionist I have heard, and I have heard many, claims more than that no law 'regulating' any evil is as easily enforced as a law that prohibits it. We have as many licenses in Montreal as in the whole of Ontario, yet we have hundreds of unlicensed places in full blast as well. A law is simply a tool with which to accomplish a piece of work—to achieve good government. It would be just as reasonable for a woodman to stand forty rods away from his axe and condemn that inanimate tool for not cutting down the tree itself. Who is it after all who would pay the salaries of these proposed government saloonkeepers, but the sober, hardworking members of the community. It may be scientific to force me to pay heavy taxes for food and clothing in order that the government, supposed to represent me, may be able to pay salaries to government officials to sell what sends men to jails and asylums and then force me to pay more taxes to keep them in food and clothes while they are in these places. But I submit that the man who insists on having a saloon to accommodate him with beer and whiskey has just as much right to be taxed to give me free lodgings in a sanitarium when I am suffering from a few months' 'abuse,' lake lunches on tea and ice-cream.

CHRISTIAN RICHARDSON.
Superintendent Temperance Groceries.
Provincial W. C. T. U.
Montreal, Nov. 25, 1904.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It goes without saying that the Gothenburg system has in some way commended itself to a large number of people, who are evidently determined to hold it and its promised amelioration of the drink traffic before the public.

One admitted premise by every advocate of every reform, real or imaginary, where this traffic is concerned, is the fact that the traffic is responsible for the greater share of all misery in families, and all expenses connected with crime and poverty in the nation. The cry is raised, 'Reform the traffic!' Men will have liquor; we cannot prevent that, so we must make the best of a confessedly bad business, and make it legal for them to have it, even if the taxes, etc., become very oppressive.

We have heard the statement that the Gothenburg system deals with the liquor traffic on scientific lines, but is the claim borne out by facts? Another claim is that by this system is secured the elimination of private gain, all profits from the sale of liquor being given in aid of local rates.

One item of information I wish to lay before your readers is that the management of this system, when adopted in Sweden and Norway, was entrusted to a body of philanthropic men, men well qualified to conduct the business on a righteous basis, if such a basis were possible for the liquor traffic.

The results of the system have been such that in both Sweden and Norway the people are seeking to change their manner of dealing with this curse of the nations. They have found that the elimination of private gain and the introduction of public gain is simply putting the greater in place of the smaller evil, and consequently is not an improvement. Success, measured by amount of cash, is what the philanthropic combine is after. There never yet was a body of men in whose hands rested power to wrong others, but yielded to the temptation.

This may not be classed as scientific reasoning, but history will bear me out in each statement. A traffic which opens a door for evil to enter should not be permitted. A nation which consents to raise revenue from the vices of her citizens is dooming herself to destruction.

Prohibition does not prohibit; but prohibition is along the right line of dealing with evil. 'Thou shalt not' is God's method of educating man to recognize and shun evil. The domestic life of a nation rests on recognition of and obedience to prohibitory laws, and no other form of law is of any use whatever. The prohibitory laws in the Mosaic code were not abrogated by Christ; they were simply intensified. He explained that certain permissions stated in the code were granted because of the hardness of the hearts of the Israelites. . . . Are we also in such a state that we are not fit for advanced moral legislation, but must still continue pursuing the same evil courses which tempted our fathers? Ignoring that our bodies are the temples of God, must we continue to break the prohibition contained in Deut. xxiii., 18, and raise revenue in questionable ways in self-styled Christian lands? We evidently need laws which will exercise the three functions of law, namely, educate, prevent and punish.

We are aware of Rowntree and Sherwell's report concerning the Gothenburg system, which reminded me of I. Kings xxii., 7.

I would recommend a student of social and moral questions not to feel complacently satisfied with this system until he has honestly considered W. E. Johnson's testimony.

SARA F. TRACY,
Press Supt., W. C. T. U.
Minesing, Ont.

A REMINISCENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a Canadian born and bred, true to the history and traditions of my native land, you can imagine my delight in reading the 'Witness' account of the Liberals' magnificent triumph in the recent elections. Running my eyes over the list, I was more than pleased—I was 'delighted,' to borrow President Roosevelt's favorite word—to note the returns in old Missisquoi County, Quebec, B. Meigs elected by 103 majority. I do not know Mr. Meigs, nor do I know his post-office, or I should send him a letter of thanks for achieving such a triumph in my old county. In December, 1847, there was a nomination of candidates for old Missisquoi at Frelighsburg. The candidates were Mr. Badgley, of Montreal, Tory, and Horace M. Chandler, of Frelighsburg, Liberal. Mr. Chandler was the father of the late Hon. Edmund Chandler, M.P., of Sweetsburg I think. He was a prosperous, enterprising farmer, as well as the proprietor of the popular and successful village hotel. I was a boy of thirteen, and went with my father to the nomination, which was held in 'Ben' Seymour's door yard, the candidates delivering their speeches from a pile of four-foot wood, and the auditors standing in the snow knee-deep.

The polls were open Dec. 27, and 28, and closed, giving Badgley a majority of 214. (For dates and figures I go to my mother's old daily journal, which she kept for twenty years, beginning with January, 1847). The Tories were jubilant, and drank rather freely at the old Levi Kemp hotel, while the Liberals consoled themselves, perhaps at Mr. Chandler's bar. As my father left the polls one bombastic, bumptious Tory stepped up to him and said, 'Well, Deacon Hibbard, no Liberal dog will ever wag his tongue again in old Missisquoi,' and my father's only reply was, 'You wait and see.' That was a philosopher, who said 'All things come to him who waits.'

I don't know when the Liberals won their first triumph in that old county, but when I was east in 1885, attending my father's funeral, I found them at it, and they are at it still. May they never cease to be at it.

As I sit here in my western home, on the shore of Lake Michigan, an old man—I shall be seventy Sunday, the 20th—I am filled with comfort and hope for the Dominion. She is coming to her own. What progress—1847, a Tory majority of 214, and not a 'Liberal dog to wag his tongue'—1904, Daniel B. Meigs, Liberal, majority, 102. Verily, old Jasper, the colored preacher, was right when he said, 'Yes, the sun he do move,' and something else moves, as witness old Missisquoi, once rock-ribbed in its Toryism, and now at the forefront, and forging ahead, in its triumphant and progressive and beneficent Liberalism. Congratulations to Daniel B. Meigs and his noble constituency.

LEWIS B. HIBBARD.
Highland Park, Ill., Nov. 17, 1904.

ROSS AND TEMPERANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Speculating on the prospects of Mr. Ross adopting a temperance measure as one of the planks of the coming political platform you present the pros and cons of the situation. But to my mind you do not give sufficient prominence to the damage Mr. Ross has done to his moral reputation by the questionable transactions connected with a number of elections, as well as by the barefaced corruption of buying the 'Soo' constituency wholesale, the purchase of Gamey to betray his constituents, the misapplication of the funds and credit of this province in the matter of the Lake Superior Steel Company, for the special benefit of a supporter in the House, and the shameless attempt to stifle the voice of North Renfrew; the encouragement of electoral corruption by the systematic sawing-off of election protests, and the immunity extended to the men reported for electoral corruption, and the marked partiality which he has been showing towards the baser class of our people, which forced his organ, the 'Globe,' 'in a moment of weakness,' to advise him to get rid of the barnacles and parasites that were bearing him down.

Think you that men, whose consciences have not yet been dethroned, can approach the temperance question on its own merits, when they see it taken up by a man who has all this standing against him, as a last resort to escape the condemnation that awaits the wrong-doer, sooner or later? It is not without good cause that the intelligent people of this province, who so long supported the late Sir Oliver Mowat, despite Sir John Macdonald, have been withdrawing their support from the Hon. G. W. Ross. While his reputation still stood fairly high, he treated the temperance question and its advocate, with ill-concealed contempt. But now that he is down, and at 'extremis,' with defeat and loss of power staring him in the face, he comes back, or pretends to come back, to his youthful espousals, and proposes to pass some kind of a temperance measure, if he is sustained. So that, to get from him even a partial fulfilment of his many promises, and the professions of a lifetime, the temperance elector is asked to share with him the shame of all the odium attaching to the above list of what seems to me to be little less than crime.

I admit that temperance advocates are placed by him in an awkward position by this move, designedly; they lose the measure so dear to their hearts, if they fail to support him, while they cannot vote for the measure without at the same time voting a whitewash to transactions which their whole being revolts against. There is plenty of room to the casuist to exert his ingenuity in deciding which of the two to choose. I am not yet decided which horn of the dilemma to take, nor will I presume to advise your readers. Let every temperance men canvass and weigh the matter as fully as they can, and try 'to be fully persuaded in their own minds.' But this is self-evident, that every temperance man of a healthy moral nature will go to the poll with holy indignation in his heart, that he could not be given his favorite measure without seeming to sanction transactions which in his inner nature he heartily repudiates and detests.

JAMES FINDLAY.
Pembroke, Ont.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. MacLaren, writing favorably concerning church union, says very wisely that in matters where the existing churches differ as to doctrine, the keynote of union should be, not compromise, but toleration.

This could become easy if both sides (or all sides) would find the great general truth which embraces the particular truths which severally each side holds.

For instance, as a matter of fact, one side holds that before people should become, or could become, Christians, they should be well taught the great truths of God, or the truths that the Spirit of God has revealed for the good of men, such as God's almighty power, his ability to know everything and see everything and hear everything; his having created everything in its own special order, and with its own special laws necessarily conditioning it, and therefore the laws of God with reference to man must necessarily be followed in order to his true and proper development or felicitous life, and the breaking of those laws simply means mere failure, destruction, ruin; that God, as man's creator, has the right to insist on the correct and complete and perfect development of man as a created organic being, his development in the divine likeness which was God's ideal and design; and that God has the right to punish any failure to come up to such standard or ideal or design; that God, for his love of his world, has formed a plan by which he can cleanse man from sin and start him again in a new pure, right, correct life—the true life (a correct state of the human person or being), can give him the spirit (and willingness) to do right or shun sin, and can give him the power to do so; or in brief, the one side holds that a person should be well taught the sacred truths of God's existence and attributes and perfections, of the necessity and efficacy of true prayer to him, of Jesus Christ's mediation and atonement, of a clean right, new spirit, mind, heart and life, of rewards for rightness of living, and terrible punishments for evil, sin, badness, foulness, wickedness, of forgiveness and remission of sins, and of repentance, faith, hope, love, holiness and heavenly and eternal perfect life.

The other side practically holds that one should lead the sinner at once to God, to his throne, his mercy seat, and get him at once to believe in him, in his willingness and wish to have mercy, to pardon and forgive sin and drive it away, and to give the seeker hope and new life, and heart, and spirit, and power. Now, each of these views in itself is good and also true, and will have good results in particular cases.

It is true that with many people, if you can get their bad, evil, desperate spirit changed to one of goodness, hope, brightness, strength, you will have started them on a good godly life, which with the help of God may endure.

Also it is true that in the present time, when there is so much questioning about all the great problems of life and living and being, and God and his relations to human beings, it becomes imperatively necessary to teach the stable, certain and undoubted truths concerning these that are found in the Bible.

The real great truth that embraces these two modes or views is the undoubted biblical idea (seen more clearly in the original Greek than in any of the versions from it), of it being necessary for a person to have a new (or newborn) nature in heart, in spirit, in mind. Now, a new mind means a great deal. It means having new, and right, and clean, pure, godlike views, ideas, principles. The Greek word 'metanoeo,' which in the New Testament is translated 'repent,' means changing the mind (views, modes of thinking of the great facts of life and being and God), as well as change of feelings or emotions, or will.

John Wesley is said to have been one of the best Greek scholars of his time. No doubt the great truth so especially insisted on by him, and by those who endorse his views, the truth of the necessity of a new heart, was seen by him, especially and clearly in the Greek Testament, and in the words and phrases that there describe its phases. Besides the word metanoeo, the Greek words that are translated faith or belief, and love or charity, and forgiveness or remission of sins, and others, all refer to having a new and godly or godlike mind, as well as a new heart. Without a doubt, the great Biblical truth (seen without obscurity in the original) of the necessity of a person having a new nature and life, a new mind, spirit, heart, soul, personality, being, is the truth that will embrace and reconcile the diverging views of the uniting churches.

M. R. ROWSE.
Bath, Nov. 21, 1904.

AN ACCUSATION CORRECTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me to correct an accusation which appeared in the press, but has no foundation whatever, and which I was credited with reporting through my anti-narcotic department at our W.C.T.U. Convention at Bowmanville, namely, that Ottawa was selling cigars and cigarettes extensively on the Sabbath. I was delighted to hear, through our secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, that the druggists of Ottawa arranged for a meeting and unanimously decided to place a sign in their stores refusing to sell cigars or cigarettes to anyone on the Sabbath, and information has been received from the Ottawa secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance that this arrangement is being rigidly carried out. This is decidedly an advanced movement, and should be credited with the recognition it deserves. All honor to the leaders of the Alliance, as well as the druggists of the Capital, and we trust that the leaven will spread throughout the length and breadth of our fair Dominion, until not only the sale of cigars and cigarettes shall be prohibited on God's day, but every other form of merchandise and traffic. One of the grandest promises in God's Word shall be the portion of those who keep this day sacred. 'If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words; then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.' (Isa. lxviii., 13 and 14)

JENNIE WATERS,
Dominion and Provincial Superintendent Anti-narcotics.
Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 25.

SPITTING IN THE STREET CARS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The City Council recently passed a by-law forbidding spitting on the sidewalks, but is there no means of putting a stop to the spitting on the floor of the street cars, especially those running on Frontenac street, the floors of which are often in a disgraceful condition with tobacco-spitting passengers, and even some of the conductors spit on the floor more often than is pleasant. Notices were posted up in the stable and shed at the East End Abattoir prohibiting smoking, but no regard seems to be paid to them, as the smokers puff away at their lighted pipes, cigars and cigarettes, while making their rounds inside of the stables and sheds.

D. C.

On the other hand, we are assured by many that a complete change for the better has been noted since the posting of the notices. Much depends on the support of public opinion. These latter observations have probably been made under conditions in which public opinion supports the regulation and is able silently to make itself felt.

Advertisements.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's

For Infants, Invalids, Food And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says:— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

STEWART'S
FINE
Shoes
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
$3.50 $5.00
2295 ST CATHERINE ST.
237 ST. JAMES STREET.
1541 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Tremendous Low Price Sale at LEPAGE'S, just now going on, corner St. Catherine and Cadieux Sts.

Advertisements.



Always at the foot of the class

Do not blame the boy for being dull and stupid. You are the stupid one! Stupid because you never thought about his liver. There is where all his trouble lies. A sluggish liver makes a sluggish mind. A boy cannot study when his blood is full of bile!

Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. They are all vegetable, sugar-coated. Dose, just one pill at bedtime. Sold for 60 years. Always keep a box of these pills in the house.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

CHICKERING STYLE X.

The new Chickering Baby Grand Piano, style X, is one of the most perfect specimens of the pianomaker's art ever put before the public. The tone is rippling and pearly in the treble, of prolonged singing quality in the middle register, and majestically sonorous in the bass. In appearance it is elegance itself. Sole agents, C. W. Lindsay Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.

Advertisements.

AN AMERICAN DISEASE.

Indigestion is Responsible for More Sickness in America Than Any Other Disease.

Some doctors go so far as to say that indigestion is the national disease of America. Repeated attacks inflame the lining of the stomach and cause the glands to secrete mucous instead of the juices of natural digestion. Consequently, the blood is poisoned, nerve force is reduced, the vitality of the entire system is weakened.

There is but one national remedy for indigestion and that remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are used by thousands with marvellous success.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills accelerate the action of the gastric glands and give tone to the digestive organs. They strengthen the kidneys and liver, cleanse and purify the blood and thus add general tone to every organ of the body. Flesh and strength are fast restored and the patient can eat and digest any food he pleases.

Under the vitalizing effect of Dr. Hamilton's Pills your system will soon rally, once more you'll enjoy the blessings of health. Test Dr. Hamilton's Pills yourself. 25c per box or five boxes for $1.00, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Advertisements.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

Nearly All the Common Ills of Life are Caused by Weak, Watery and Impure Blood.

[illegible] blood means bad health. That [illegible] Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mean [illegible]lth—they actually make new, [illegible]od. Bad blood poisons the [illegible]ystem. The nerves break down, [illegible] goes wrong, the kidneys get [illegible] and inflamed, the heart flutters [illegible]mps at the least excitement, the [illegible] loses its power to digest food, [illegible]ngs are unable to throw off the [illegible] colds, in fact the whole body [illegible] of order. Then you have head[illegible] and backaches, can't sleep and [illegible] and feel utterly miserable. [illegible] all comes from bad blood and [illegible] cured by the rich, red blood Dr. [illegible] Pink Pills sends coursing to [illegible]art of the body. Mr. Daniel [illegible], of North Pelham, Ont., suf[illegible] from bad blood, but has been [illegible] well and strong by Dr. Williams' [illegible] Pills after all other treatment had [illegible]. Mr. McKinnon says: 'Until last spring I had been afflicted with a weak stomach, headaches and kidney troubles. At times I was completely prostrated and my sufferings were of a most severe nature. At different times I was treated by no less than seven doctors, but from none of them did I get more than temporary relief. As time went on I became hopeless of ever being well again. Last spring a friend drew my attention to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try this medicine. I had only taken four boxes when I found a decided improvement in my condition, and I continued using the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes when I was a cured man and the sufferings I had formerly endured were but a disagreeable memory. I admit being an enthusiastic admirer of 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I think I have just cause for my enthusiasm and will always recommend them to my ailing friends.'

Just as surely as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Mr. McKinnon they can cure anaemia, indigestion, headaches, backaches, kidney trouble, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, general weakness and the special ailments of growing girls and women. All thes ailments come from bad blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can cure them by filling the veins with new, rich, red blood. But you must be sure to have the genuine pills with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

COLLIDED WITH ELECTRIC CAR.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25.—A fast Pennsylvania Railway passenger train collided with a south-bound electric car on the Northern Ohio Traction Company with terrific force, near Bedford, a suburb. The electric car is said to have been cut in two. A number of passengers are reported to have been killed or injured. The electric car contained from 15 to 20 passengers, every one of whom was injured to a more or less extent. Several were taken out in a dying condition. Doctors have been sent to the scene from this city and other nearby points.

'WEAKNESSES OF THE CLERGY.'

Toronto, Nov. 24.—In an enumeration of the weaknesses of the clergy, given before the Victoria University Theological Conference to-day, the Rev. William McMullen, of Florence, Ont., claimed that the ministers nowadays had too much to do and could not find time for devotional exercises. He blamed the laity for being too self-seeking upon the question of salary, preferring the $1,500 a year pulpit to one at $500 a year, and for wanting to preach in the cities rather than in the country places. The Rev. Dr. Potts said that the speakers words should be taken to heart by every official and minister of the church.

THE FIRST SNOWS.

The dates on which the first snow flurries have fallen in Montreal during the last ten years, according to the records kept in the fire alarm office at the City Hall, are as follows: In 1894, on Nov. 5, and following years consecutively on Oct. 30, Nov. 14, Nov. 9, Oct. 15, Nov. 11, Nov. 9, Nov. 13, Oct. 26, Oct. 19, and in 1903 Oct. 27. Last winter there was a very heavy snowstorm on Dec. 10, which remained on the ground until spring.

GERMANY AND THE HAGUE.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Secretary Hay has received from the German Government a cordial note accepting in principle President Roosevelt's suggestion [illegible] conference at the Hague.

NO DOUBT ABOUT ROBT. BOND'S CASE

He was Cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Doctors said there was no Hope for him, but he is a Well Man now.

Brydges, Ont., Nov. 25.—[illegible]hat Dodd's Kidney Pills [illegible]'s Disease completely and [illegible]y has been clearly shown in [illegible] Mr. Robt. Bond, a well-[illegible]ent of this place. Mr. Bond [illegible]esitate to say he owes his [illegible]'s Kidney Pills.

'[illegible]nding physician,' Mr. Bond [illegible] I was in the last stages of [illegible]sease and that there was no [illegible]. I then commenced to use [illegible]ney Pills and no other rem[illegible] in all about twenty boxes [illegible]ctor pronounced me quite [illegible] had no return of the [illegible].

[illegible] Disease is Kidney Disease in [illegible] form. Dodd's Kidney Pills [illegible]re it. They also easily cure [illegible]rms of Kidney Complaint.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'O'er yonder bridge
That with its wearisome but needful length
Bestrides the wintry flood, in which the moon
Sees her unwrinkled face reflected bright;
He comes the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.'

When the lamps are lighted in country homes, and the little household cares of the day are laid aside, the coming of the king's postal messenger with the mail bag takes into town and village and lonely settlement its words 'of grief perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some.'

Now, when the year has silently passed on, and only December remains to us, the thought of friendly letters can bring an extra thrill of warmth and cheer to our hearts. For we may forget or be forgotten except at intervals by the far away friends for the other eleven months, but as Christmas draws near we are all busy with memory, and with the thought of the words we wish to speak. True, if one has nothing to say it is better to keep silent, but at this season we all value the good wishes that come to us from the world of men and women.

To be a letter writer with a charm of personality it is necessary to go back into the past, and renew the mood that brought forth the letter. But if affection is spontaneous and true, why wait till the far away friend replies, or the Christmas wish must be spoken, to hold communion with the friend of your heart! The phrase 'You owe me a letter' should not be any more used in speaking of the pen's duty than in conversation when no one thinks of saying, you owe me the next sentence.

It is often said that a letter tells the character of the writer, and while this is not always the case, it is certainly true that one with 'high thoughts and noble aims,' will naturally transcribe the sentiments that pervade the mind and the power of a fine personality will radiate through the written words.

There is a charm in simplicity of letter writing, and the fact of remembrance is always a delight between those where mutual affection or esteem exists. So wandering boy or girl, lured by the lights of the city from the quiet home, hasten to send a letter by the king's messenger to the waiting mother and friends who have dropped the threads of the past, gather them together and weave them into a letter of affection and trust, prompted not only by the Christmas sentiment, but by the memory of other years.

What varied messages they bring in these white envelopes. Here is a note from a bride with all the hopes of a future before her, showing in each line, there are words of encouragement from a valued acquaintance. No premonition told us that the well-known hand writing of another letter conveys the sad news of the passing of one we esteem and revere. Many a page from life's book is contained in these letters, and they form part of our lives, as they come, mingling the bitter with the sweet. And so whate'er betide our faces are turned to greet the king's postal messenger.

ARRANGEMENT OF WINDOW.

Mrs. G. H. wishes advice as to arrangement of a window in a new house, and is to be envied a little in having so many plants, and being able to arrange them as she chooses. In the first place, do not overcrowd, but let each plant have room to grow.

Two shelves, one at the bottom and the other half-way up, will get the best sunshine; let the small pots be on the top shelf, and such plants as primroses and cinerarias on the bottom. Here, too, will thrive the palms and geraniums, and even if they drop a few leaves, new ones will grow.

Cover the shelves with a quiet pattern of linoleum tacked on, it can be washed when dusty and will last for years.

In planning for bloom have plenty of bulbs, and they will keep the window full of interest and fragrance. Wipe the leaves of the palms, and spray the other plants. An azalea will do best in a shady corner after it comes into full bloom. Take a little time every day to look over the plants, and keep the ground loose with an old table fork. On the top shelf can be a few vines, such as the Madeira vine, Passion flower or others that will succeed if trained along the sides and make a framework for the window.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Amateur.—The roses in this garden are turned gently over and a shovel full of earth placed over the roots and along the stem, making sure that the lower part is quite out of sight. This has been the practice for many years. Straw or litter attracts mice, the roses are safest under the soil covering.

Pinks should winter out of doors in your locality with a slight covering of leaves.

As for the Orchid Lycaste Skinneri it is a favorite with growers and any of the plant dealers can put you in the way of purchasing and give prices.

It is found in a native state from Mexico to Peru and requires plenty of sunlight and heat. During winter the night temperature must range from 50 deg. to 55 deg., and in the daytime it should be 65 deg. to 70 deg.

This orchid requires a good supply of water at the roots and should never be allowed to become dry even when resting. Light syringing is beneficial at all times when air can be admitted.

Plants may be increased by cutting through the rhizome between the pseudo-bulbs, two of each being left to each piece.

The soil should be equal parts of chopped sod and decomposed leaves, with a little sphagnum to keep the soil porous and retain moisture. It should become nearly dry occasionally to prevent it from becoming sour, but in such a compost, with pot culture the Lycaste is possible to the amateur.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

A question comes from an amateur regarding the cultivation of this flower, but it is rather late to be of use this year. Buds were set during late summer if plants were cared for and they should now be in the best of bloom. Keeping in a cool place will retard growth and flowering a little, but by the end of the year most of the varieties are ready to be set away in a cool cellar.

There have been over one hundred books written on the Chrysanthemum, and it is conceded to be the flower of the east as the rose is of the west.

The hardy out-of-door Chrysanthemums are very satisfactory, and even now can be brought into the house in bud, to blossom later.

They are really the most resistant of frost of any garden plants, for their vivid coloring sometimes appears after a fall of snow, without injury, the yellow and brown making a rich combination, while the rich crimson and pink make a mass of bloom if planted by themselves.

In regard to the Japanese Chrysanthemums that have to be brought into the house after a summer's growth in pots, they require attention in case of insect attacks or drying out, and require air and a liberal supply of liquid manure, for this flower is a gross feeder, if perfect bloom is expected. As regards color, there are so many varieties that it is really impossible to name the best. If white, the selection of 'Ivory' and 'Our Mutual Friend' of pink Autumn Glory. If crimson, Black Hawk and Defender, and among the yellows, Golden Wedding and Liberty are good.

The plants must be kept trained to stakes while growing, and the green and black aphis destroyed by the application of tobacco dust through the summer and washing with a decoction of tobacco water and soap through the flowering months, if attacked. If the weather is very warm during September it often has a detrimental effect upon the buds and injures the bloom.

ODD PLANTS FOR THE WINDOW.

'A Subscriber' wishes for a description of a window that will be blooming for the passer by to see at this season of the year, and asks for an account of a window here. Looking towards the western window the plant that is most attractive just now is the Epiphyllun, that is commonly known as Christmas, or Crab Claw Cactus.

It is a native of Brazil, and in that country they grow on the trunks of trees, or upon stumps, and must give a glowing range of color, for there are many shades of red, orange, violet, salmon, and scarlet. The little plant here is in a hanging pot, and loaded with buds and flowers of a bright red. A scarlet salvia has seen better days, and is not so bright as a month ago, but will doubtless renew its blooming as the days lengthen.

A large leafed Begonia, with long sprays of delicate white flowers, is blooming near by, and there are no plants more satisfactory through the autumn months, for they do not require strong sunshine.

The Imantophyllum is, as usual, a flower for November, and is late, for the plant is not as strong as usual, due to being neglected, and allowed to become too dry. It is of easy cultivation, and is a large bulb-like root, so that it requires plenty of room, while the foliage is very attractive.

The west window does not suit geraniums until winter sunshine comes, but a pot of paper white Narcissus is already showing buds, while a Chinese lily in a bowl of water gives promise of blossoms for Christmas.

The cheery carnations are only in bud, and the Chinese primroses are showing color, while the latest chrysanthemum only has a single spike of white flowers that have been a long time in bloom, and the Impatiens Sultana is a mass of pink bloom that seems to thrive in all circumstances.

A FERN GATHERER.

'A Reader' writes an interesting letter, and says: 'The doctor ordered me to take a ride every day—but it seemed a waste of time. However, I tried to obey orders, and going through a bit of shaded woods became interested at the sight of so many ferns, growing in luxuriant beauty, among the trees. Then I wanted to gather some, and took a boy with me the next time to dig them up. We had a shaded place near the house, where I thought they might live, and they have borne removal in a most surprising manner. It seemed to give me a new interest to study them up, as from the thickets we brought treasures of Brake Ferns, and from the valley slopes, the Maiden Hair and Polypodium. They adapted themselves to a little rockery near the house door, and some of the smaller plants are in pots for table decoration. Some friends were admiring them the other day, in the cool, north window, and one remarked: "Well, I always thought a fern was a fern, but it's wonderful what a distinctive character they have." So from the heart of a green leaf is much of beauty at every season.'

PLANTING FOR OTHERS.

A correspondent writes that she loves flowers, but what is the use of planting anything but annuals when she lives in a rented house, and may move away any spring, and all the labor and money will be thrown away.

Surely, this is a very selfish way to look at the case, for the efforts you make to adorn and beautify the curroundings may be of benefit to others. Of course, in answer to the question as to what may be planted to give immediate returns, one can recommend Cannas and Dahlias and Gladioli, that give a return in beauty for the time, care and money expended.

These roots will winter in the cellar, and can be removed with the furniture. These will give a full tropical appearance to any garden if started early in the spring in the house.

But it seems as if there might be a few shrubs set out, a Spirea Weigela, hardy Rose bush and Hydrangea, that would give bloom all through the season, and remain as monuments to your love for flowers, and faith in your fellow-men.

Why say: 'Those who come here next may not care for flowers, and they will be wasted,' for nine chances out of ten they will bless you for the unselfish foresight.

A WINDOW OF HARDY PLANTS.

Arctic.—The best thing you can grow in such a cold room is bulbs. A few Roman hyacinths, and a pot full of crocus bulbs will bloom in January if planted at once. As you wish to purchase at small cost, that is really the cheapest and best for hardy plants to put in a window. Some outdoor plants from the woods might be satisfactory, and bloom in late winter, and by covering every cold night with newspapers, it is possible for geraniums to survive. But the bulbs are most likely to endure the cold without failing to bloom, or a root of Dicentra (Bleeding Heart), from the garden will resist cold, and give you its fairy bells in January.

THE DEADLY LEVEL CROSSING.

Attleboro, Mass., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Jas. P. Black, of North Attleboro, and Miss May Coburn, her niece, were struck by a New York, New Haven & Hartford south-bound train at a crossing near here last night. Miss Coburn was instantly killed and Mrs. Black received injuries from which she died a few hours later. Miss Coburn's body was cut to pieces. Mrs. Black had one limb torn from her body and the other broken in two places and her chest crushed.

Advertisements.

BRONCHITIS IS INCREASING.

More Cases Than Usual Reported.

Symptoms are More Severe than Last Year

Fortunately, there is a prompt cure, one that everybody can use, day or night, at home or at work. Catarrhozone is a marvellous cure for bronchial affections. Relief comes instantly in every case.

Captain Dunlop, the well-known steamboat owner of Kingston, says:—'Along with many others I have pleasure in expressing my grateful thanks for the benefit derived from using Catarrhozone.

'I suffered twenty years from Bronchitis, and experienced my first relief from Catarrhozone, which I am convinced, is the best Bronchial Remedy on the globe.

Advertisements

Clothing Carnival To the Trade

$50,000.00 worth of Clothing,

consisting of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's in low lines and mediums, as well as our tailored "PROGRESS" brand clothing will be sold at clearing prices during the week commencing Nov. 28th.

Every garment must be sold to make room for our Spring trade. Prices and terms will be made to effect the above results.

The stock, being unusually staple and of exceptional value, it means a chance of a lifetime, rather than an ordinary annual clearing sale opportunity.

Clothiers, knowing that good buying is the best part of merchandising, will not miss this sale.

Merchants not able to visit Montreal during that week, can have samples sent them by express prepaid, on application.

Samples submitted are subject to goods being sold in the meantime.

H. Vineberg & Co.,

163 St. James St., Star Building, Montreal.

KING CHARLES OF PORTUGAL

ROYAL VISITORS ENGAGE IN A SNOWBALL BATTLE AT CHATSWORTH.

London, Nov. 25.—King Charles of Portugal and his party, spent the last day of their visit at Chatsworth shooting in the pheasant preserves. The whole district was covered with deep snow, but the day was bright. Queen Amelie and the ladies of her suite joined the party at luncheon in a big marquee. While awaiting the ladies, King Charles and the other shooters threw snowballs at a mark. This was too tame for the King, who, catching Marquis Desoveral, the Portuguese ambassador to Great Britain, off his guard, made an accurate shot at the dignified diplomat. King Charles's example was quickly followed, and the whole party engaged like schoolboys, in an active snow battle. While none of the missiles were actually aimed at His Majesty, a number of distinguished personages were less fortunate. For some minutes the fun was fast and furious, the King being the most active and one of the most accurate among the fighters. The whole of the unusual incident was greatly enjoyed by a large number of spectators and rustics, who had gathered nearby in the roadway.

FATHER'S AWFUL DEED

STRUCK HIS SON WITH A STICK IN A QUARREL AND BROKE HIS NECK.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 25.—In a dispute over some farm work Payne Hickman, a farmer, killed his son Walter, aged twenty-one, striking him a blow on the head with a stick, which broke the young man's neck. The tragedy was witnessed by other members of the family. The young man is said to have been advancing on his father with a drawn knife when the latter struck him in self-defence. Hickman was arrested.

London, Nov. 25.—The Bristol 'Mercury' says that when we have deducted things that could not be supplied from this country, the quantity of foreign imports into the colonies would not be large enough even if we captured the whole, as a result of differentiation in our favor in colonial duties, to justify the price of the necessaries of life being raised throughout these islands. Apart from being rotten in principle the thing is not worth doing on business grounds.

SHOT ON BROADWAY.

New York, Nov. 25.—Guy Roche, a sporting man, who killed 'Sheeny George' Levy, nine years ago, was shot and probably fatally wounded yesterday in Broadway, between 35th and 36th streets, while the avenue was thronged with holiday promenaders.

Stewart Felton, known as 'Big Frank,' also a sporting man, was arrested charged with having fired the shot. He denies the charge.

Advertisements.

Always eat the best. JAS STRACHAN, Bakers to Royalty

TRY McCORMICK'S

JERSEY CREAM SODAS

Quality unequalled, don't cost any more than ordinary kinds.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Wholesale Montreal Branch—761 Craig Street. Bell Tel., Main 3008



Fuel economy is an important feature in a range. Almost as important as good cooking facilities. Every housewife wants to do good cooking but she doesn't want it to cost her too much in fuel. The good cooking qualities of the

Imperial Oxford Range

are enhanced by its great fuel economy. The big scuttle of coal of other style ranges is replaced in Imperial Oxford homes by a smaller scuttle less often used.

The fire-box is evenly proportioned to the size of the oven, so there is no more fire needed than the size of range demands—no waste heat. The arrangement of flues and drafts concentrate the heat in the stove—it doesn't lose itself up the chimney.



The Gurney-Massey Co. Limited

385-387 St. Paul Street Montreal

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ACTION AGAINST THE CITY.

Mrs. Edouard Villeneuve, through her attorneys, Messrs. Bisaillon & Bisaillon, has entered an action against the city for the recovery of her share in the expropriation of a $15,000 property, in connection with the Viger station expropriations. The plaintiff alleges that she was a minor at the time of the expropriation, and the city should have resisted a motion on the part of the testamentary executrix of the will under which she benefited, to be given the amount of the whole expropriation, as she never got the portion reverting to her.

Go to LEPAGE'S, corner St. Catherine and Cadieux Sts. Some Extraordinary Bargains given on account of changing their system into a 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c store

SEIZURE QUASHED.

In the case of E. Brunet vs. J. Keegan, Judge Curran on Thursday quashed the conservatory seizure taken by the plaintiff on goods forming part of the business formerly existing between him and defendant, but since disposed of by the liquidator.

The Boys' Page.

The Other Man's Job.

There's a craze among us mortals that is cruel hard to name.
Wheresoe'er you find a human you will find the case the same.
You may seek among the worst of men or seek among the best.
And you'll find that every person is precisely like the rest.
Each believes that his real calling is along some other line
Than the one at which he's working—take, for instance, yours and mine,
From the meanest 'me too' creature to the leader of the mob
There's a universal craving for 'the other fellow's job.'

There are millions of positions in the busy world to-day,
Each a drudge to him who holds it, but to him who doesn't play,
Every farmer's broken-hearted that in youth he missed his call,
While that same unhappy farmer is the envy of us all.
Any task you care to mention seems a vastly better lot
Than the one especial something which you happen to have got.
There's one sure way to smother envy's heartache and her sob—
Keep too busy at your own to want 'the other fellow's job.'

—'Success.'

The Old Quarry's Treasure.

A STORY FOR BOYS.

(M. B. Manwell, in 'The Sunday at Home.')

'Well, alive, Muster 'Ugh! Who'd a thought o' seeing of you!'

Old Pete Risbridger, the most venerable of the quarryfolk round Heronage, took out his pipe and slapped his leg forcibly. ''Tain't holiday time, be it now?'

'It's holiday time for me with a vengeance, Pete!' was the moody answer to the quarryman's greeting, and young Hugh Randall, pushing his hands deeper into his pockets, turned a pair of hurt, blue eyes seawards.

Though the sun was shining gaily on the bay, and a brisk wind was chasing the white horses inshore, this world at the moment was a dark, sorrowful place for the schoolboy.

'Ain't been up to any mischief like, hey?' inquired Pete sympathetically, and his keen eyes glinted at Hugh from under his shaggy brows.

'Oh, no! 'Tisn't me! I haven't been up to anything,' said the boy heavily. Then, with a sudden spurt as if to shift the burden off himself, he burst out desperately: 'Mother can't afford to keep me at school any longer. That's the long and the short of it, Pete. Her bit of money's come to an end, somehow, and so I've got to work, it seems, and poor little Cathie's to be packed off to our relations and—and—even mother's got to work, too.' The last came chokingly.

Then there was a silence. A gull squawked overhead, and the white horses rode inshore still more noisily.

Pete Risbridger puffed at his pipe and stared at the tumbling water ruminatively. The Randall family, an old Heronage stock, and the history thereof, were as well known to Pete as that of his own kin.

'I d' believe I do know they better,' the old man muttered half-aloud. 'There was old Muster Randall, of the High Coombe, your grandfather, Muster 'Ugh, cheery and freehanded by nature, but sore redooced in station. His feyther 'twas the Squire who got wind that t'old bank was a-tottering, an' he took his brass out o' it prompt, thereby bringing the bank's ruin to a finish. But he gained naught arter all, for his brain it giv' way, and arter he hid away his money no man knows where, he took a shock an' died suddent, carrying the secret wi' him. An' to this day all that money be buriet somewhere about Heronage, that be sartain. An' now, you'd say the poor lady she've got to step. 'Tis tarrible grievous.' Pete swept his rough hand across his eyes. 'God's way be main difficult for we to understand,' he went on. 'Takes all us is worth jes' to trust that he will work it out bym-bye. But you've got to trust, Muster 'Ugh.'

Hugh was not even listening. He was sore and vexed, through and through.

The most appalling thing that could happen to a little boy—or a big either—had come to Hugh Randall.

His school-life, which was his world, had come abruptly to an end. Worse still, so had his home. In a few short weeks there would be no more home. High Coombe would be in strangers' hands.

The Randalls were absolutely penniless to-day, for the last shred of their dwindling fortune had been suddenly swallowed up in a business collapse.

'Do you say for certain, Pete, that my great-grandfather's money is buried in the land somewhere about Heronage?' the boy asked gloomily, after a silence.

'Sartain, Muster 'Ugh! Sure's there's a sun in the sky old Squire Randall carried his money and buriet it safe underground somewheers.'

'Did anybody see him?' Hugh demanded eagerly.

'There was some saw he coming home along from the downs the night afore he died. And the last words he ever spoke told how he'd buriet it safe, but not where. That's so!'

'I'd give anything, or do anything, to get that money, Pete. Just you think, if I could find it mother could keep on the hore—and little Cathie too. And I could go back to school!' Hugh groaned.

'Now, don't 'ee take on, Muster 'Ugh!' Then, half-sheepishly, Pete added: 'Jes' you keep on telling of yourself how the Lord he will provide. That's so.'

'Oh, I don't know,' blurted out Hugh miserably. It was all black and hopeless, and how was it possible to be cheerful?'

'You come along o' me, Muster 'Ugh,' said Pete compassionately. 'I be going up the downs to take a look at the new pit, they may call them quarries hereabouts, but they're naught but what we calls dene-holes in my part. It started this week.'

It'll maybe take his mind off the grief, thought the old quarryman to himself.

'Why aren't you up at work, then?' asked Hugh, stepping into the trap.

''Cos I've give my back a rick and had to take a day's rest, muster.'

A little later Pete and his young companion were on the downs, and at the mouth of the new quarry, watching eagerly for the trolly to work its way slowly up from the deeps with its load of stone slabs.

'Keep back, Muster 'Ugh,' shouted Pete, as the boy edged dangerously near the crank.

'I'd like jolly well to go down a quarry!' Hugh peered eagerly, from his perch of stone wall, into the dark well out of which the trolly would uprise. 'Do they ever bring up dead bodies, d'you suppose, along with the slabs, Pete?' The boy's eyes were bolting as he pictured the arrival on the surface of some gruesome object.

'No—a,' slowly said Pete. 'Not so be, in my time. 'Ceut once though!' A poor mate o' mine, who was stooping as he piled the trolly, was crushed into the soft mud, by a huge slab as fell. We brought he up in the trolly. Yes, he wor dead, Muster 'Ugh.'

'Pete!' Hugh had been silently brooding. 'There must be a good few old quarries?'

''Bout here? Why—a, Heronage downs be honeycombed wi' old quarries. Houses is built on top o' they, and in my time one fell in. The filling below had wore away, and in went the house entire. Thanks be 'twor empty, the man and his wife at work, the little children at school!'

'Here it comes!' interrupted Hugh, as the trolly, heaped up with slabs, appeared, with creaking groans, above the surface. 'And—I say, Pete, I don't see Rags anywhere! I'll take a look round for him!'

Rags was the four-footed member of the Randall family, an alert, all-alive, clever terrier, the apple of whose eye was young Hugh himself.

'Don't 'ee get into mischief, Muster 'Ugh!' called out Pete, but Hugh was out of hearing already.

The exhilarating air of the downs had made the boy feel more cheerful, though not for a moment did he forget the dark shadow that had fallen across his lifepath.

'Just to think,' he was muttering half aloud, 'under some of these downs great-grandfather's money is lying buried at this very moment! If I only knew, if I only could get down, and find it, and carry it home to mother!' he repeated over and over again, until his young brain seemed on fire.

Then he started violently. But it was only a wildly-alarmed rabbit scudding across his feet.

'Where's Rags?' His thoughts flew off at a tangent, and he whistled loudly.

There came an answering bark, a scurrying through the bushes, and Rags's head was visible. Then a yell of terror, and the dog disappeared in what seemed to be a large, circular clump of bush and brambles.

Hugh's heart stood still. Next to mother and the little sisterling Cathie, the boy loved Rags.

For all animals he had the passionate love that is born in some natures, not in others, but Rags headed the list.

When he realized that the poor dog had fallen headlong into some pit, Hugh flew to the spot.

'It's an old, spent quarry,' he gasped, when he reached the edge, and found the bushes were partly covering over the mouth of a stone pit.

Listening, he could hear, faintly, but distinctly, howls of pain from Rags. The poor brute had fallen to the bottom and was terribly hurt in some way.

Without a scrap of fear, in fact with but one thought, to reach Rags, he pushed aside the bushes and rank weeds cautiously until he found the steps or footholes, now almost moss-grown.

With never a look behind the boy began the descent. It took time and care, but every forlorn howl of anguish from the hapless Rags fired his owner with the determination to reach him.

At last, when it was almost quite dark, Hugh's foot touched the soft, wet mud of the bottom.

'Where are you, poor old dog, poor old Rags, then?'

A perfect yell of mingled joy and pain guided Hugh on until his hand touched something warm in the total darkness. It was Rags's quivering body.

Gently lifting the dog and feeling him over Hugh knew that a hind leg was broken by the way it was hanging.

'Poor old doggums, then, we shall soon get you put right! Pete's a rare hand at a bit of bone-setting!'

Rags whimpered gratefully, as though he actually agreed that Pete was the man who was wanted.

Cuddling the sufferer close, Hugh turned to retrace his steps, but the darkness was so great that he walked some way without finding the foot-holes to ascend.

'This old quarry is jolly large down below. Never knew they were like this. Perhaps—' Hugh was about to suggest to himself that he must have turned into a subterranean passage, when something fell at his feet. It was something that his hand had touched and dislodged as he guided himself along.

Stooping, he felt it was a small padlocked box. He could feel the padlock.

A rush of blood ran like fire through his veins, his brain whirled.

'What if—' He suddenly remembered great-grandfather's money. 'Oh, Rags, dear, if it should be that!' he gasped out sobbingly. 'Let's get to the top! Oh, mother, mother!' Hugh was nearer crying than anything else.

But he pulled himself together and stumbled on with his double burden, the dog and the box.

On, on, on he trudged, but there seemed no ending.

'We must have got into a long, underground passage,' he wailed, and, by this time, though Hugh did not know it, his face was wet with tears. 'We shall go back, anyhow, Rags! It's quite clear we are walking away from the mouth of the quarry!'

(To be Continued.)

ALPINE GUIDES.

The Alpine guide frequently risks his health, strength, even his life, for persons who may have been themselves the cause of the peril encountered. The qualities of a first-class guide, says the author of 'Adventures on the Roof of the World,' include not only skill in climbing, but the ability to form sound conclusions in moments of danger. A certain climber tells an anecdote which bears on the importance of the guide's powers of judgment.

A member of the Alpine Club was ascending a peak in company with an Oberland guide. Part of their course lay over a snow-field which sank gradually on one side, sharply ended by a precipice on the other. The two were walking along not far from the edge of this precipice when the Englishman, thinking that an easier path might be made by going still nearer the edge, diverged a little from his companion's track. To his surprise, the guide immediately caught hold of him, and pulled him back with more vigor than ceremony, well-nigh throwing him down in the operation. Wrathful, and not disinclined to return the compliment, the Englishman remonstrated. The guide's only answer was to point to a small crack, apparently like scores of other cracks in the névé, which ran for some distance parallel to the edge of the precipice.

The traveller was not satisfied, but he was too wise a man to argue while a desired summit was still some distance above him. On the descent, when the scene of the morning's incident was reached, the guide pointed to the crack, which had grown perceptibly wider.

'This marks,' he said, 'the place where the true snow-field ends. I feel certain that the ice from here to the edge is nothing but an unsupported cornice hanging over the tremendous precipice below. It might possibly have borne your weight, though I don't think it would.' Thereupon he struck the névé on the farther side of the ice sharply with his axe. A huge mass immediately broke away, and went roaring down the cliff.

The traveller was full of amazement and admiration, and thought how there, on an easy mountain and in smiling weather, he had been very near to making himself into an avalanche.

LUMINOUS BOTTLE.

Here is a good trick. Place a piece of phosphorous the size of a pea in a long glass phial, and pour warm oil carefully over it till the phial is one-third filled. The phial must be carefully corked, and when used should be unstopped a moment to admit the external air, and closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and give as much light as a dull ordinary lamp and just sufficient to see the face of a watch. Each time that the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly reappear. In cold weather the bottle should be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial thus prepared may be used every night for six months.

SPEEDS OF THE WORLD.

A European engineer, Joseph Olshausen, began about fifteen years ago to measure the speeds of all creatures that he could study, and as a result he has collected a remarkable array of facts, each one based on absolute experiment, to show just how fast or slow hundreds of animals are.

He has found that man can attain remarkable speeds, but only by the use of artificial aids. A good pedestrian's speed over good roads, he says, is six-tenths of a mile in twelve minutes. The German soldier covers a little more than three miles an hour during an ordinary march that does not last too long. But after an eight days' march the distance covered in a whole day is only eighteen and three-fourths miles.

In quickstep, however, the same soldiers have covered five miles an hour.

In athletics the best speed recorded by the investigator was the initial velocity acquired by a broad jumper, who took the jump with a speed that carried him at the rate of 393 inches in a second.

Skaters average from nine to ten yards a second, while runners on skids have made as much as twenty-four yards in the same time, and the jump on skids has developed almost forty yards velocity in a second.

Iceboats skim over the ice at velocities that have reached thirty-six yards a second, or more than a mile a minute.

The fastest record on a bicycle is sixty-six feet a second.

The horse can gallop six miles in an hour for a considerable length of time. The swiftest dog in the world, the borzoi, or Russian wolf hound, has made record runs that show speed of seventy-five feet in a second for a limited distance, while the gazelle has shown speed of more than eighty feet a second, which would give her a speed of 4,800 feet in a minute if she could keep it up for that distance.

The gazelle, however, swift as she is, is not as swift as the ostrich, for that homely but swift bird can run ninety-eight feet in a second when he really gets down to it. But then he helps himself along with his wings, which may not be of much use for flying, but are exceedingly helpful in running.

The whale, struck by a harpoon and sounding in terror, has been known to dive at the rate of 300 yards in a minute.

The Virginia rainpiper has made measured flights of 7,500 yards a minute, and the European swallow had attained speeds of more than 8,000 yards.

A species of falcon, known as the wandering falcon, flies from North Africa to Northern Germany in one unbroken flight, making the distance in eleven hours.

The slowest creatures are snails and certain small beetles. Some of them habitually move only a foot or two in an hour; but part of this slowness is due to the fact that they remain motionless at intervals. By measuring the distances covered by snails when they were kept going constantly, it has been found that the maximum speed of a good healthy snail is five and one half feet an hour.

The ladybug is a perfect race horse compared with this, for it climbs a blade of grass at the rate of almost two inches in a second, or nearly ten feet a minute.

None of the speeds made for any length of time compare with the speeds that are held for a second or a fraction of a second by some small creatures. Thus a jumping mouse found in the African deserts leaps through the air at the rate of 800 feet in a second. Of course she clears only about ten feet in a jump for any great length of time.

Still quicker than this desert mouse is the common flea, which jumps from an initial velocity of 850 feet in a second. If the flea could keep this speed up steadily, without stopping once, it would cover almost ten miles in a minute.

But even the fleas' velocity is nothing when compared with the velocities in celestial space. Luminous clouds have made a measured speed of fifteen miles a minute, while earthquake shocks have been observed to move at rates reaching 600 yards a second.—'Vic's Magazine.'

SOME BOYS I HAVE MET.

I saw a small boy stealing a ride on the back of a street car. 'Not much harm in that?' Well, it is cheating, that's all.

One boy I have seen I would not recommend for any position whatever. He is bright and energetic, he has winning manners, but he is dishonest.

What does he do? He cheats in little, mean ways—and thinks it's smart. He writes a note on the corner of a newspaper, and mails it at newspaper rates; he holds his railway trip-ticket in such a way that when the conductor punches it the boy gets three rides where he should have but two, and then boasts of 'getting the better' of the railway; he borrowed a pencil when he entered an office on trial, and the pencil went away in his pocket. He has no keen sense of honor, he has lost his self-respect, and, worse still, he does not know it.

'John,' said a lady in the office where John was employed, 'don't you live near the corner of Fifth streets and West avenue?' Yes, he did. 'Then will you take this parcel around there on your way home?'

John did not dare to say 'No,' but he grumbled out after the lady had turned away: 'There's no money in working overtime.' He never knew that one listener might have recommended him for a better position, nor that his surly remarks lost him the chance.

'What he wants,' two men were saying of a third, 'is a truck that will come right up to the job and load itself.' Tom was that kind of a boy. He would do his work—yes, but in a grudging sort of way, and never in the way he was told to do it if he could possibly devise another. Unless constantly called to order, he would tip back his chair in his leisure moments, put his feet on the top of the table and drum with his fingers. Tom lost his place after a very short trial, and so will every boy who takes no pains to do as he is told or to be courteous.

'Across the lake? Take you over for one cent. Just as cheap as the bridge.'

'No, thank you. I want to go down to the pavilion.'

'Take you down there for five cents.'

'All right! That's cheaper than walking,' and I stepped into the boat, leaned back at mine ease on the cushioned seat, and watched the young oarsman. He couldn't have been more than twelve years old. He had a frank, clear face, and he managed the oars as if used to them.

The camera in my hand gave the clue for opening conversation, and I soon learned that he owned one, and could use it, too. But he had discovered that 'it costs a good deal to keep up a camera,' and, being fond of music, he had agreed to a proposal by his mother to change it for a mandolin.

'Of course, he rode a wheel. 'Can you swim?' I asked.

'Oh, yes! Mother wouldn't let me out with the boat if I couldn't.'

'Our ride was all too short for the talk with the active young American who had an eye for business, who believed in his mother, and whose mother trusted him.

Coming from an office to which business occasionally calls me, I met a newsboy with the evening papers under his arm. Selecting one from the big bundle and folding it with care as he spoke, he said, 'Mail and Express?' in the confident tone of one who knew what the answer would be.

Smiling and taking out my purse, I asked, 'How did you know I wanted a 'Mail and Express?'

'Oh, you've bought it from me two or three times,' he replied quickly.

'Well, you remember me better than I do you,' I said.

'It's worth while to remember your customers,' was his answer.

One of these days that boy will be a treasure to an employer, and his customers will come again and again, and buy of him something more valuable than the daily papers.—Alice M. Guernsey, in 'The American Boy.'

A Buffalo Stampede.

THE PLEASANT EXPERIENCE OF SPLITTING ONE IN THE WEST.

(From the Washington Star.)

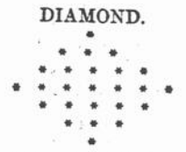
William A. Richards, commissioner of the land office, spent many of his early days on the great plains of the West, and always has at hand a fund of good stories ready to tap when called upon. This is one of them: 'A party of 14 of us were going south from Fort Kearney, Neb., on foot with two mule teams to haul our camp equipment and supplies,' related Mr. Richards. 'One afternoon we were making our way leisurely along a ridge, when we suddenly descried on the summit of another ridge a huge black line at least half a mile in length. Those of us who had not been on the plains before could not make out what this line was, but we were informed by the chief of our party that it was a herd of buffalo. We could see plainly enough that with our heavily-loaded teams we could not get beyond the line before the herd would be upon us. Our chief, therefore, promptly called a halt, gave orders that the two waggons be brought up close together, one behind the other, and directed that the mules be unhitched, placed behind the waggons on the side opposite that from which the buffalo were coming, and securely fastened to the wheels. Then one man was detailed to each mule to keep it as quiet as possible, while ten of us were instructed to fill our pockets with cartridges, form a line, go out to meet the buffalo and try to split them, and keep them divided until they passed the waggons.

'The Spencer carbines with which we were armed shot a .50 caliber bullet with a charge of powder much too light for that weight of load and that kind of game. We went back some 300 yards from the waggons and opened fire. The rear end of the herd had not yet come up over the opposite ridge, so that we were confronted by a mass of buffalo half a mile long on the front and extending at least that far back. The animals were coming toward us at what was only a fast walk until we opened fire, and then broke into a gallop. To stop them was out of the question, for those in front were urged forward by those behind. I recall distinctly that when I fired my first shot, the front of the line being about 200 yards from us, I thought I had struck a horn, but when I had fired several shots and heard them all strike I knew I was hitting something besides horns. I thought noise might be of benefit at this time, so, having good lungs, I exerted them to the utmost, joined at once by the rest of the firing party. And my theory worked out all right.

'The noise of our guns and of our voices, with what execution our bullets were doing, caused the herd to divide and pass to each side of us. But we soon found ourselves in a precarious situation. When the herd first split, the buffalo could see as well as hear us, and they veered off either way, but those that were following created such a noise themselves and raised such a cloud of dust that they could hardly see or hear us, and soon began to crowd in on us in a way that was exceedingly disquieting. The animals were being forced backward and in and upon each other to such an extent that it became doubtful whether we were going to succeed in our effort. If we should fall it meant that we would be trampled under foot and the entire party as well as the outfit wiped off the face of the earth. We had been forced into a solid line and were splitting the herd, because we would not be doubled up or give way on either side. We had been going back foot by foot, had few cartridges left, and it was becoming evident that we could not hold out much longer, when our backs came in contact with the waggon, and almost at the same instant we saw daylight ahead of us, and there was the end of the herd. The most remarkable thing about the whole affair was that when the herd had passed and the dust had settled there were only two dead buffalo lying upon the plains, while more than 300 shots had been fired.

Puzzles.

DIAMOND.



A consonant. A meadow. An insect. One of the states. To shun. A conjunction. A consonant.

BEHEADINGS.

Behead a school utensil and get recent.

Behead a small stream and get indisposed.

Behead to pledge and get a power.

Behead an important organ and get a pronoun.

The first letters of the four beheaded words spell a flower.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Printer's Pi—
'A guilty conscience needs no accuser.'

Diamond—

K
ANT
STORE
KNOTTED
MATER
TEN
D

Q
GUN
SHADE
QUARTER
FATTY
GEM
R

Charade—
Mar, row—marrow.
Hidden Cities—
Warsaw, Lynn, Cairo, Buffalo, Dover, Augusta, New Haven.

Indoor and Outdoor.

DIE WHEN EXPOSED TO LIGHT.

STRANGE FISH AND INSECTS THAT LIVE IN PERPETUAL DARKNESS.

(From 'Tit-Bits.')

The cavern beetle was first discovered some seventy years ago in an Austrian cave, the grotto of Adelsberg. One specimen only was caught, and, though its discoverer offered a prize of £5 for another, it was fourteen years before a second was found.

The cavern beetle has a little round body, very long legs and absolutely no eyes at all. Brought out from its gloomy haunts into the light of the sun it dies almost immediately. Yet, in its pitch-dark home, far beneath the surface of the earth, it moves with as great rapidity and certainty as any of its eyed relatives on the upper soil.

To make up for its lack of sight, it is provided with antennae of extraordinary length and delicacy. By means of these it feels its way over the rough surface of the stone and hunts its prey—other smaller blind insects—with great rapidity and absolute certainty.

The cavern beetle has its enemies. The blothrus (a species of scorpion) and the great eyeless spider hunt it remorselessly. Prince Khevenhuller, who thoroughly explored these caves some years ago, describes it as a most extraordinary sight to watch by the light of a candle a scorpion, absolutely eyeless, hunting a beetle equally blind, along the cavern wall. Although the beetle was several feet in front of the scorpion, and divided from it by a fissure in the rock, yet the scorpion tracked it with absolute and almost appalling certainty.

The spider found in these caves is of a lovely ivory white, and is able, like other insects which inhabit the same subterranean depths, to run very rapidly and find its way with as positive certainty as if it had eyes and light to use them. Like several of the others it, too, perishes if taken out of the cave. Sunlight seems to wither and shrivel up these insects, just as though they had been placed in front of a hot fire.

Yet, in spite of this fact, it is known that the blind cave creatures are descended from others which originally lived in the light of day.

An ordinary proof of this is that though no faintest ray marks the difference between day and darkness in the depths they live in, yet it has been ascertained beyond shadow of doubt that those whose ancestors were nocturnal in their habits still prefer to move about during those hours when the surface of the earth is in darkness.

Numbers of different kinds of fish are known to live in the gloomy rivers and lakes which exist in all large caves.

At San Marcos, Tex., borings were recently made to provide a water supply for some new fresh hatcheries. At a depth of 188 feet a great stream of water was struck, which shot up at the rate of 1,200 gallons a minute. With it came thousands of tiny, shrimp-like creatures, and also a large number of curious little, pale-colored reptiles, provided with long tails and each having four legs. These tiny monsters were absolutely eyeless. The only trace that they ever possessed such organs are two little black spots above the nostrils.

A similar creature known as the olm inhabits the rivers in the Austrian caves already mentioned. In the depths of the Planina Cave, nearly a mile and a half from the entrance, the olm is most abundant. The waters are fairly alive with them, and when, some years ago, the Archduke Ferdinand paid a visit to this cave, a net was let down and a number of the little reptiles caught for his benefit.

INCUBATION IN THE DESERT.

Many a person who has watched a mother robin nestling patiently on her eggs in a blossoming apple tree has wondered how the little creature or her ancestors ever learned that that long process would cause the eggs to hatch.

A greater puzzle is set for them, says the author of 'The Land of Little Rain,' in the great desert, where the same birds have learned to cool their eggs instead of warming them.

In the unsheltered nests on the sandy plains it becomes necessary to keep the eggs from cooking. One hot, stifling spring in the Little Antelope a traveller had occasion to pass and repass the nest of a pair of meadow larks, situated unhappily in the shade of a very slender weed.

The birds were never sitting except at night, but at midday they stood or drooped above the nest, half-fainting, with pitifully parted bills, spreading their wings between the sun and the eggs.

Sometimes both of them together, with wings spread and half-lifted, maintained a spot of shade in a terrific temperature.

Their patience was in this case rewarded, for the compassionate traveller at last spared them a bit of canvas, which she mounted over the nest as a permanent shelter.

WHY WE SAY 'PUSS.'

A great many years ago the people of Egypt, who had many idols, worshipped the cat among others. They thought she was like the moon, because she was more active at night, and because her eyes changed like the moon, which is sometimes full, and at other times only a light crescent, or, as we say, a half-moon. So they made an idol with a cat's head, and named it Pasht. The same name they gave to the moon for the word means 'the face of the moon.'

The word has been changed to 'Pas' and 'Pus,' and has come at last to be 'Puss,' the name the most of us give to the cat. Puss and pussy-cat are pet names for Kitty anywhere now. But few think of the name as given to her thousands of years ago, and of the people who then bowed down and prayed to her.—Exchange.

THE LOVE OF MARCEL POUPARD.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

(Concluded.)

There were no secrets between Marcel and Angélique, his mother. Into her tenderly sympathetic ears he poured the story of his apparently hopeless love, and their tears mowed long together before they sought their beds. For the nights Marcel had scarcely closed his eyes, and now he slept the sleep of complete exhaustion until the sun was high over the treetops beyond Angélique's little garden. Angélique had not slept, but she had thought. After Marcel had finished the breakfast which her loving hands had prepared, she rose from her seat and came and stood by his shoulder. Her trembling fingers pressed the coalblack locks upon his forehead, and a voice just on the verge of tears fell sweetly upon his ear from those dear old lips:

'Courage, Marcel! You shall have her yet, the beautiful lady.'

'But how can it be, mother? She is so far away, and she is rich; she must have the fine house and the fine clothes, and the money comes not to us here in the woods.'

'But you shall go to Detroit, Marcel. You are young and strong; you have the clear eye and the brave heart. The man who owns the great saw mill, over by the river, lives in Detroit. Pere Rapin shall speak to him for you and he will take you down to Detroit on one of his boats and get work for you to do. You will save your money, and after a while you will have a store, as my uncle did when I was a little girl. Then you will find the beautiful Marie and she will be your bride, Marcel.'

'But how can I leave you, mother? It would not be right.'

'I have thought of that, Marcel, and I have a way. I will go and live with Julie Carnot and help her cook for the men at the mill; and when you are married, Marcel'—a hot tear dropped on his forehead—'when you are married perhaps you will send for me and I will cook for the dear Marie, and if the good God sends the little children into your home I can mend their clothes and rock them to sleep. Oh, Marcel, my Marcel'—the tears came in streams and her wrinkled cheek pressed hard against his—'you surely will not forget your poor old mother when the great happiness comes into your heart. Since the river took the dear father from me my life has been all for you.'

No lapse of filial duty was possible with Marcel. He sprang from his chair, took her trembling form into his stalwart arms and showering the tenderest of kisses upon her withered face, where even yet the traces of the beauty of youth could be discerned, he protested his eternal faithfulness to her, and called Heaven's blessings upon her for the hope which she had put into his heart. What was impossible to youth and strength fired with such a love as his?

That very day they went together to Father Rapin, and the kind father, whose heart beat very tenderly towards Marcel because of the lingering memory of a love that had long ago crept into his own life, went at once to the rich lumberman and presented his request. Before the sun had set it was agreed that Marcel should take passage on the next lumber boat to Detroit, with a letter which would ensure him a good position in the lumber yards, where he would get such wages as he had never dreamed of before, and a chance for still better positions if his work was well done.

So the old cabin was abandoned, and Angélique went to live with Julie, and one bright October morning Marcel boarded the lumber boat at St. Ignace, went slowly past the White Island and out into the broad expanse of Lake Huron, where the shores that he had left, in search of what seemed to him the supreme happiness and good fortune, faded gradually from his view.

* * * * * * * * *

Marcel had been five weeks in Detroit. Father Rapin had given him a letter to a good old priest who found him a cheap lodging place in an honest family of his own French-Canadian stock. A light heart made light work, and the secret hope in his breast was as yet too new and sweet to admit of any doubt as to the outcome. So he worked with a cheerful energy which made his employers open their eyes in wonder, and secured him a promotion at the end of the first month. Under such circumstances the busy insistence of the city was a healthful tonic, and not a weariness to his soul. The pitfalls that caught so many other inexperienced feet did not exist for his. His life was above and beyond all that, and it could not get its stain upon him even though he might have to bear it on his shoulders through it. Success was sure even now to his enlightened reason, and with the visible demonstration that he could provide for her comfort and make her happy, he felt no fear that the idol of his heart could refuse the offer of his hand.

One bright, cold morning early in November Marcel was off for a holiday, the voluntary suggestion of his employer, who were so pleased with his enthusiasm for his work that they could hardly do him favors enough. He strolled into the heart of the city, was gazing into the window of a jewelry store on Woodward avenue. Somewhere that chain of coral would look on Marie's fair neck! He would buy it to her when first he went to make his presence known and offer his love.

Then he felt a strange thrill run through him, and a lady warmly wrapped in elegant furs brushed past him and went on into the store, closely followed by a little girl, apparently four or five years old. The carriage from which they had alighted stood waiting at the curb.

'Look, Mamma, look!' cried the little one, as some piece of jewellery caught her eager eye.

'Yes, daughter, what is it?' a soft but cheery voice answered, as the lady turned about and brought her face into Marcel's view. It was none other than the beautiful Marie!

Mrs. Marie Saunderson took her child by the hand and passed on into the store. She did not see Marcel and she would scarcely have known him there if she had. No one told her that a stranger had fallen in a swoon on the sidewalk as she entered, and had been carried into a neighboring drug store. And so she made her purchases and went home, entirely unconscious that she had been once again in contact with the interesting young woodsman of her summer holiday, and that this chance moment of contact had darkened his life past all remedy. If she had known all this she would have shed tears of bitter regret, for Mrs. Saunderson was just as kind and lovely at heart as she had seemed to poor Marcel. It was a mere whim of four old college classmates that they should demean themselves as unmarried women in that out-of-the-way place, where it did not occur to them that the prank could result in any harm. If she had once suspected that her genuine interest in Marcel Poupard might arouse the passion of love in his heart, she would have been swift to avert the danger. And so it was well that she never knew of the heavy stroke that fell upon Marcel that bright winter morning.

A half hour later Marcel was sufficiently revived to assure the druggist that he could make his way home without assistance. But he went first to the lumber docks and arranged for passage to St. Ignace on a freighter, which was to leave that evening. If he had enquired for his mail he would have found a letter telling of the failing health of his mother, and that would have given a plausible excuse to his employers for action which seemed to them entirely unaccountable; but Marcel rarely received any mail, and he had no thought for anything of the kind now. He must get back into the forest and pour out his disappointment on his dear old mother's breast, or he felt that he would die. There was nothing of the weakling in Marcel's nature, but his life had not been lived under such social conditions as would make a wound of this sort a thing to be passed over lightly.

It was a bleak and bitter day in the straits when the freighter on which he had taken passage buffeted its way through the waves rolling in from Lake Michigan and passed into the quieter water around the point near St. Ignace. But bitterer than that biting wind was the bitterness that chilled Marcel's aching heart. Why not drop quietly over the guard rail and end it all, then and there. The thought was sweet to him for the moment, but with a sudden start he drew himself back. What of the lonely old mother up there in the forest, when no letter came, month after month? She would think that he had proved false to his promises, had married the beautiful lady, and was too proud to send for the poor old Angélique, with her wrinkles and her shabby clothes. The truth would hurt her badly enough, but that would hurt still worse. No, he must go on home, and tell her the bitter truth.

But the kindly fates saved poor Angélique that sorrow, for before Marcel reached Julie's cabin Father Rapin gave her the last sacrament and the Death Angel took her gently away.

W. H. JOHNSON.

DAILY TEXT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

THE MESSIAH.

The anointed One of the Old Testament was to be the Son of God and Son of David. This is one of the mysteries of the Bible. First. The Messiah was to be the God-Man in One Person. His was the glory of the only-begotten God. (1. Tim. iii., 16; Jno i., 14.) I and My Father are One. (Jno. x., 30.) When the Father sent His only begotten Son into the world, He said, 'Let all the angels of God worship Him.' (Heb. i., 6.) These words could not be used of a creature. All heaven worships the Father and the Son. (Rev. v., 12-14.) All men are to honor the Son even as they honor the Father. (Jno. v., 23.) He who is to be worshipped as God must be God. Jesus is to be the judge of all men. He has the attributes of Deity. He knows what is in man and He alone can reveal God to men. (Matt. xi., 27.) The Spirit of God, the imparter of spiritual lite and of all spiritual gifts, is sent by Jesus. The Father alone can reveal Jesus to men as the Christ, the Son of the Living God. (Matt. xvi., 16.) It is a truth of God, which man cannot discover and is unwilling to receive. Secondly. The Messiah was to be a man, the Son of David. He was to come to David's throne, not simply as King of Israel, but as King of the Ages and King of Saints. Rev. xv., 3, 4.) To be Son of David He must be born a man, live the life of a man, of labor, of sorrow and suffering and death, and all these He passed through that He might become a compassionate and faithful High-priest in full sympath with suffering humanity, having been in all points, with one exception, sin, tried as man is tried.

BIBLE TRUTH.

November 26.

Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed upon thee.—Isa. xxvi., 3.

It is to him who is most active, always feeling, thinking, working, caring for people and for things, that life seems short.—Phillips Brooks.

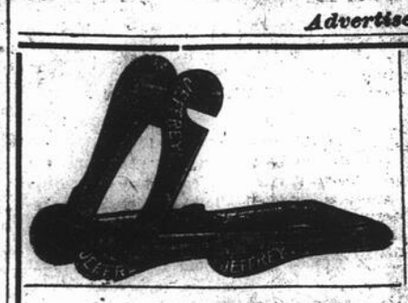
Character results from conduct. The years leave a deposit; the waving forests of geological eras long gone are seams of coal to-day. We have to live forever with the selves which we have made out of the infant selves which we have made almost anything. What sort of a house am I building? A shop? a drinking-saloon? a home of animal lusts? a study? a temple?—Alexander McLaren.

A Great Foe

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

TIT FOR TAT.

Occasionally the smart city man who endeavors to be witty with the ruralities he passes finds that the laugh is on himself. A party of New York actors were spending their vacation last summer at a cottage near Kennebunkport, Maine. They took up sailing with all the enthusiasm of the amateur, and had become sufficiently expert to trust themselves upon their small sloop without a skipper to guide them. In this happy state they drifted up the small river that empties into the ocean near the cottage under a gentle breeze. One of them caught sight of a bucolic-looking native watching them with interest from the shore.

'Howdy do, Hennery?' the New York party called out, 'feeling purty well?'

'Middlin' good,' was the reply.

'Crops good, I hope?' pursued the Broadway favorite. 'How are turnips?'

'Wal, mister,' was the discouraging reply, 'we don't plant 'em wrong side up, ez you have got your jib set.'—'Sunday Magazine.'

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

COULD SIGN!

Edmond Rostand was the other day the hero of a little episode which might furnish him with the material for a scene in a future play. During a visit to a friend in the country, Mr. Rostand was requested to accompany him to the mairie, in order to register the friend's new-born infant. The adjunct of the mairie, a conscientious little man, booked the infant, and then turned to M. Rostand as the first witness.

'Your name, sir?'

'Edmond Rostand.'

'Your vocation?'

'Man of letters and member of the French Academy?'

'Very well,' replied the official; 'you have to sign your name. Can you write? If not, you may make a cross.'—New York 'Tribune.'

Your watch cleaned from $1.00; guaranteed for one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

'They're nice looking horses of yours; and they're very well matched, too,' remarked a groom. 'They are,' replied his companion. 'One's willing to pull and the other's quite willing to let him!'

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

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Advertisements.

EBONY BRUSHES. We have a very large stock of Ebony Bristle Brushes and Mirrors for Christmas Presents. ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS, 76 Victoria Square—78. Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. M. 2740.

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WOOD AND COAL FOR EVERYBODY. By the load:—Cut Slabs, $1.50. Kindlings, $1.50. Hardwood Blocks, stove length, $2.50. Hardwood cut and split, $2.50; Maple Blocks, $3.00. Tamarac Blocks $2.00. The best grades of Bituminous and Anthracite Screened Coal. All kinds of Feed at Lowest Market prices. Apply W. LAMARRE & CO. 242 Atwater Ave., near St. James, St. Henri. TEL. MOUNT 608.

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD? Then get a box of HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS. Cures a cold in 24 hours. How About That Cough? HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE Will cure it. Now is the time. J. A. HARTE, - Chemist, 1778 Notre Dame Street.

Groceries, Provisions, &c

Something New —IN— BREAKFAST RELISHES from BRITISH COLUMBIA. SMOKED SALMON, HALIBUT STRIPS, HALIBUT CUTLETS, Very superior BONELESS COD, Extra choice SMELTS in tins. —ALSO— New LOCHFYNE HERRINGS and SCOTCH LING, At WALTER PAUL'S GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, Corner Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts.

Home Department.

The Brave Little Man.

(By S. E. Kiser.)

Little and old and poorly clad,
He sat in the car that was outward bound;
His back was curved, but his smile was glad
As if, forgetting the ill he had,
He thought of some pleasure newly found.

Nature had bowed him down, in scorn
Had bent his body and spoiled his chance;
Doubtless his mother had learned to mourn
On the day that her luckless son was born,
But the glory of hope was in his glance.

Little old man, with the curving spine,
I saw the smile on your hopeful face,
And what are such poor little woes as mine,
That I should ever again repine
Or think of the world as a cheerless place?

Mrs. Bright's Prayer Meeting Party.

(By Catharine Holmes Mackey, in 'Christian Advocate.')

The minister was depressed—Mrs. Bright saw that as soon as she entered the room. Being a near neighbor, she often came over to spend an hour with the minister's wife after the children had gone to bed. On this particular occasion she found her conversing with her husband, but he rose at once, and after a few words left the room.

'Mr. Lansing isn't feeling well, is he,' inquired Mrs. Bright.

'It is one of the breakdown days,' Mrs. Lansing, answered. 'A minister's life is full of little worries, which drop one by one upon his shoulders as he goes about his work. After a while the accumulation becomes a load which forces attention. Result, a sinking of spirits, which cannot immediately rise again.'

'But what is the matter?' asked the mystified Mrs. Bright.

'Don't you understand? Nothing in particular. But it is one of the discouraging seasons. This is wrong with the choir, that with the janitor. A certain man complains of the dead condition of the church, and a certain woman that some of the lady members do not recognize her socially. The various church services are not so well attended as they should be, particularly the prayer meeting Yes,' added the minister's wife, reflectively, 'I believe the prayer meeting is in this instance the one straw too much.'

'I wasn't at prayer meeting last Wednesday,' confessed Mrs. Bright.

'No, but you come when you can, and Mr. Lansing recognizes the fact. There are so many who never think of it, and others who make an obstacle of every trifle.'

Other conversation followed, but this is what came into Mrs. Bright's mind the next morning as she sat alone with her sewing. She was an impulsive woman, and sudden zeal in the cause of prayer meeting arose within her and urged her to immediate action.

'Now, what can I do?' she questioned aloud, dropping her work and involuntarily snatching up the morning paper. Her eye fell upon the society notes, and straightaway an idea flashed into her ready brain.

'A delightful theatre party. Well, and why not a delightful prayer meeting party? This is something new, and, therefore, should be a success. Come, there is no time to lose, for it is Tuesday, and nearly noon, and my party cannot wait another week.'

While thus thinking aloud, Mrs. Bright had left her seat by the table to find pencil and paper, and settled herself again to make a list of guests. This list caused much solitary merriment.

'Mrs. Atherton—when was she in prayer-meeting? Mrs. Gage—she used to know the way. Eleanor Vincent—dear creature, she'll say she's so glad I suggested it, and so she will be. How many have I? Ten. And Eva and I will make the dozen.'

Having completed her list, Mrs. Bright considered whether to write notes of invitation. Being unable to word them to her satisfaction, she decided it was better to deliver her invitations in person and add the persuasion of her presence Very soon after luncheon she set forth upon her errand, and returning, flushed with success, stopped to tell Mrs. Lansing a secret which must not be confided to her husband.

When the minister's family gathered about the table on the evening of the following day, five-year-old Alice remarked to her father:

'Mrs. Bright has a party to-night—Archie said so. He said his mamma has ever so many ladies to supper, and, besides, I saw them going. And there's angel cake and ice cream and veal croquettes.'

Mr. Lansing had been trying to be cheerful, but his head and his heart were both aching. He lifted his eyes to meet his wife's, then dropped them again and murmured:

'On prayer meeting evening! I should have thought Mrs. Bright would have chosen another day.'

His tone was sorrowful, and yet his wife smiled at his drooping eyelids. That was because she knew something which he did not know.

An hour and a half later the minister sat in the lecture room of his church. It wanted but five minutes to the prayer meeting hour, and a few faces looked back at him from different parts of the room. But in the short time since he took his seat peace had fallen upon his disturbed mind. The Christian's faith had conquered. He remembered that it is the servant's part to work, the Lord's to give the increase. He remembered that his work had been faithfully done, and then, with a rush of joy, that the Lord is faithful. Then he rose, and opened his hymn book.

At this moment he saw Mrs. Bright entering the room. Beside her walked Mrs. Atherton, a good natured and generous woman, but much taken up with worldly cares. A number of ladies followed, and he recognized them with a little shock of surprise for each. With the exception of Mrs. Bright's daughter Eva, none had attended the Wednesday evening prayer meeting service for months.

Almost simultaneously four or five gentlemen entered the room—husbands and brothers of some of Mrs. Bright's following. This was a surprise to that energetic lady, but she soon discovered that one whose heart was touched had dropped a request on leaving home, which a loving husband had not disregarded. It was easy for a man widely respected to find those who would follow his example.

That was not only a prayer meeting but a praise meeting as well. After its close the minister stood in the midst of a circle of friends whose countenances beamed back upon him the happiness which beamed from his own. It was the beginning of better things, as everyone felt, for a great friendliness seemed to be binding them together.

'We are coming again,' Mr. Atherton said. 'Since the ladies so readily accepted Mrs. Bright's invitation, it seems to me a shame that we have neglected so many of yours. After this my wife and I will not always send our regrets.'

At the door Eleanor Vincent raised her large eager eyes and whispered to her hostess:

'I've had such a happy evening! I know I'm careless and you have done me such a great deal of good. Truly, Mrs. Bright, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go up to the house of the Lord."'

LIVING SUNSHINE.

Not long ago some one was talking to me of a young girl who had been a pupil in her school. 'To tell you what a delight she was I must repeat to you what the principal said about her,' she told me. 'It is Miss Blank, you know, and she is the most sedate, unsentimental old person you ever knew. But she said that, if Edith even came into the room to speak to her, she felt as if the place was full of sunshine.'

Is it nothing to have brought that sort of thing into the lives of those with whom one comes into contact? Is it nothing to have brightened the day for someone who is tired and depressed? Such little things go to make up the world that one never can tell when the merest trifle may mean the biggest difference to someone, and through him or her to many others.

Thus far I have spoken of the duty of trying to look pleasant for the sake of the stranger, or the ordinary acquaintance. How is it when it comes to the members of our own households?

When I made a remark of this kind to an elderly gentlewoman one day she looked at me in surprise 'It does not strike me that that is a very important question,' she said. 'Of course, women who are ladies, and men who are Christians, would take it for granted that they should be pleasant to those in their own home.'

I have often wondered in what ideal family relations she must have lived when I have remembered her remark. For it is by no means a matter of course that kindness and civility should rule the household. Dr. Wyatts's rhyming homily from the topic—

'Whatever broils disturb the street,
There should be peace at home.'

—Christine Terhune Herrick.

REJOICING IN OTHERS' SUPERIORITY.

Honest appreciation of what others do is a great attainment. It is a quality heroic when it become unselfish appreciation of the work of others which surpasses work of our own. As jealousy is one of the lowest, meanest traits of character, so that which is at the opposite extreme takes an exalted place. We can understand how it was that our Lord set John the Baptist so high among his fellows when we see how John turned followers from himself to Jesus, and said, not grudgingly, but gladly, 'He must increase but I must decrease.' Richard Baxter tells of a man among the ancients who, when he failed to be elected one of the three hundred councillors in his city, said: 'I thank thee, O God, that thou hast given so many men better and wiser than I am to this state.' The story is told of a rich Italian who, counting on the jealousy which he thought would exist between Raphael and Michael Angelo, tried to get an estimate of value from the latter which would decrease a bill sent him by Raphael for some artistic work; but he found, with much chagrin, that Angelo valued the work of Raphael above his own. He is the true lover of art or science who loves these more than his own work in art or science; and he is the true lover of God and God's service who loves the kingdom more than his own work or place in the kingdom.—'North-Western Christian Advocate.'

If you and I—just you and I—
Should laugh instead of worry;
If we should grow—just you and I—
Kinder and sweeter hearted,
Perhaps in some near by and by
A good time might get started;
Then what a happy world 'twould be
For you and me—for you and me!
Speak gently; 'tis a little thing
Dropp'd in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy, that it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.
—G. W. Langford.

QUEEN TRIMS HER OWN HATS.

Perhaps the most perfectly gowned royal lady in Europe is Queen Alexandra. Her Majesty inherited the talent from her mother, the late Queen of Denmark, and her early training taught her to understand what is becoming. Not only is Her Majesty unerring in her good taste when choosing what is suitable, but she is also able to trim her own hats and bonnets, and often makes some subtle change in the headgear sent to her. This gives it an originality not seen in the work of the paid milliner.

DO NOT MARRY THE GIRL

Who nags.
Who is lazy.
Who is a flirt.
Who cannot control her temper.
Who is not neat and tidy in her dress.
Who is deceitful, and not true to her friends.
Who fusses, fumes, and fidgets about everything.
Whose highest aspiration has never soared above self.
Who is amiable to suitors and 'horrid' to her family.
Whose chief interests in life are dress and amusements.
Who lacks thrift, and has no idea of the value of money.
Who cannot bear to hear anyone but herself praised or admired.
Who never thinks that her mother needs an outing, amusement, or a change.
Who humiliates servants by snapping at them or criticising them before guests.
Who dresses in the height of fashion when going out, but does not care how she looks at home.
Who always comes to the breakfast table late and cross, in an old wrapper or dressing-jacket, with her hair in curl papers, and who grumbles and scolds at everything and everybody.
Who puts everything she can on her back, so that she may make a good appearance, whilst her mother is obliged to patch and do up for herself old cloaks, gowns and bonnets.—The Bristol 'Times.'

With the Children.

LI'L' CHILLUN.

God bless de li'l' chillun
In de country, fur en nigh!
Dey des so close ter heaven
Dat heaven don't seem high!

God bless de li'l' chillun!—
No matter whar we roam,
We hear 'em callin', callin',
En we ain't ten steps from Home!

God bless de li'l' chillun—
Tin ho'n en noisy drum!
Dey faces shine lak heaven,
Dey sho' is Kingdom Come!
—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

THE SMALL MAN IN COLD WEATHER.

Don't begin as soon as frost comes to keep the little man in the house. If you do, look out for croup all winter. Put on extra clothes, and let him out. Our boy will be six years old in February, and he has never had the croup, and but very few bad colds.

Put flannel underwear on early, then when it is cold have him wear a coat. Put on a heavier one later, and in the coldest weather of the winter use two coats. When snow comes put on good footwear. I like a large pair of stockings to pull on over the shoes, then overshoes and leggings. Then I am sure no snow will get into the shoes to wet the little feet, and there is a great deal of warmth in the extra pair of stockings. A pair of new overalls large enough to put on outside the leggings are a great protection to the outer clothing, and also keeps lots of wind from about the little, fat legs.

A hood is much better than a cap and muffler for a small boy playing about the farm yards.

Get leather mittens for the little hands, and sew them to a string long enough to pass across the shoulders and extend below the sleeves, so he can't lay them down and lose them. The wind will go through a knitted mitten, no matter how well it is made.

Don't clothe a child too warmly at night. It makes them more susceptible to cold during the day, and let them out a little while every day, even if it is not more than half an hour.

And, above all, don't be always telling a child to be careful not to do this and that, or he will take cold A child is always determined to do the things he is told not to do.—'Vick's Magazine.'

TRUST THE CHILDREN.

Parents often unconsciously injure their children by assuming that they are actuated by wrong motives. In very early life we learn that others can know but little about our thoughts and feelings. Therefore, it is not their prerogative to judge of our motives. Everyone naturally wishes to be presumed honest; and if we know that such is the presumption respecting us, it is comparatively difficult for us to indulge or act out our depravity. But if we find that we are presumed to be dishonest—if it is to be taken for granted that we intend wrong—the first impulse of a depraved heart is pretty sure to be wrong. And a child is as sensitive to such injury as anyone. Let him imbibe the notion that his parents habitually suspect him of mischief, and they are certain to provoke him to wrath, and actually induce him to commit mischief of which he had never before conceived. The feeling of his young and wicked heart is very likely to be: 'Well, since I am thought no better of, I have no inducement to be any better, and, therefore, I will be no better. I might as well find some kind of enjoyment, and if I cannot have any credit when I try to do right, I will just abandon such effort, and give loose reins to my passions, and secure such pleasure as I can.' Many a child, it is feared, has thus become wayward, and undesignedly turned aside from the path of virtue by his dearest earthly guardians and friends.—'Christian Globe.'

Health Hints

'HEALTH RESORT' AT HOME.

There are several reasons why invalids improve at a 'health resort.' If homes were more comfortable and less hurly-burly they might prove quite as effective as the resort. Rest, baths and water are the three watchwords of 'health resorts.' There can be no rest where there is fretting and rushing. Turn fretting and rushing out of the homes. The bath can belong to any one. Water for bathing purposes is cheap. Until it is tried no one can imagine how refreshing a bath proves to the weary and how much more quietly one sleeps after a bath. Few people drink enough water. In the first place it must be taken slowly, but liberally, all through the day. It must be cool, but not too cold. Men, women and children would be happier and healthier if they rested more, bathed oftener and drank more good water.—Chicago 'Journal.'

Do not try to sweep an invalid's room, but wring a clean cloth out of cold water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added, and carefully wipe the carpet, matting or floor, turning and rinsing the cloth and changing the water as it gets dirty.

Ideas New and Old.

A POCKET ANNIVERSARY. BOOK.

'One of my most appreciated Christmas gifts last year,' said a business woman, 'was a small pocket diary, that I keep in my sewing machine drawer, which has all the family anniversaries marked in it with red ink. Oh, no, not a list in the front of the book, but the dates marked through the book with a word or two of explanation, which helped me remember to send Aunt Jane a letter for her sixtieth birthday, and a piece of cut glass to Cousin Dee for her wedding anniversary. Without that little book I should never have known how old Aunt Jane was, or, rather, how young, or have remembered that Dee had been married fifteen years, as she gave no hint of it in her letters before, and I know it was a happy surprise to have an unexpected gift as she is like all women thoroughly enjoying an unexpected pleasure. I mean to buy those small diaries by the dozen as soon as they are on sale and send a marked copy to every member of the immediate family.'—'The Pilgrim.'

( )

A very useful piece of fancy work is a receptacle for parasols. It is shaped like a shoe bag, only it has long, deep pockets in which to slip the parasols, and a flap at the top buttons down to keep the dust out. It is tacked on the inside of a closet door. Denim, duck, canvas, linen, cretonne and silk, are suitable for such a case. A very pretty and at the same time inexpensive one is of cretonne, showing pink roses on a deep cream background. It is lined with pink satin; pockets are feather-stitched in place with pink Asiatic twisted embroidery silk. The flap is feather-stitched to correspond. The case is bound with pink ribbon, and finished at each corner with a bow of the same.

Another more elaborate case, which is most effective, is of white linen, and has violets embroidered on it at irregular intervals in Asiatic filo floss. On the flap is outlined 'umbrellas and parasols.' It is lined with white lawn in order that it can be easily laundered—'Word and Work.'

For the Housekeeper.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

This is how the servant girl problem is disposed of in Norway, according to the account of an American woman who has been travelling in that country. Writing to the 'Woman's Journal,' she says:

'The employment system here is vastly different from any other country, inasmuch as servants are universally engaged by the half-year rather than by the week or month. A certain rate of wages decided upon, the contract is equally binding upon mistress and maid, and unless for some flagrant and unbearable fault, without release until the expiration of six months. This arrangement affords the servant an opportunity to demonstrate her ability and worth after becoming fully acquainted with the work and ways of the household. The mistress can in this time have opportunity to test by careful, judicious training whether the girl can be brought up to a reasonable standard of excellence.

'The day on which the semi-annual change of service occurs is known as "Wandering Monday," and is a time of domestic revolution.

'Custom compels both mistress and maid to give three months' notice if a change is contemplated, and without a recommendation from the last place a servant cannot secure another situation in Norway. Wages are paid quarterly or by the half-year, according to agreement. The usual corps of servants employed by the well-to-do Norwegian families includes a cook, chamber-maid, nurse, and errand boy. On occasions persons are called in to assist in extra work.'

A NEW USE FOR CHALK.

A friend, who is her own maid-of-all-work, has found a way to make her tablecloth do service for a little longer time, even after numerous spots disfigure its snowy whiteness. She rubs a piece of chalk over the spots as they appear. This has a magical effect, and completely conceals them from view. If the spots are of grease, the chalk has a tendency to absorb it, instead of simply concealing it, so that when the cloth at last goes into the wash tub, it is often impossible to find the spot, the chalk having entirely effaced it.—H.M.R.

Selected Recipes.

CHESTNUT SALAD.

Make a slight incision in the outer skin of thirty large chestnuts, put in a saucepan of hot water and boil twenty minutes; drain, plunge into cold water, and peel off the skins; cut into quarters and dust with salt and pepper; peel four sour apples and cut in pieces of similar size to nuts; cut some of the dark meat off a large cold roasted turkey, making pieces about the same size; arrange on lettuce leaves in the salad bowl, sprinkle over them two tablespoonfuls of chopped mixed pickles, pour a plain dressing over the whole and serve as cold as possible.

CHESTNUT STUFFING.

For a very simple stuffing, shell and blanch a couple of quarts of chestnuts and boil for half an hour in water enough to cover. Drain and mash, adding to them three tablespoonfuls of butter, a level teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, a teaspoonful of minced onion, two tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs and the yolks of two eggs. Mix thoroughly and stuff the turkey.

CHESTNUT PATTIES.

Shell a quart of chestnuts, pour boiling water over them and skin; cover with boiling water and cook until soft; drain and mash through a collander; add one-half cup of cream, two well-beaten eggs, a quarter-cup of sugar, a saltspoonful of salt and a cup and a half of milk; line patties with rich paste, fill with the chestnut mixture and bake.



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

FOR CHRISTMAS CHEER.

Christmas, as one is often reminded, comes but once a year. In the child life the Christmases seem very far apart. When the day, which has been so eagerly looked for, has passed, bringing the fulfilment of many cherished wishes, the little mind at once looks away ahead, already gathering joy in the thought of the next Christmas to come.

But even in this land of plenty there are children to whom Christmas brings but meagre cheer. The minister of a mission in a backward part of the country is looking to the Westmount Sunshine Society and its friends to help him 'make Christmas' for the school children. The society would be glad to receive contributions of toys, children's books, caps, mittens, or other articles of clothing. These may be sent to the president, Mrs. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street, Westmount; or to the secretary, Mrs. J. J. Westgate, 330 Victoria ave.

The president would also be glad to receive used Canadian or other stamps to forward to a native missionary in India, who has asked for them.

If we sit down at set of sun
And count the things that we have done,
And, counting, find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard,
One glance most kind,
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then we may count the day well spent.

But if through all the livelong day
We've eased no heart by yea or nay;
If through it all
We've done no thing that we can trace,
That brought the sunshine to a face;
No act, most small,
That helped some soul and nothing cost,
Then count that day as worse than lost.

GIVING CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

Some of the sunshine distributed by the Montreal branch in the Christmas season will be in the form of dinners given to a number of poor families.

BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

The Boys' Sunshine Club, of Westmount held its monthly open meeting on Friday evening, Nov. 19, at the residence of Mr. William Sclater, 4876 Sherbrooke street. In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. C. A. Place, B.A., the chair was occupied by Mr. Ernest Smith, M.A., principal of the King's School, Westmount. A programme of instrumental music was carried out, followed by a debate which had for its subject:- Resolved—'That it is for the interests of Canada that the Chinese should be excluded.' The speakers were,

Advertisements.

BABY'S WELFARE.

Every mother is naturally anxious her little ones shall be bright, good natured and healthy. Every mother can keep her children in this condition if she will give them an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets cure indigestion and stomach troubles, prevent diarrhoea, cure constipation, allay simple fevers, break up colds, destroy worms and make teething easy. And the Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. R. E. Long, Peachland, B.C., says: 'I have found Baby's Own Tablets unsurpassed for teething troubles, breaking up colds and reducing fever, and they make a child sleep naturally. I have done my little one so much good I would not like to be without them.' Druggists everywhere sell these Tablets, or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

for the affirmative, Masters Sydney Stevens, Leslie Barnard and Percy Ross while the negative was ably supported by Masters Alex. Sclater, Spencer Barnard and Brisbane. After summing up the arguments Mr. G. J. Small, on behalf of the judges, awarded the debate to the negative side.

Mr. J. A. Macgregor, B.A, former president, addressed the boys, and Mr. J. Russell Murray gave an interesting account of the Chinese in Trinidad.

A WESTOVER BRANCH.

A new branch of the Sunshine Society, to be called the Westover Branch, has been formed with the following officers: President, Miss May; secretary, Miss Violet Turner, 115 Greene ave.; treasurer, Miss Eva Ritchie, 387 St. Hubert street, Montreal.

The officers and members are raising funds for spreading sunshine at the coming Christmas season.

JUNIOR GIRLS' BRANCH.

At the annual meeting of the junior branch of the Westmount Sunshine Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Helen Mumford; vice-president, Miss Irene McLaurin; secretary, Miss Muriel C. Millen; treasurer, Miss Ethel Clowes.

Miss Alison Elder reported that the Misses Helen and Dorothy Popham and herself had held a little bazaar, the proceeds, amounting to $5.00, to be devoted to giving a Thanksgiving supper to some poor children.

The society is working to send a Christmas box for the children of a mission at Deal Lake, and the members are asked to contribute to this box. Another bazaar is to be held in the spring. Contributions of books, magazines, and dolls were acknowledged.

The next meeting of the Montreal Sunshine Society will be held on the first Tuesday in December at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the home of Miss Colson, corner of St. Catherine street and Atwater ave.

Literature for passing on is acknowledged from Mrs. Busby, Bishop street; Miss Robertson, Seymour ave., and the Woman's Auxiliary, Covey Hill.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

Advertisements.

No Breakfast Table complete without

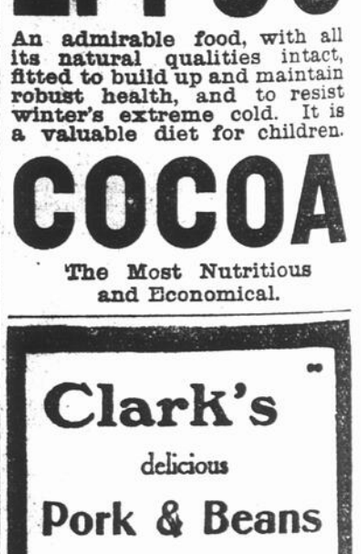
EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Clark's
delicious
Pork & Beans
make the dinner call twice welcome.



See LEPAGE'S Window. Astonishing Bargain Demonstration, corner St Catherine and Cadieux Sts

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. John McNeill has conducted a twelve days' mission at Rugby. The largest hall in the town, seating one thousand, was well filled every evening.

Miss Charlotte E. Haws, of Pittsburg, Pa., a former missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who was driven out of Wei hsien by the Boxers, and escaped with her life only, losing everything she had in the world, has gone back to her work in China.

The Bible Society has sent two hundred Wenli New Testaments to Chou fu, the governor of Shan tung province, China, who rules over 36,000,000 people. The governor applied to Dr. Timothy Richard for the Testaments that he might give them to his subordinates to study.

The triennial national council of the Congregational Church met at Des Moines, Iowa, on Oct. 13. The Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., of Washington, D.C., was elected moderator of the next triennial period. Judge Perry was made first assistant moderator and the Rev. L. H. Proctor, of Atlanta, Ga., a negro clergyman, second assistant moderator.

Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army of the United States, will retire from his present position to engage in literary work. During his seven years' work at the head of a great body of Christian workers, he has won the esteem of all people. His decision to retire is probably due to the recent death of his noble wife, who was scarcely second to him in her zeal for the success of the cause.

Pastor Charles Wagner told the clergy of Philadelphia that the Sunday-school is the most important part of the church. 'What happens to-day in the Sabbath-school becomes to-morrow a part of the church.' He thinks that if clergymen carried the simplicity of style and thought which they are forced to use in the Sunday-school into their preaching to adults it would be better than the rhetorical style of preaching so often heard.

General Booth has concluded his remarkable mission in the Netherlands, which in many respects he thinks has been far ahead of anything he has done in that country. There has been, for instance, a great advance in public interest. There is always a great deal of curiosity with respect to the General personally and the work of the Army, but while this has usually been confined to the working classes, this time the interest and sympathy have been almost universal.

'A nation in a day,' is almost being repeated in the case of Corea. The native church is growing at a rate exceeding the power of the increasing staff of missionaries to shepherd it. Only twenty years ago was the present missionary movement begun in what was then 'the hermit nation,' yet to-day there are great Christian churches firmly established among the Koreans, and the Gospel teaching has permeated the entire nation as leaven. One of the largest mid-week prayer meeting in the world, assembling a congregation of thirteen hundred persons, is to be found at Ping yang.

HALIFAX CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND.

(Christina Ross Frame, in 'The Presbyterian.')

Public libraries and reading rooms abound throughout the country and are widely patronized by the general class of readers that enjoy the blessing of sight. There are many who are by blindness shut out from the beauties of the world of nature and who were also for a long time shut out from the world of literature. The spirit of altruism that cares for the handicapped ones of life has thought of those whose outlook is so much narrowed and has done much to devise means by which they may be given a more equal opportunity with their fellows.

About twenty years ago a free circulating library for the blind was established in Halifax. Its bulky volumes travel from ocean to ocean and bring a keen pleasure and new interest and widened horizon into many a shadowed life.

The system of embossed print used in the Halifax library is known as the Boston alphabet. It is the system in use in Britain, Germany and France, and is based on the fact that a raised line or point is more easily distinguished by the touch than the line system of ordinary print. This system has many letter-saving devices somewhat similar to those used in shorthand. The pages of books were embossed on one side only, but later presses interlined the points, and the latest machine gives the intricate but economical interpoint, raised dots between the points on the opposite sides.

A large case in the library is devoted to Moon print books. This is a line system invented by Dr. Moon, an English physician, who became blind in middle age and who devoted his talents and fortune to his fellow sufferers less happily circumstanced than himself. The Moon alphabet resembles ordinary Roman letters modified with a view to the sense of touch.

The Braille system possesses many advantages over the Moon, the greatest being its adaptability for hand work. The Braille writing slate is an ingenious contrivance, a wooden frame with a punctured brass ruler and a stiletto for making the dots. The Moon print books are taken out by elderly persons and by those whose finger tips have become so calloused by work as to lose the delicacy of touch required by the point reader.

The Halifax Circulating Library, with its affiliated Home Teaching Society, has brought a new hope and interest into many a monotonous life.

Twelve years ago the Home Teaching Society was organized by Dr. C. F. Fraser, superintendent of the Halifax School for the Blind. Dr. Fraser lost his sight when a young man just ready to enter college, but 'he bated not a jot of heart or hope,' and his life and work have been an inspiration and a blessing to the blind of the Maritime Provinces. The Home Teaching Society, as its name implies, sends instructors to the homes of those who lose their sight in adult life. The blind person is taught either the Braille or the Moon print as circumstances may warrant. Many of the most eager patrons of the library are those who have thus learned to read in their own homes.

We have but to think for a moment of what it would mean to us to be suddenly cut off from that great world, which we know by means of sight. It is not a matter of wonder that deep despondency often settles upon those who have been thus afflicted, and that in many cases the library is the stepping-stone back to renewed interest in the things of everyday life.

During the midwinter term of 1903-04, a lad of sixteen entered the school. An attack of meningitis, a few months before, had left him totally blind. He was a particularly strong, active boy, whose career had been brought to a standstill by the pall of darkness. He learned rapidly, and soon mastered the idiosyncrasies of Braille. One bright spring day he came to the library for a book. Leaning listlessly against the desk, he remarked 'that any book would do, it made no difference to him.' One of his comrades suggested 'Ivanhoe.' He took it out, read it, and in a very short time was back, inquiring with a good deal of interest for 'Rob Roy.' Then followed in rapid succession, 'The Talisman,' 'Quentin Durward,' 'The Fair Maid of Perth,' 'The Lady of the Lake,' 'The Lord of the Isles,' and 'Marmion.' The 'Wizard of the North' had aroused the lad. The keen pleasure in his reading led to the reawakening of other stunned tastes and to a realization of the great truth, 'That God's in his heaven, all's right with the world.'

There are incidents in connection with the library work that read like romance. One story, especially, of a little seed of helpfulness, sown in a Canadian village, that has grown and branched and has spread far-reaching roots of life and strength into the neighboring republic. There are numbers of letters straight from the hearts of blind men and women who speak of the circulating library as the greatest pleasure in life open to them.

The students and the graduates of the school are for the most part omnivorous readers.

A little blind girl reads 'Alice in Wonderland,' 'Little Women' and 'Sara Crewe' with an enjoyment and appreciation quite equal to that of her sister with sight. One advantage the blind child has is that she can read in the dark. An absorbing story is smuggled to bed, and her little fingers, deftly concealed by the counterpane, fly over the pages of the book.

The books prepared for the blind are bulky and very expensive. The average cost of an embossed volume is about four dollars. 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' so dear to childish hearts, costs nine dollars in Braille, while a very fair copy for a child with sight may be purchased for thirty cents. The Bible numbers forty large volumes, from Genesis to Revelation, and a hand-barrow would be required to move it. The Bible Society has made generous gifts of both Old and New Testaments.

A number of the books are written by the graduates in their homes. They receive remuneration for their work, and they and the library profit by their labors. The dictating of the book to be written is generally undertaken by a member of the association of ladies known as the Library League.

The valuable printing and stereotyping machines presented to the school by Mr. H. M. Whitney, have been of grea service in the preparation of ordinary school books, music, and sight-singing (touch-singing) books, and examination papers.

Braille manuscripts ready for the binder have the pages carefully numbered and titled in script. This is for the benefit of the workmen with sight. In spite of precautions ludicrous blunders occur. The manuscripts of a Latin book and of 'John Halifax' became interchanged and the fair exterior of covers concealed 'confusion worse confounded.' There was an equal disgust on the part of the boys who were waiting for that particular Latin book to go on with college matriculation work, and the lovers of romance who carried out the seven volumes of 'John Halifax' with an expectation of pleasure unalloyed.

The library funds have been largely augmented by the kindly interest of the young people of Halifax, and by citizens throughout the Maritime Provinces generally.

The greater number of the Braille books came from London, the magazines from Edinburgh, and the French books from Paris. 'Hora Jocunda,' a monthly magazine, made up of articles, stories and various extracts from current publications, is very popular with older readers. 'Playtime,' a magazine of the St. Nicholas type, delights the children.

In spite of care and vigilance the expensive Braille books wear out quickly. The constant pressure of finger tips rubs down the raised dots, and the page, although neither torn nor defaced, becomes a useless blank level. The pages of books that are hand-written are varnished with shellac. The varnish preserves the Manilla tag-stock on which the book is written, but it is not particularly agreeable to the touch.

The Halifax school is the pioneer on this continent of the beneficent Home Teaching Society work, and its good example is being fast followed in the United States.

Canada also leads the world in the matter of free postage for the library books for the blind. The postage rates on Braille and Moon books, was very heavy. A blind man wishing to read one of the forty volumes of the Bible, paid sixteen cents postage when returning the book, the library fund having paid the outgoing expenses. This made a bill of thirty-two cents for the privilege of reading one volume. A calculation of the postal charges for a blind person taking out the whole Bible gives a somewhat startling result. The library was a luxury for blind persons outside of Halifax.

Newspapers and other periodicals passed at nominal rates through the mails to sighted persons and why not Braille books, which are all these in one for the blind? A statement of the case was made to Sir William Mulock, the Postmaster-General. He took a kindly personal interest in the matter, sent to Halifax for samples of the Braille books, and in the following year put them on the free list. Since that time the library has increased with a rush, and all funds are now available for the purchase of books.

A glance at the catalogue shows a fine collection of standard English works and a few French books. There are histories, biographies, essays, poems, dramas, and scientific books. There is everything on the shelves to help in the moulding, improving and uplifting of young lives. President Eliot, of Harvard, says, 'The slow moral progress of a nation is due to the reading of poor books by the children.' Canadian educators have kept this thought in mind in regard to books coming into the country for young people with sight, and no poor books are reproduced in Braille. The Dominion is now enjoying the benefits of its excellent system of common school education. There is a widespread general knowledge useful to the conditions of life in a new land and an alertness and fertility of resource that are always ready when occasion requires. Perhaps the Canadian resourcefulness and initiative are fostered by the necessities of the vast land in which he lives; but the widespread general intelligence is the product of the schools, colleges and public libraries.

It is this common sense intelligence that has been the most potent factor in moulding the destinies of Canada. The same strong and cheerful spirit of progression is shown in the work for the blind. The fine school at Halifax is a part of the free school system of the country, and the Home Teaching and free postage owe their origin in intelligent Canadian liberality.

Every loyal Canadian thinks of his country as a land to which Ruskin's words apply. 'That is the richest community that nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy souls.'

THE FRUIT OF FOUR YEARS' TEACHING.

(John L. Keedy, in the Boston 'Congregationalist.')

On coming to Walpole four years ago I had as equipment for my work with boys and girls three things: An appreciation of boy life and some knowledge of boy nature; confidence in my method because of previous successful experience; and a certain facility in illustrating the great Christian truths which I had gained from having worked my way back into them. This equipment of feeling, experience and material led me to attempt a repetition of my teaching experience in my former parish on an enlarged scale.

My first venture began three weeks after arrival, with a class of young people between sixteen and twenty. I secured twenty-four names and sent a note to each, stating that I was forming a pastor's class to study the Christian life; that we would try to see what the Christian life was, how to begin it, how to grow in it, with many other things about it; that the class would meet Thursday afternoons at three o'clock for twenty weeks; that written examinations would be required every two months, graduation exercises would be held at the close and diplomas would be given. Twenty of the twenty-four invited came to the first meeting, and eighteen went through the course. Twelve got perfect marks, and the other six did creditable work. Everything went according to schedule—recitations, examinations, graduation and diplomas. At the graduation each of the class wrote an essay on some assigned theme and recited it. You could scarcely have told it from a high school graduation except for the character of the subjects. The church was filled, we had special music, and made it an event. That was in the spring of 1901. All but two of those young people are now in the church.

The next fall and winter, I gathered thirty-six boys and girls between ten and sixteen. My method was the same—personal invitation—except that in this case I added a note to the parents asking their co-operation. A week or so after the class had begun I had several applications for membership, which were gladly granted. These boys and girls I divided into three classes, taking eighteen of the older ones, fourteen to sixteen years myself, and putting the two other classes in the charge of two young ladies, one a high school teacher. This course of study was on the Bible: the Men and the Books, who wrote them and why, with something about the character of each. The larger part consisted in memorizing selected parts of the Bible; the Beatitudes, the Commandments, a number of Pslams, with the Apostles' Creed, hymns, prayers of thanksgiving and confession and so on. We had frequent oral examinations, and used many devices to stimulate study. The three classes graduated, the older one finishing four weeks earlier than the others. But there was an advantage in this, as it gave us two graduation exercises.

Then came a third venture. One and a half mile to the north were a number of children whom I had not reached. It seemed to me that the church had as much obligation to these out-of-the-way children as to those in the village. So one afternoon I spent two hours in that community and organized two classes to meet in houses just across the street from each other. These classes I carried through the summer of 1902 and graduated them together some time in October.

My fourth class was formed in January, 1903, with sixteen members from twelve to sixteen. The study for this class, some of whom had already taken the course on the Bible, was about the Church: what it is, who may join it, the duties of church members and officers, the sacraments, congregational history, missionary activity, etc. This was my most interesting class and my most interesting course. It graduated the Sunday after Easter.

While this class was being taught at Walpole, when Lent began I formed one at the church in East Walpole. Class No. 5 numbered twenty, took the same course as the one before it and graduated in May, 1903.

During the fall and winter of 1903-04 I formed another class in an outlying district. In the western part of my parish were a number of boys and girls whose parents with but one exception were out of touch with the church and who had no religious influences. The result of an afternoon's work in this community, was that two classes were formed, which met in houses almost within a stone's throw of each other. After the first four weeks, a young girl from a family in that community whom I was instructing in methods of teaching, took charge of the classes on alternate Saturdays and under our joint care they successfully completed the course.

This last experience—of forming community classes and then delegating most of the work to some devoted young person in each community—has opened up to me a vision of vast possibilities and may be suggestive to other pastors who cannot find time to conduct such classes personally.

This fall we plan to have a reunion of the 104 young people who have graduated in these special courses of study, and effect an alumni organization. It will be a company of as bright and religiously normal boys and girls as can be found in any town in our republic or in the world.

EASTERN TURKEY.

The Eastern Turkey Mission of the American Board includes a wide area of country, extending from Asia Minor on the west, Persia on the east, and from Mesopotamia on the south to the mountains skirting the Black Sea and the Caucasus in Russia on the north. It includes within its extended territory, besides the ruling Mohammedans, Armenians, two races of Koords, Syrians, Jacobites, and Nestorians. This embraces in many respects the most disturbed portion of the Turkish empire. It was in this region that the massacres of 1895 began, extending throughout the entire mission. Again during the year under review there have been renewed conflicts growing out of race prejudices, and hatreds intensified by bands of so-called Armenian revolutionists, who form upon the Russian and Persian side of the line and penetrate into Turkish territory. These bands sometimes seem to be only companies of marauders, while in other cases they are more formidable, and are able to attack the Turkish troops with success. The country is thus kept in a state of political turmoil, while the government troops add to the distress by reprisals upon the people, and by attempting to collect alleged heavy arrearages in taxes. In the midst of conditions like these, the work of the past year has been conducted. It was undoubtedly expected by many there that the missionaries would withdraw from the country after the massacres of 1895. Many of the Armenians feared this, and pleaded for them to remain, conscious that with the missionaries away there would be little or no restraining force in the interests of order. The missionary buildings then destroyed have been reconstructed, and in many respects the work has made a strong advance at once. This is especially true in the case of mission schools. A missionary overheard a conversation between two natives of the country upon the subject of burning the mission premises. One of them said: 'Burn every building they possess and they will not leave the country. They are here to stay.' The missionaries did not enter that country to retreat as soon as it became difficult to continue. Every persistent attack upon the missionaries and their institutions has invariably resulted in a forward movement upon the part of the mission, and in a more firmly entrenched position.

The massacres forced the missionaries to open orphan homes at every station, and provide for the children who were left homeless and destitute. Eight years have passed since then. These three thousand children have not only had the advantages of a Christian education, but the most of them have had regular and systematic industrial training. Many of the older boys are now entirely self-supporting as Christian teachers, while others are working at practical trades learned in the orphan schools. So long as political conditions remain as they are, many Armenians will flee from the country as opportunity may offer. In spite of the constant exodus from the churches and schools, the churches are strengthening and deepening their foundations, as the new buildings at Van and Harpoot indicate. The poverty of the people is constantly increasing with the political uncertainty and government oppression, and yet they testify to their devotion by the large sums given for the support of the churches and the education of their children. If that country could have political rest and safety for person and property, so far as we can now see, the work would speedily become self-supporting. The three great departments of work carried on in this mission are: the medical work, with physicians at each one of the five stations; the educational, with the mission theological schools at Harpoot and Mardin, the college at Harpoot, high schools for both sexes at each station, and village schools all over the country; and the evangelistic work, which is the glory and crown of it all.'—'Missionary Herald.'

SUNDAY SOCIALS.

These were one of the helpful features of a winter's Christian Endeavor work in a certain western church. A number of young people came into the church and the society who had been accustomed to keep Sunday as a holiday instead of a holy day. 'Give us something to do to keep us out of temptation,' they urged. Out of this request came the invitation to the parsonage for a Sunday afternoon sing. Bible games, a short prayer by the pastor, or sometimes a more extended prayer service, became recognized parts of these Sunday social hours, which were so successful as to be continued throughout the winter. Now and then a cosey home touch was given to them by the mistress of the manse, when she gathered the young people about the tea-table, where delicate sandwiches and hot chocolate did their part in cementing the union between pastor and young people. Some of the older members of the Christian Endeavor Society always took the lead, in this way keeping the thought of growth in Christian life always prominent.—'Christian Endeavor World.'

During last year the United States added a number of new markets for rice to its list, which are now looking for at least a part of their supplies from the States of Louisiana and Texas. It is not generally known that American-raised rice is finding its way into the European markets, but it is nevertheless a fact.

Advertisements.



The King of Coffees

"Seal Brand" is the pick of the plantation. Only the large, perfect berries, from the finest coffee districts, are imported.

In 1 and 2 pound tins—sealed to preserve the perfect quality.

"Seal Brand" Coffee

Chase & Sanborn, - Montreal.

THE SOCIAL SEASON

Is on. Let us dress your Hair for your social duties, and sell you a Pair of Side or Back Combs, exclusive style. See our present display Shell and Gold, Light and Dark colors, also Jewelled and Plain. See our Stylish Hair Dressing and Hair Goods, Wigs, etc.

SAML. TARRANTE, 2267 St. Catherine St.

TEL. UP 1471.

Tremendous Low Price Sale at LEPAGE'S, just now going on, corner St. Catherine and Cadieux Sts.

Advertisements.

Rheumatism,

Is one of the constitutional diseases. It manifests itself in local aches and pains,—inflamed joints and stiff muscles,—but it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires constitutional treatment acting through the blood, and the best is a course of the great medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has permanently cured thousands of cases.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for book on Rheumatism, No. 7. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisements

We Offer $1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days' time. This process has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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

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

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

50c. Bottle Free.

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

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 453-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

333 .....

Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Advertisements.

Nine times in ten, headaches come from bad stomach or bad liver.

Ten times in ten

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

cures headaches by making bad stomach and liver good.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle

CHESS

Saturday, Nov. 26, 1904.

THE TELEGRAPH MATCH.

The match, Montreal versus Winnipeg, played on Thanksgiving Day over 1,500 miles of wire, was an entire success. Nothing could have been more perfect than the arrangements made by the C. P. R. Telegraph Company, and the operation during the ten hours of play was faultless. Mr. J. W. Bancroft, at the Montreal end, and Mr. Wilson, at Winnipeg, tapped out moves and conversation as swiftly as most men write and without a single error of any kind. The games, which are given below, were far from dull, and in most cases good chess was played, noticeably on boards 1, 2 and 3.

A large number of spectators followed the play with great interest and enjoyed the various dramatic incidents. Dr. McArthur's guttural sob, when he fell into Mr. Cross's trap, met with deep sympathy, as did Mr. Bemrose's gallant struggle after the loss of his queen. A profound sensation was produced by Mr. Short's heartrending wails when he realized the fatal nature of his eighteenth move. It was an up Hill fight all through on this board.

Meanwhile, at boards 8 and 9, the prospects of either side played see-saw till both the O's saw what they sought—a win. Solid comfort reigned in the heart of Mr. Falconer at board 5, as he won a pawn safely and jogged along to a certain victory. At board 1 Kurrle and Smith fenced in first-class style, both playing too good a game for tricks or flukes, and enjoying the fight so much that when Magnus offered the draw and Willie accepted it, only the length of the wire prevented them from falling on each other's necks in mutual congratulation.

At board 2, Spencer and Sawyer jostled one another in the briskest way, both full of tricks and enjoying hairbreadth escapes. At 3, Jacobs pricked Bruce with a pin at move 15 and, finding he did not cry out, proceeded to calmly run him clear through.

At 6 Barry and Anstey moved all the pieces and pawns they could lay hands on, trying to dizzy each other with possibilities, till Anstey thought he had it this time and—made a blunder which Mr. Narraway will probably consider fatal. In fact, at the close of play, Montreal offered to resign 6 if Winnipeg would resign 2 and 8, but the latter evidently were possessed with some delusion about 8 and so all three went for adjudication. A very pleasant match and well fought. To the next merry meeting with the good fellows of the west.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Marshall has challenged Lasker for the world's championship, meeting the latter's stakes of $2,000 a side and leaving him free to choose the time.

GAME NO. 934.
Board No. 1.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. Mr. W. Kurrle, Montreal.	Black. Mr. Magnus Smith, Winnipeg.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 Kt—B 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 P—K 3	6 P—B 4
7 P—Q P	7 K P x P
8 R—B	8 Castles
9 B—Q 3	9 P—Q Kt 3
10 Castles	10 B—Kt 2
11 R—K	11 Kt—K 5
12 B x B	12 Q x B
13 Kt—K 2	13 Q R—B
14 P—Q Kt 3	14 R—B 2
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 K R—B
16 B x Kt	16 P x B.
17 Kt—Q 2 (a)	17 Q—K 3
18 Kt—K 2	18 Kt—B 3
19 P x P	19 R x P
20 R x R	20 R x R
21 Kt—Q 4 (b)	21 Q—Q 2
22 P—K R 3	22 P—K R 3
23 Kt—B	23 Kt—Q 4
24 Q—Q 2	24 P—Q R 4
25 Kt—Kt 3	25 Kt—Kt 5
26 R—Q	26 K—R 2
27 P—R 3	27 Kt—Q 6
28 P—B 4	28 Q—Q 4
29 Kt (Kt 3)—K 2	29 Q—Q 3
30 Kt—Q B 3	30 R—Q B
31 P—Q R 4	31 Q—Kt 5
32 Kt (B3)—Kt 5	32 R—B 8
33 K—R 2	33 Q—B 4
34 R x R	34 Kt x R
35 Q—B 3	35 B—Q 4
36 Q—Kt 2	36 Kt—Q 6
37 Q—B 3	37 Kt—B 8
38 Q—Kt 2	

Drawn (c).

(a) White contemplated for some time P—Q 5, but it would take far more time than is available in a telegraph match to make out any appreciable advantage for white, after simply B x P. The game is remarkably even throughout.

(b) The black Q cannot now enter on the K side without loss of time. This move practically obviates any K side attack such as the position of the black R, B and pawns would suggest possible.

(c) It would appear that black cannot well sacrifice the Kt for three pawns. Suppose 38.—, Kt x Kt P; 39, Kt x Kt, Q x P; 40, Q—Q 4, Q x P ch; 41, P—Kt 3, Q—B 4; 42. Kt—Q 2, and should win easily enough. The draw agreed to is a legitimate conclusion.

GAME NO. 935.
Board Two.
(Dutch Defence.)

White. Mr. R. J. Spencer Winnipeg.	Black. Mr. J. Sawyer, Montreal.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K B 4
2 P—K 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	4 P—Q B 3 (a)
5 B x Kt	5 K P x B
6 P—Q 5 (b)	6 B—Q Kt 5
7 B—B 4	7 B x Kt ch
8 P x B	8 P—Q 3
9 Kt—R 3	9 B—B 4
10 Castles	10 P—Q B 4 (c)
11 Kt—B 4	11 Castles
12 Kt—K 6	12 B x Kt
13 P x B	13 Q—K 2
14 Q—Q 5	14 Kt—B 3 (d)
15 Q x K P	15 P—B 4 (e)
16 Q—K 2 !	16 R—B 3
17 K R—K	17 Q R—K
18 Q—R 5 (f)	18 P—K Kt 3
19 Q—R 4	19 K—Kt 2
20 Q—Kt 3	20 P—B 5 !
21 Q—R 3	21 R—B 4 (g)
22 Q R—Q	22 Kt—K 4
23 B—K 2 (dia)	23 R—Kt 4 (h)
24 K—R	24 Q x P
25 Q—R 4	25 Q—K B 3 (i)
26 B—B 4	26 R—K B (j)
27 B—K 6	27 Kt—B 6
28 P x Kt	28 R—Kt 8 ch
29 K x R	29 Q x Q
30 R x P	30 Q—B 3 (k)
31 R—Q 7 ch	31 K—R 3
32 B—Kt 3	32 Q x B P (l)
33 K R—K 7	33 R—K R (m)
34 B—Q 5	34 Q x Q B P
35 P—K R 4 (n)	

(a) Of course not. P—Q 4, on account of 5. B x Kt, P x B; 6. Q—R 5 ch, etc., giving black a very bad game.

(b) After 6. Kt x P, P—Q 4 there would be little to choose between the positions, black having, if anything, the advantage. White plays very ingeniously on the principle of securing positional advantage by small sacrifices.

(c) The fencing on both sides is pretty. 10...., P—Q Kt 4 here looks good, but examination will show that it does not isolate white's Q P and would probably offer him opportunities for successful operation on the Q side.

(d) He must be ready for an attack on the Q P. If 14.... P—B 4; 15. Q R—Q and either the Q P or the B P must go, with serious consequences to black.

(e) To prevent the K P ever being supported by the K B P.

(f) Threatening Q—B 7 check, which black parries in the simplest way.

(g) Preparing for Kt—K 4 p, as if the R remained at B 3. White would play R x Kt and if P x R, Q R—Q 7 wins.

Position after White's 23rd move.
Sawyer.
Black—12 pieces.



White—12 pieces.
Spencer.

(h) He can take the P as B—Kt 4 would lose prettily as follows:

23 ...., Q x P; 24, B—Kt 4, Kt—B 6 ch; 25, P x Kt (forced), Q x R ch; 26, R x Q, R x R ch; 27, K—Kt 2, R—Kt 4; 28, Q—R 4, P—K R 3, and it will be seen that black's side pawns must win before white can get out. It may be noted that white's 23rd move (B—K2) was forced to prevent loss of the Q by R—R 4.

(i) 25, Q—B 4 is better. In reply to 26, R x P, black would win by Kt—B 6. White's best would appear to be P—B 3 (to let the Q out) and after driving her with R—R 4 black could play Q x Q B P, with a won game.

(j) Black has an idea of his own, but the correct chess here was simply R—Q, with a winning advantage in material and position. The position after the next few moves becomes very intricate.

(k) All very good so far, but now R—Q at once, to force the exchange of one R, was must best.

(l) Again R—Q is better.

(m) No hurry. Q x K B P was the coup.

(n) The only move, and quite in keeping with white's ingenious play throughout the game—the brightest one of the match. Time was now called and the position sent for adjudication, black claiming a win. It will be seen that P—K Kt 4 leads to mate or the loss of the queen, and that black has to provide against B—Kt 8. We think he should win with 35.... Q—B 4.

GAME NO. 936.
(Board 3. Zutcertort's Opening.)

White. Mr. C. S. Jacobs. Montreal.	Black. Mr. A. Bruce, Winnipeg.
1 Kt—K B 3	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q 4	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—K 3
4 B—B 4	4 B—Kt 5 ch (a)
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—K 5
6 R—Q B	6 Castles
7 P—K 3	7 P x P (b)
8 K B x P	8 Kt x Kt ?
9 P x Kt	9 B—Q 3
10 B—Kt 3 (c)	10 Kt—B 3
11 Castles	11 Kt—K 2
12 P—K 4 (d)	12 B x B
13 R P x B	13 Kt—Kt 3
14 Kt—R 2	14 P—Kt 3
15 K—R	15 K—R
16 P—B 5	16 P x P
17 P x P	17 Kt—K 2
18 P—B 6	18 Kt—Kt 3
19 P x P ch	19 K x P
20 R x P ch	20 R x P
21 B x R	21 B—Kt 2 (e)
22 B x Kt	22 P x B
23 Q—Q 2	23 Q—Q 4
24 R—K B	24 R—K
25 Kt—Kt 4	25 R—K R
26 Kt—K 5	26 R—R 2
27 Q—K B 2	27 Q—Q 3
28 Q—B 7 ch	Resigns (f)

(a) No wiser here than in the form of the Queen's Gambit declined, to which this opening turns.

(b) This should be deferred as long as possible. It rids white of his petty annoyance—how to develope his K B in full attacking force without losing a tempo.

(c) Probably best, though Kt—K 5 has points. If black now takes he lets white enter the K side forcibly without castling.

(d) White may now fairly be said to have the better game. Black is two pieces behind in development and has no potent diversion to offer that would ensure their freedom. A king side advance could only result in disaster and the early opening of the Q side would result in the exchange of minor pieces, leaving him, in view of white's open Q Kt file, in the worse case for an ending.

(e) Of course, if K x B, 22, Q—B 3 ch, Kt—B 5; 23, P x Kt or R—K B sq, with a winning game. Not 23, Q x R, on account of Kt—K 7 ch; 24, K—B 2 (best), Kt x R and black will keep his piece.

(f) White concludes vigorously. A smartly played game, which discredits neither side.

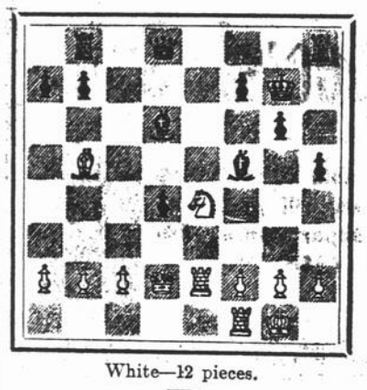
GAME NO 937.
Board 4.
(Sicilian Defence.)

White, Mr. A. Hill. Winnipeg.	Black, Mr. R. Short, Montreal.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q 4
4 P x P	4 P x P
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—K B 3
6 P x P	6 B—K 3
7 B—K B 4	7 B x P
8 B x Kt !	8 R x B
9 B—Kt 5 ch	9 K—B
10 Castles K R	10 P—K R 4
11 Kt—Kt 5	11 B—K Kt 5
12 Q—Q 3	12 P—K Kt 3
13 Q R—K	13 K—Kt 2
14 R—K 5	14 B—K B 4
15 Q—Q 2	15 B—Q 3
16 R—K 2	16 P—Q 5 (a)
17 Q Kt—K 4	17 Kt x Kt
18 Kt x Kt (dia.)	18 Q R—B (b)
19 Q x P ch	19 K—R 2
20 Kt x B	20 Resigns.

(a) Obviously the pawn cannot be maintained where it stands.

(b) An appalling blunder, losing at once a game which he should at least have drawn.

Position after White's 18th move.
Short.
Black—12 pieces.



White—12 pieces.

Black has two lines of play. A simply 18. ——, B x Kt; 19. Q x P ch, P—B 3; 20. Q or R x B, and with B's of opposite colors the pawn plus will hardly win; or 19. R x B, B—B 4, and the pawn will stand. B. 18. ——, Q—Kt 3, threatening to make all safe. Suppose now 19. Kt x B, Q x Kt; 20. R—Q, K R—Q; 21. P—B 3, Q R—B; white cannot win the pawn, for if 22. K—B, P—R 3, and the pawn is safe, if not a menace to white. If 22. B—R 4, P—Q 6, with the same result, and if 22. R (K 2) —K, black wins a pawn neatly by P x P for 23. Q x Q, R x Q; 24. R x R, P x P ! ! and what is white going to do about it? Although a rook ahead, he must lose. We give these few notes, not with any idea of showing that black had the better game when he blundered, but simply to show the beginner that it is not always easy to win a weak-looking pawn.

GAME NO. 938.
(Board No. 6. Evans's Gambit Declined.)

White. Mr. P. Barry. Winnipeg.	Black. Mr. C. T. Anstey. Montreal.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B—Kt 3
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q B 3	6 Kt—B 3
7 P—Q 3	7 Castles
8 B—K Kt 5	8 B—K 3
9 B—Kt 3	9 Q—K 2
10 P—Q R 4	10 P—Q R 4
11 P—Kt 5	11 Kt—Q
12 B—B 2	12 B—Kt 5
13 Q Kt—Q 2	13 Kt—K 3
14 B—K 3	14 B—Q B 4
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 P—Q 4
16 P x P	16 Kt x P
17 P—Q 4	17 K R—Q (a)
18 Q—Q 3 (b)	18 P—K 5!
19 Q x P	19 P—B 4
20 Q—Q 3	20 Kt x B
21 P x Kt	21 P—K Kt 3
22 Kt x B	22 Kt x Kt
23 Q—B 4 ch	23 Kt—K 3
24 B—Kt 3	24 R—Q 3
25 Kt—K 5	25 K—Kt 2
26 P—K R 3	26 B x P (c)
27 P x B	27 Q—Kt 4 ch
28 K—B 2	28 Q—R 5 ch
29 K—Kt 2	29 Q—Kt 4 ch (d)

(a) A bad oversight. Of course, white is not going to capture either P or B. Black, in looking to see why he would not play Kt x Q B P found this reply of white's, and then overlooked it in reply to R—Q. The game, though close, is all through full of complications and possibilities. P x P was quite safe.

(b) Winning at least a pawn with a very strong game.

(c) A desperate resource.

(d) And as time was practically up, white rightly declined an offered drawn, preferring to let the position go for adjudication.

GAME NO. 939.
Board 7.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. Dr. A. D. McArthur Montreal.	Black. Rev. J. F. Cross, Winnipeg.	
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4.	
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2	
5 Kt—B 3	5 P—B 3 (a)	
6 P—K 3	6 B—Kt 5	
7 P—Q R 3 (b)	7 B x Kt	
8 P x B	8 Q—R 4	
9 Q—Kt 3	9 Kt—K 5	
10 R—B (c)	10 Kt x B	
11 Kt x Kt	11 P x P	m
12 B x P	12 Q x Kt	

Black wins (d).

(a) A close defence not often practiced, and somewhat discredited in recent tournaments, the more aggressive P—B 4 being preferred.

(b) Not good. R—Q B is the move.

(c) And here surely Q—Kt 4 suggests itself. The worthy doctor tumbles into the ecclesiastical trap like a pill into a pulpit.

(d) White castled and struggled along for 30 moves or so in hopes of a blunder which did not come, black quietly meeting all snares until he could announce a forced win.

GAME NO. 940.
Board 8.
Ruy Lopez.

White. Mr. P. Johnson, Winnipeg.	Black. Mr. C. A. Clement, Montreal.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	
5 Castles	5 P—Q Kt 4	
6 B—Kt 3	6 B—K 2	
7 P—Q 3	7 B—Kt 2	
8 Kt—B 3	8 Castles	
9 Kt—Q 5	9 P—Q 3	
10 Kt x B	10Kt x Kt	
11 B—Kt 5	11 Kt—Q 2	
12 Kt—R 4	12 K—R	
13 Q—R 5	13 Q—K	
14 B x Kt	14 Q x B	
15 Kt—B 5	15 Q—B 3	
16 Q—K 2	16 P—Kt 3	
17 Kt—R 6	17 Q—Kt 2	
18 Q—K 3	18 P—K B 4	
19 Q—Kt 5	19 P x P	
20 P x P	20 B x P	c1
21 P—K B 4 (a)	21 P x P	
22 Kt—B 7 ch	22 R x Kt	
23 B x R	23 Q x B	c1
24 R x P	24 Q—Q 4	
25 Q—K 7	25 Q—Q 5 ch	
26 K—R	26 B x P ch	
27K x B	27 Q x R (b)	
28 Q x Kt	28 R—K B (c)	
29 Q x B P	29 Q—Kt 4 ch	
30 K—R	30 Q—Q 4 ch	
31 K—Kt	31 Q—Q 5 ch	
32 K—R	32 Q—K 5 ch	
33 K—Kt	33 Q—K 6 ch	
34 K—R	34 Q—B 6 ch (d)	
35 K—Kt	35 R—B 5 (e)	

(a) White has been trying to make things hum, and the neat snare which he now goes in for deserves to succeed.

(b) But he must have overlooked black's 25th and 26th culminating in this.

(c) He now has a won game, but there was no reason why he should not have taken also the Q B P after checking. He had time to get safe afterwards.

(d) Which he might just as well have done at move 29. Presumably he wished to gain time to find a decisive continuation.

(e) Winning. Time was up, and Winnipeg declining to give this game up, the position was sent for adjudication. White, however, is under threat of immediate mate, which he cannot avoid save by giving up his Q for the R, or losing too many pawns. His longest chance is 36. Q—B 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 37. P—K R 3, Q—Kt 6 ch; 38. K—R, R—B 7; 39. Q—B 3 ch, Q x Q; 40. P x Q, R x P, and must win.

GAME NO. 941.
Board 9.
(Prairie Opening.)

White. Mr. P. Collins. Montreal.	Black Mr. G. Benson, Winnipeg.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 3	
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—K 2	
5 B—Q 3	5 B—Q 2 (a)	
6 Castles	6 P—K R 3	
7 Q—K 2	7 Kt—R 2	
8 P—K 5	8 Kt—Kt 4	
9 B x Kt	9 P x B	
10 R—Q	10 K B—B	
11 Kt—Q 2	11 Kt—B 3	
12 Q—K 3	12 P—Kt 5	
13 Kt—K 2	13 Q—R 5	
14 Q—K 3	14 Q—R 3	
15 P—Q B 3	15 P x P	
16 P x P	16 Kt x P	
17 Kt—K 4	17 P—K B 3	
18 Q—B 4	18 Q—R 4	
19 Q—Kt 3	19 P—K B 4	
20 P—K B 4	20 Castles	
21 R—B 2	21 Kt x B	
22 R x Kt	22 P—K B 4	
23 Kt (K 4)—Kt 3	23 Q—R 6	
24 Q—Q B 4	24 P—K Kt 4	
25 P—B 4 (b)	25 B—R 3	
26 P x P	26 B x P	
27 Kt x P	27 Q—R 2 (c)	
28 Kt—Q6 ch	28 K—Kt	
29 Kt—B 7	29 Q—Kt 2	
30 R—Kt 3 (d)	30 B—Kt 4	
31 Q x B	31 R—Q 8 ch	
32 K—Kt 2	32 R x P ch	
33 K x R	33 Q—R 2 ch	
34 R—R 3	34 R—R 8 ch	
35 K x R	35 Q x R ch (e)	
36 K—Kt	36 Q—Kt 5 ch	
37 K—B	37 Q—R 6 ch	
38 K—K	38 Q—R 8 ch	
39 R—B (f)	39 Resigns	

(a) In styling this the Prairie Opening we would wish to convey that it is flat (in the sense of even in its development), but far from stale or unprofitable.

(b) The prairie fire now breaks out and burns fast and furious.

(c) B—Q Kt 4 would have set the tall timbers blazing, too.

(d) It appears to the naked eye as though black had a piece, or pieces, en prise; but amid so much smoke and flame one must not be too sure.

(e) The rooks are about all burned out now.

(f) But now the fire itself checks, and white finds shelter in the (K) night and the crow's (we mean rook's) nest.

GAME NO. 942.
Board 10.
(Sicilian Defence.)

White, Mr. Thordardson, Winnipeg.	Black, Mr. J. Bemrose, Montreal.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—K 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P x P
5 Kt x P	5 B—Kt 5
6 Kt x Kt	6 B x Kt ch
7 P x B	7 Q P x Kt (a)
8 B—Q 3	8 Q—B 3
9 B—Kt 2	9 tK—K 2
10 R—Q Kt	10 Castles K R
11 Castles.	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 P—Q B 4	12 P—K 4
13 P—K Kt 3	13 B—R 6
14 R—K	14 Q—K 3 (b)
15 B—K B	15 B x B
16 R x B	16 Q x P
17 Q—Q 3	17 Q x R P (c)
18 Q— QB 3	18 P— B3 (d)
19 B—R 3	19 R—B 2 (e)
20 R—Kt 3 (f)	20 R—Q
21 R—R	21 R—Q 6
22 R x Q	22 R x Q
23 R x R and wins.	

(a) Kt P x Kt was perhaps better.

(b) Presumably to force off the Q if white play Q—R 5

(c) Q x Q should have won without much difficulty, although the text [illegible] than good enough if followed [illegible]

(d) Bad. Q—K 3 at once left [illegible] with defeat staring him in the [illegible] then, 19. P—K B 4, P—K B 4 [illegible]

(e) He doesn't see it. Else [illegible] with Q—B 2 he had a good fight [illegible] with 2 pawns for the exchange.

(f) All over now. The Q cannot be saved, or the game.

A report comes from St. Petersburg that the government proposes to raise funds by increasing the price of railway tickets by 33 percent first-class and 20 percent second-class.

REDE ME THIS RIDDLE.

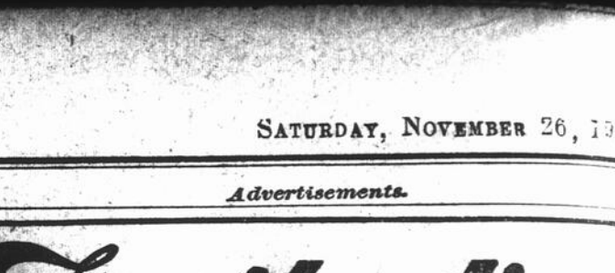
It hath come to our notice that certain dealers of Montreal announce the receipt of pianos by carloads, trainloads and even by shiploads; and that other dealers announce sales of their pianos to the Emperor of Timbuctoo, the King of the Cannibal Island and other fine judges of musical affayres. We notice at the same time that our trusty servant, Chas. W. Lindsay, is reported as selling more pianos than all others put together. Especially hath he sold pianos by 'Ye olde firme of Heintzman & Company to Ye Venerable Universitie of McGill, Ye Mayor of Montreal, Ye Mindsor hostelry and also Ye Governor of Ontario and Ye Speaker have also bought Heintzman & Co. pianos. In view of what the said C. W. Lindsay hath done and is still doing with Heintzman & Co. pianos verily it doth puzzle us to know what becometh of the trainloads and shiploads of other pianos aforementioned and why the illustrious example of the Emperor of Timbuctoo and the King of the Cannibal Islands should be so little followed in Montreal.

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MILITIA-GENERAL ORDERS.

DUNDONALD DRILL BOOKS RECALLED—CHANGES IN LOCAL REGIMENTS.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—Militia orders announce the cancellation of the infantry and cavalry drill books which were prepared by the late general officer commanding, Lord Dundonald. The books to be adopted for the future use of the militia will be those in use for the various branches of His Majesty's regular army. Copies of the latest edition of these works will be supplied as soon as possible.

The Militia Gazette' promulgated today announces the appointment of Colonel Lord Aylmer to inspector general of the Canadian forces and Brigadier-General Lake to chief of the general staff of the Canadian forces, both with the rank of brigadier-general in Canada. The same order announces the appointment of Col. B. H. Vidal as auditor-general, Col. D. A. Macdonald, as quartermaster-general, and Col. W. H. Cotton as master of ordnance.

6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars.'—To be provisional lieutenant, Sergeant C. G. Knowles.

13th Scottish Light Dragoons.—To be captains: Captain G. C. Morris from the 6th Hussars. To be lieutenant, Lieutenant (supernumerary) H. A. Stewart, from the 6th Hussars. To be provisional lieutenants, C. M. Goddard, gentleman; C. B. Gordon, gentleman; H. Clark, gentleman.

1st Regiment 'Prince of Wales Fusiliers.'—To be honorary lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Burland, Reserve of Officers.

3rd Regiment 'Victoria Rifles of Canada.'—To be lieutenants: Lieutenants T. M. O'Meara, from the 8th Regiment; Lieutenant W. A. Cook from the 8th Regiment.

5th Regiment 'Royal Scots of Canada, Highlanders.'—To be captains: Lieutenant H. Mackay, to take seniority in the regiment next after Captain O. R. Rowley; Lieutenant A. J. Maudsley.

53rd Sherbrooke Regiment.—To be major, Captain and Adjutant T. S. Somers. Lieutenant W. W. Lynch is permitted to resign his commission.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

For the purpose of promotion, the officers of the permanent active militia Army Medical Corps and officers of the Militia Army Medical Corps will be considered as belonging to two distinct branches; and promotion will take place upon the same principle as that in a regiment or a corps.

REGIMENTAL SERVICE.

Promotion subject to the necessary qualifications will take place as follows: After one year's service as lieutenant to be captain. After four years' service as captain to be major. After ten years' service as major, regimental medical officers may be given the rank of honorary lieutenant-colonel and their period of service extended or they may be transferred to the reserve of medical officers, or the retired list, as the case may be.

1. The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence has much pleasure in notifying for the information of all concerned that His Excellency the Governor-General has conveyed to him his high appreciation of the very smart and soldierlike manner in which the various military duties were carried out by all ranks on the occasion of His Excellency's recent visits to Toronto and Quebec, and on the occasion of his departure from Ottawa.

LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

The long service decoration has been granted to Surgeon-Major R. T. E. Macdonald, of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, and to Captain A. P. Peletier, of the 55th Megantic Light Infantry. The long service medal has been granted to Private C. E. Dupon, Private O. St. Jacques and Private E. Therrien, of the 3rd Vics; Captain C. K. Fraser, of the 53rd Regiment; Lieut. J. Carson, of the 56th Regiment; Lieut. G. T. Nichols and Sergt. R. Shanks, of the 5th Regiment; Sergt. W. J. Brown, of the 5th Royal Scots, Quartermaster-Sergt R. C. Clarke, of the 2nd Montreal Garrison Artillery.

6th Hussars, Montreal, Captain J. A. McGregor to be major.

Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, I. S. Wotherspoon and A. J. Howard, to be provisional lieutenants.

Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Captain W. G. McV. Stewart to be major.

5th Royal Scots, Major D. C. S. Miller, from the reserve of officers, to be captain.

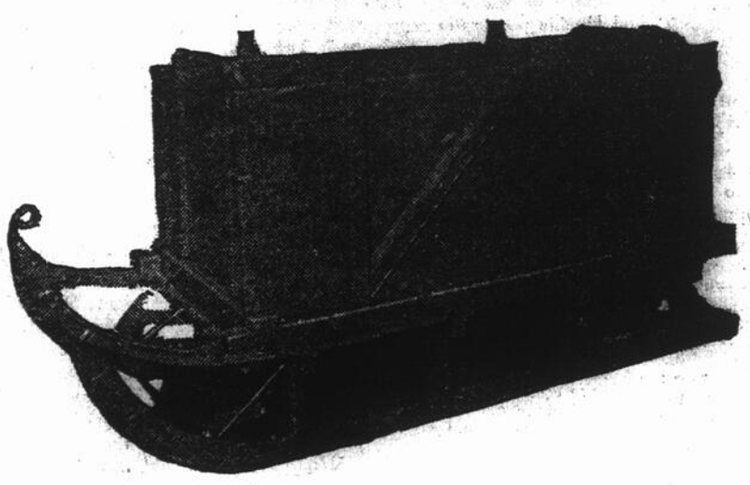
55th Megantic Light Infantry, Surgeon-Major W. Thompson resigns with rank.

86th Three Rivers Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Houliston resigns his command to join the Royal Canadian Engineers. Lieut. E. N. Mozley, R.E., has been appointed professor of military engineering and musketry in the Royal Military College.

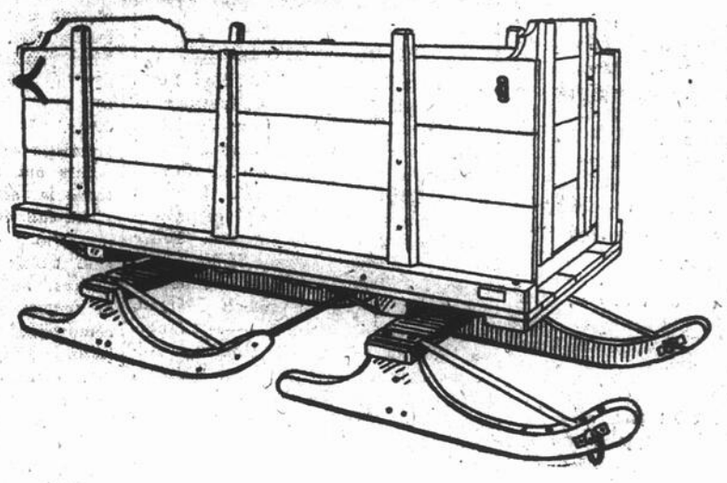
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...t that the wasting process ... a change in the cellular ... practically renders the ...ss as filtering organs. ...paleness and loss of flesh, ...back and loins, dry, harsh ...headaches and backaches; ...y colored urine; painful, ...ition; stomach troubles and ...els are among the symp... disease. ...e of downright suffering few ... be compared with kid... the results are frequent... and coming suddenly and ...

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... Kidney-Liver Pills have ...proven their genuine and in... and you can use them ... certainty that you will ... benefit that would be ac... attention of the most ... One pill a dose, 25 ... all dealers, or Edman... Co., Toronto.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Pittsburg, Nov. 25.—Running on a slow and carefully prepared schedule, the special train on the Pennsylvania Railway bearing President Roosevelt and his party to St. Louis, arrived here at 10.35 a.m. Throughout the trip the greatest precautions are being taken to eliminate the chance of accidents. The run from Washington to Pittsburg was made at an average speed of not more than 25 miles an hour, and through the mountains early to-day the speed of the train sometimes did not exceed ten or twelve miles an hour. The train is due to arrive at St. Louis at 8.45 to-morrow morning.

THE TORONTO DISASTER.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—As a result of the loss of life caused by the accident last week at the Grand Trunk Railway's crossing of Queen street, Toronto, it is suggested that measures may be taken to compel electric car companies to instal emergency brakes which can be called into use to supplement the hand brakes as a means of bringing electric cars to a sudden stop.

CITY ITEMS.

Gustave Fleury, tobacco merchant, has assigned at the demand of P. Massicotte, with liabilities of about $4,000.

Theoret & Frere, grocers, have assigned at the demand of N. Turgeon, with liabilities of about three thousand dollars

The visiting governors to the Protestant Hospital for the Insane for next week are Mrs. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Mrs. R. G. Reid, Mr. Charles Cassils and Mr. Henry Birks.

The report of the medical superintendent of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, Verdun, for the week ending Nov. 22 gives: Admissions, 7; discharged cured, 1; discharged on trial, 2; deaths, 5.

A rumor was circulated Thursday afternoon that Mr. C. A. Dansereau was very sick in Paris, but a cablegram received by the 'Presse' yesterday contradicts that statement and says that he is in good health.

The General Hospital ambulance was called to the Point St. Charles subway Thursday for a man named Xavier Bergeron, who had fallen and sustained a fracture of the right leg. He was taken to the hospital for treatment.

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O. LEMIRE & CO.

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Monday's Special Sale.

2 for 1 — MONDAY, for this GREAT SPECIAL SALE, we will give in all our Departments DOUBLE GREEN CASH RECEIPTS. — 2 for 1

FLANNEL - 35 pieces of Grey Flannel (Plain or Twill) slightly damaged by water; real value 18c to 20c. Price for our Monday Sale, only 11½c

SKIRTS - 1 Lot of Homespun Skirts (Black), with Taffeta Silk Applique on the sides, value $3.50. Our price for our Monday sale, only $2.23

OVERCOATS 1 Lot of Boys' Overcoats from 5 to 11 years of age, very good quality, with straps at the back, value $4.00. Our price for Monday's Sale, only $2.98

REMNANTS 600 Remnants of Dress Goods of all sorts, and all lengths, all to be sold Monday at ..... 25 Percent. Discount.

1163 St. James St., Cor. Fulford



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FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

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Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent.

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this Bronze Figure on a Newel Post on your Drawing Room or Reception Hall. This is only one of the many Artistic Designs we have at our Show Rooms of Lighting Fixtures suitable for Christmas presents.

McDONALD & WILLSON, 2458 St. Catherine St. Between Drummond and Mountain Streets.

WE AIM TO PLEASE

CLAIM FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

In a case of Antonio Ganna, vs. Antonio Cordasco, the plaintiff claimed $144 for services rendered defendant, and Mr. Justice Lavergne, on Wednesday, maintained the action to the extent of $85.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The installation of the Alpha Delta Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity, at McGill, was celebrated on Thursday evening by a dinner at St. Lawrence Hall. The guests from out of town were Grand President Dr. Geo. Cook, of Concord, N.H., and Dr. H. F. True, former president of the Sigma Chapter, of San Francisco. The new chapter has twenty-seven charter members.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HYDRANTS IN THE ROAD

EXPROPRIATIONS IN NOTRE DAME STREET HAVE CAUSED THEM TO BE A MENACE TO TRAFFIC.

Ald. Bumbray reported at the City Hall on Thursday that the hydrants in Notre Dame street east, where the street had recently been widened under expropriation proceedings had not been removed and that they constituted a danger to traffic. On Wednesday night, he stated, a man was driving his team along a part of the street which was not very well lighted when the waggon tongue struck a hydrant causing the breakage of a whiffletree. The man called at his house to complain of the matter and he hoped something would be done at once.

Ald. Sadler states that both poles and hyrants are still standing in St. Antoine street as they were before the street was widened. He advised their removal as soon as possible.

The Road Department officials have been instructed to attend to the complaints.

Ald. Clearihue in speaking of the circumstances, said provision should always be made for this work being done at the time streets were widened and the cost should be included in the estimate of the cost of expropriation.

Advertisements.

Purity Bread, not touched by hands. Sold in wrappers. JAMES STRACHAN, Bakers to Royalty.

THE BISHOP WILL PREACH.

The Right Rev. Bishop Carmichael will preach at St. Luke's Church, corner of Dorchester and Champlain streets, next Sunday evening.

Tremendous Low Price Sale at LEPAGE'S, just now going on corner St Catherine and Cadieux Sts

SEWER CONTRACTS.

Mr. M. Dineen has been awarded the contracts for new sewers on Boucher street, and Davidson street, his tenders being the lowest.

LITERARY REVIEW.

BEAUTIES OF QUEBEC.

The Hon. A. B. Routhier, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, has just published a large and well illustrated book called 'Quebec,' (Montreal Printing and Publishing Company), which gives a very full account of that beautiful city and dwells especially on its historical memories. Montcalm and Bigot are discussed at some length. An early love affair of Lord Nelson's is associated with the city of romance; the legend of the Golden Dog receives due attention, and much more of history and tradition. Though he grieves to see the old landmarks gradually passing away, Judge Routhier also rejoices in the new buildings that show a spirit of progress in Quebec, and he describes them with cordial interest. The churches especially are described with a quaint and fervid piety, 'Our Lady of Victories,' 'Our Lady of the Angels' and the rest. The paper and print of this volume are beautiful, and its general style would merit a good binding.

SUITABLE FOR GIFTS.

Two handsome annuals published by the Religious Tract Society, London, deserve special notice. The 'Sunday at Home' has numerous contributions by well known divines, short biographies and good stories. One of the serials, 'Meribah,' by the popular author, John A. Stewart, tells of the difficulties of a popular Nonconformist minister in England. The general tone of the 'Sunday at Home' is evangelical and impartial. There are pages for the young, and Frank Bullen's papers on 'Lives of some deep sea people' will be specially interesting to boys.

'The Leisure Hour' has a number of bright, wholesome stories and many descriptive articles giving a great deal of information in a popular form. An excellent volume for the home, and especially for young people. (Price seven shillings and sixpence.)

'The Practice of Self Culture,' by Hugh Black, author of 'Culture and Restraint,' is just the sort of book people like to give or to get for a present, as it combines wise and timely sentiments with a charm of style not always found in similar works. Such subjects are taken up as 'Proportional development,' 'Culture of heart,' 'Instruments of mental culture.' Many who would like to have clearer ideas as to what culture they should specially seek for themselves and their children might be helped by the sane, calm views of life set forth in these pages. On 'Culture and specialism' we find such words as these :—

The value of a special life-work is that it presents a subject that a man is called upon to master. The bread and butter sciences, those by which men earn their living, do not deserve the sneers so commonly passed upon them, as if they had no place in what is called a liberal education. A definite aim persistently pursued gives both strength and dignity to a life.

The MacMillan Company, New York; Canadian agents, Morang & Co., Toronto. (Price $1.25.)

'Scientific Faith,' by Howard Agnew Johnston, author of 'Bible Criticism and the Average Man,' is another book likely to be popular with thoughtful people. This writer shows clearly the reasons for faith that most appeal to the modern mind. Such essays as 'that on 'The scientific belief in prayer' are interesting and instructive both for the praying man and the doubter. The literary style of the book is pleasing and effective. (Winona Publishing Company, $1.50.)

LIGHT AND LEARNING.

An important step has been taken by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations in the publication of a modest little book called 'The Truth of the Apostolic Gospel,' by R. A. Falconer, intended primarily for college students. For some years this committee has published books for use in the 'Bible study classes,' which are a prominent feature of college Y. M. C. A. work. These have been studies in Scripture history, with a deeply devotional tone, arranged to cover the college year with brief studies for each day of each week. The same arrangement of daily studies grouped into sevens, is followed in this new book, but instead of taking up particular passages of Scripture it sets out to show what the earliest Christian teaching really consisted in, and what are its claims upon our belief. This is done in a thoroughly careful manner, as might be expected in a textbook. But the publication of such a book by such a responsible body breaks through the 'policy of obstruction' which evangelical organizations as such have pursued so far, with regard to modern learning. It boldly discusses the dates of the various works of the New Testament and the sources of the synoptic gospels. It takes the view points familiar to many a minister and reading man, but seldom taught systematically to those who most need, in the years when the mind tends to free itself from merely formal beliefs, an assurance that the faith of Christendom rests on something better than a tradition of blind reverence for a holy book. A knowledge of facts tends to dispel the hasty conclusions of premature criticism. For instance the assumption by modern critics that the idea of Christ cultivated by the Church was a later growth of doctrine, than that view presented in the gospels, is met in this book by the statement that all the gospels were written later than the epistles.

NEW RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

From the F. H. Revell Co., New York, Chicago and Toronto:—'A Treasury of Illustration,' by Henry Ward Beecher, edited from his published works and unpublished words, by John R. Howard and Trueman J. Ellinwood. Contains over twenty-five hundred quotations from Beecher, carefully indexed. Introduction by Newell Dwight Hillis, cloth, 675 pages, $3.50.——'The Life of the Christian,' by G. Campbell Morgan, cloth, 114 pages, 50 cents.——'Evangelism,' by G. Campbell Morgan. Addresses delivered at Hartford, Chicago, Berkeley and Dayton Theological Seminaries. Cloth, 99 pages, fifty cents.——'The Holy Spirit Our Teacher in Prayer,' by R. A. Walton, D.D., with an introduction by J. Wilbur Chapman. Cloth, one hundred and thirty-two pages, 50 cents.——'The Key to the Kingdom': An Exposition of the Great Commission,' by the Rev. C. E. Bradt, Ph.D., Cloth, 161 pages, fifty cents.——'Greatness,' by Henry Ostrom, cloth, 100 pages, 50c.——'How to Master the English Bible,' by the Rev. M. Grey, D.D. Cloth, 84 pages, forty cents.——'The History of Presbyterianism, on Prince Edward Island,' by the Rev. John MacLeod. Cloth, 279 pages, $1.50.——'Monument Facts and Higher Critical Fancies,' by A. H. Sayce, LL.D., Professor of Assyriology in the University of Oxford. Second edition, cloth, 127 pages, 75 cents.——'Letters of an Old Methodist to His Son in the Ministry,' by Robert Allen . Cloth, 243 pages, $1.25.

From the Religious Tract Society.—'The Advance of Romanism in England,' by the Rev. J. Broadhurst Nicholls. Cloth, 208 pages, two shillings and sixpence.

'The History of Bread from Prehistoric to Modern Times,' by John Ashton. Cloth, quaintly illustrated, 185 pages, one shilling and sixpence.

From the Winona Publishing Co.—'Study to be Quiet,' by Edward W. Work, artistic board covers, 84 pages, fifty cents.——'Elisha the Man of God,' by R. Clarence Dodds, D.D. Cloth, 362 pages, $1.25.—— 'The Bonanza Bible-class,' by Henry F. Cope, a Rocky Mountain story. Cloth, illustrated, two hundred and sixty-three pages, $1.00.——'Bible Study Popularized,' by Rev. Frank T. Lee. Cloth, three hundred and fifteen pages, $1.25.——'The Perennial Revival, a Plea for Evangelism,' by William B. Riley. Cloth, three hundred and twenty-three pages, $1.25.

From other Publishers.—'Life's Nobler Penalties,' by George H. Morrison, M.A. Cloth, 63 pages, Upper Canada Tract Society, Toronto.——'From One to Twenty-one: Studies in Mind-Growth,' (Teacher Training Hand-Book No. 4 of the Presbyterian Church in Canada), by Walter C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy, Dalhousie University. R. Douglas Fraser, publisher, Toronto, ten cents.——'Sermons by the Devil,' fully related by Rev. W. S. Harris, Briggs, Toronto, $1.00.

ALSO RECEIVED.

Fiction.—'The Motor Pirate,' by G. Sidney Paternostor, Langton and Hall, Toronto.——'By the Queen's Grace,' a novel, by Virna Sheard, illustrated, Briggs, Toronto.

Miscellaneous.— 'Poems,' by James Alexander Tucker, B.A., with a prefatory memoir by Arthur Stringer. Cloth, 133 pages, Briggs, Toronto.——'The Finest Baby in the World,' Letters from a Man to Himself about His Child, by the Theaddorer, Revell, Toronto.——'What a Young Man Ought to Know,' revised edition, by Sylvanus Stall, D.D., Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

LITERARY NOTES.

A new and beautiful edition of Adlington's 'Golden Ass of Apuleius' has been brought out in the Chiswick Library of Noble Authors, by the Scott-Thaw Company. The famous romance of Apuleius is one of those classics which if not constantly read by the world at large are nevertheless held in gratetul remembrance by every one who takes a serious interest in the literature of antiquity. It is a curious book. Its central motive is fantasticality itself. The poor hero is sadly beguiled by his Fotis. With her aid, instead of being 'chaunged into a birde as Pamphile was,' he suffers a very different transformation. 'Without all helpe (viewyng every parte of my poore bodie),' he says, 'I perceaved that I was no birde, but a plaine Asse.' The shock is severe for him, and the reader does not altogether escape it. The unlucky wight's ensuing adventures, likewise jar at certain points upon a modern taste. But, as it happens, this book contains in 'the most pleasaunt and delectable tale of the Marriage of Cupide and Psyches' a gem whose brilliance no setting, however grotesque, could dim. The sixteenth century translator had a mightily eloquent way with him. He had his doubts about the legitimacy of his enterprise. In his swelling 'epistle dedicatory' to Thomas, Earl of Sussex, 'of the House of the Queene our Soveraigne Lady,' he confesses that he has not forgotten 'the jesttinge and sportfull matter of the booke unfitte to be offered to any man of gravitie and wisedome.' But, with that facility so characteristic of the Elizabethan age, he points out that in all the old fables there is something for man to learn. 'The fall of Icarus is an example,' he says, 'to proude and arrogant persons that weeneth to clymbe up to the hevans,' and so, he adds, 'in this fable or feigned jeste of Lucius Apulejus is comprehend a figure of man's life, ministringe most sweete and delectable matter, to such as shall be desirous to Reade the same.' 'The Golden Ass' is a highly-colored narrative, a bit of picturesque literature in which incidents follow rapidly one upon the other, and all are racily handled. The author anticipates the Italian novelists of the Renaissance in much of his material, but when he reaches the Cupid and Psyche episode he becomes a poet, and Adlington does justice to his finer mood.' Incontinently after, Jupiter commaunded Mercurie to bring up Psiches the spouse of Cupide, into the pallayce of heaven. And then he toke a potte of immortalitie, and said: Holde Psyches and drinke to the ende that thou maist be immortal, and that Cupide may be thine everlastinge husbande. By and by the great bankette and marriage feast was sumptuously prepared. Cupide satte downe with his deere spouse betweene his armes: Juno likewise with Jupiter, and all the other Goddes in order, Ganimedes filled the potte of Jupiter, and Bacchus served the rest. Their drinke was Nectar the wine of the goddes, Vulcannes prepared supper, the howers decked up the house with Roses and other sweete smelles, the Graces threwe about baulme, the Muses sange with sweete harmony, Apollo tuned pleasauntly to the Harpe, Venus daunsed finely; Satirus and Panicus plaide on their pipes: and thus Psiches was married to Cupide.'

The Spanish letter in 'The Author,' by the way, states that the press of that country is loud in its appreciation of Archer M. Huntington, the wealthy American who has lately come into possession of the valuable library of the Marquis de Ierez de los Caballeros, as he is about to publish at his own risk cheap editions of such Spanish writers as Santillana, Jorge, Manrique, Simoneda, Garcilaso, Ercilla, Camoens, and Lope, which is rightly said to be a work most beneficial to Spain.

In letters to 'The London Saturday Review' various writers have lately been discussing the question of the importance of punctuation. One of these contributors tells this droll story from the experience of a school inspector:

On visiting a certain town on a tour of inspection (he) asked the Mayor to accompany him, and overheard the Mayor mutter: 'I should like to know why that ass has come so soon again.' At one of the schools the inspector began to examine the pupils in punctuation, but was told by the Mayor 'We don't bother about commas and such like.' The inspector made no reply, but merely told one of the boys to write on the blackboard the following words: 'The Mayor of Cheesington says the inspector is an ass.' 'Now,' he concontinued, 'put a comma after Cheesington and another after inspector.' The boy did so. The lesson was, let us hope, not lost on the Mayor.

A book of Indian stories is presently to be published by a native named Sarath Kumar Ghosh. In it he will describe the trials which an Indian juggler is condemned by the king to undergo as punishment for his presumption in loving the princess, each incident being founded on a traditional feat of Indian magic. Mr. Ghosh's publisher tells us in advance that he 'will assuredly be acclaimed as the Indian Kipling.'

In 'An Artist's Love Story,' edited by Oswald J. Knapp, letters written by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mrs. Siddons, and her two daughters, Sally and Maria, referring to the artist's courtship of the two daughters, are published for the first time. Lawrence first fell in love with Sally and afterwards transferred his affections to Maria, strangely enough without offending either Sally or the Siddons family in general. He never married either of them, and both the girls died young. The letters provide an interesting study of character under very painful circumstances.

'Bog-trotting for Orchids' is Miss G. G. Niles's title for a book describing her experiences while searching for orchids in the Hoosac Valley in Massachusetts, in which over forty species of orchids are to be found. The book will be interesting to all who have attempted the culture of the hardy Cypripedium and other North American bog plants.

Rarely does one find a book, says 'The Speaker,' in which the lives of poor and humble people are represented without the tinge of class patronage. The social gulf between our middle classes and the laboring poor is so prohibitive of true fraternal feeling that one can scarcely name a single English novelist who depicts the cottager's life with sympathy. In these sketches of peasant life before us, 'Provincial Tales,' we have, however, a book that is remarkable for its spiritual discernment and for its quiet, tender beauty. It is natural that the author's talent should show itself allied with that silent companion of compassion, a quiet humility of spirit, for commonly we find it is the uneasy consciousness of difference in birth, education, and wealth that rises as the insistent barrier to intercourse between rich and poor. Mrs. Bone penetrates through this screen of social difference now by a restrained and delicate compassion, now by a quiet humor, and again by the poetic faculty of seeing man's life in indissoluble relation to the earth which nourishes and sustains him—that old-fashioned mother earth which lies waiting for us, too, beneath the stones of our modern Babylons. It is difficult to do adequate justice to the beautiful and tender spirit of such a sketch as 'Poverty.' An artistic work lives above all things by the quality of the creator's vision, and 'Provincial Tales' remains an achievement beautiful in its spiritual truth, in its human feeling, and in its power of catching the atmospheric soul and spirit of a landscape. Let us quote an example of this quality of which we speak.

'As I wandered among these huts, from which came the sharp, pungent scent of tar, of tackle, and salt-fish, all at once I came upon a ragged house of the kind to be met with in a moorland country, long and low and roofed with slabs of stone which had gathered a greenish tinge from mould and exposure. Beside it, and jointed to one end, was the black, unroofed skeleton of an old windmill. How far inland had this mill once stood before the sea, sucking away the land, had advanced to its edge, then retreating, left it useless to sea or land? It stood quite solitary, holding aloof from the crowded, impudent huts below, like a baited creature sullenly giving no sign to its tormentors.

'It seemed a ruin so desolate that the thought of any person living there did not occur to me; but following the track which led to the landward side of the mill, I came upon a woman standing with a child in her arms. Stunted and bent with work rather than with age, for her shoulders were bowed, her hands seamed, and her arms long and powerful, with one hand she stroked the head of the child who lay on her neck without moving, uttering a faint whining sound like a sick animal; and, indeed, on coming nearer I saw that it was very ill of some wasting disease. I saw also that the woman's face was sunken, her mouth drawn in, her eyes dull in the midst of two dark hollows. She was the living spirit of Poverty animating that wretched place. To explain my appearance I asked some question about the mill, which she answered briefly, and then, looking at the child, I said: "The baby is very ill."

'"Yes, sir," she said.

'"Is she your only one." I asked.

"'No, sir,' she replied; 'I'm the mother of eleven. You wouldn't think it to look at me, but I am. All of them buried but this one.

. . . . .

'Perplexed and embarrassed, I did not know what to say, but the woman, pushing open a door behind her, continued: "My father's in the house. Will you come in and see him?" She went through the doorway, and I followed her into a kitchen which was dim and close and dry as an oven, in the darker corner of which a very old and very decrepit man was sitting, his head fallen on his breast and his hands clasped in front of him. The woman went up to him, and, grasping his shoulder, shouted: "Father, father, here's a gentleman come to see you."

'The old man raised his head, and, sighing at every movement, peered round the room in search of me. As I stepped forward that he might see me, he said, shaking his head: "I'm an ould man, sir."

'"I'm afraid you're not very well," I replied, shaking his hand.

'"I'm an ould man," he repeated; "that's what it is; I'm an ould man."

'"He's eighty-nine, is father,' said the woman; "aren't you, father?" she asked, bending down.

'"Eh?" said the old man, looking up sideways.

'"You're eighty-nine—eighty-nine years of age."

'"Yes," he said, "eighty-nine; the age of my father before me."

'"That's a long life," said I; "you remember strange things, I daresay."

'"Yes, sir," he said, stirring a little and gasping at the same time; "do you know a place called Home's Wood?"

'"No," said I.

'"Home's Wood," he repeated, looking at me doubtfully. "No? It was theer I come from—from Home's Wood. There was a journeyman tailor lived theer in them days, very like you to look at. You don't know it."

'"No, I never heard of it," I said, again, upon which he seemed to considera' Does the reader see how the very spirits of Poverty and of Old Age live in this simple passage? It would, of course, be easy to exaggerate the authoress's achievement; it is difficult to get the range of her talent, and to guess whether it stops naturally at sketching delicately and suggestively certain spiritual crises, and confines itself to a few haunting moods of atmosphere. The best story in the book, 'The Right Eye,' is admirable, and there is not one word out of place.

John Lane announces for publication a volume entitled 'Imperial Vienna,' by A. S. Levetus. It deals mainly with the associations of the capital, but the historical side of the subject is not neglected. It also treats of the architecture, and there is a commentary which Erwin Puchinger has supplied with many illustrations. By special permission from the Emperor of Austria, the author, accompanied by Herr Puchinger, was allowed to visit the Hofburg and other palaces. Besides relating historical events, as the experience of Napoleon at Vienna, the writer pictures for the reader the court ceremonies, the history of music, of literature, and the social life of the people. The illustrations are principally full-page, and are taken from sketches in pencil, charcoal and pen and ink.

That grown-ups delight in the fairy books is absolutely proved this year by one of the best of them, which has an introduction by Frances Hodgson Burnett. It is called 'The Lost Fairy Book; Granny's Wonderful Chair,' by Frances Browne, with illustrations and decorations by Edith Truman.

The book is bound in what the Chinese call the 'happy color,' a bright red. It contains eight stories, not including Mrs. Burnett's introduction, which is quite as interesting as any of them. The children who usually skip introductions must not fail to read this. The book, called originally only 'Granny's Wonderful Chair,' was presented to Mrs. Burnett, then a little girl, Frances Hodgson, by her teachers as a reward for politeness and good behavior. The opening words of the book read: 'A long time ago when fairies were in the world.' This showing that there was some one who believed in a time when fairies really existed delighted the little girl, and she read and re-read the stories until she knew them by heart. Then a strange thing happened. The book slipped out of existence; could never be found or any other like it. But still the little Frances Hodgson, who had in the meantime grown to be a woman and a celebrated writer of stories herself, remembered and loved those old tales. It is a long story, and interesting every word how the book she had been sure as a little girl had been reclaimed by the fairies was found again and is now carried everywhere that she goes by Mrs. Burnett, who loves it for itself as well as for the old love when she was a mite of a child. The pictures are in color, and the stories must be read to be appreciated. They are sure to be after the interesting preface

Little people go far afield this year in their wonder books, and one of the most delightful is Japanese. The volume is called 'The Japanese Fairy Book,' compiled by Yei Theodora Ozaki. It is a large volume of 296 pages, with full-page colored and black and white pictures, as well as text illustrations by Kakuzo Fujiyama. The stories are translations from a modern version of old Japanese fairy tales which are not so different from those of other countries. One which shows international fairy tale characteristics is that of 'Momotaro; or the Story of the Son of a Peach.' The peach was discovered one day by an old wman while on the river bank washing her clothes.

By reciting a charm verse she drew it to land, took it home, where she and her old husband discovered that it contained a beautiful boy who had come to be their son. It is a very quaint little Japanese baby which the picture shows emerging from the fruit. Momotaro is a wonder child indeed, and when he is fifteen starts off alone to conquer an island of demons. He meets a wonderful dog, a monkey, and a bird on his way, and with their aid overcomes the demons, releases the prisoners, comes back laden with treasure to be made a hero by his countrymen and to make the after life of his adopted parents peaceful and happy. 'The White Hare and the Crocodiles,' 'The Goblin of Adachigabra,' and 'The Mirror of Matsuyama' are among the other tales.

Another book in the series is 'Stories of King Arthur and His Knights, as Told in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur."' The book is fully illustrated and gives the history and adventures of the chivalrous King from his birth to the 'Passing of King Arthur.'

'Mr. Wind and Madam Rain,' by Paul de Musset, translated by Emily Makepeace, is a pretty book, with a cheerful colored binding. It is printed on fine heavy paper and illustrated by Charles Bennett. These pictures are excellent, showing the portraits of Mr. Wind, a cherubic gentleman, and Madam Rain, a beautiful but weeping damsel, who has a perpetual cold in her head. There are portraits also of John Peter and his family, for the story, which is a continuous one, is a history of the trials and tribulations of a poor miller, his wife and son, and how they were raised from grief to prosperity in genuine fairy fashion by the magic gifts of the master and mistress, respectively, of the two elements. It is an exciting story, and ends properly with the miller's son marrying the Baron's daughter, and every one living happily ever after.

GREAT LONDON SURGEON'S KINDNESS.

(From 'St. James's Gazette.')

A poor man from the West had been treated by his club doctor—a busy, overworked, good hearted fellow—for glandular swelling in the neck. The merest chance brought the patient to London, and a concatenation of coincidences led to his meeting a St. Thomas's Hospital surgeon. 'You come up to the hospital,' said the latter. 'You've no glandular swelling there.' The poor fellow went. They looked him over. That supposition glandular swelling was a thyroid abscess of a particularly malignant form. The man, seemingly so healthy, was what an insurance actuary would term a ten minutes life.

'Can you come in?' they asked him. He consented. Sir William MacCormac took him in hand. 'This is the most delicate of operations,' he said. 'Will you trust us?' He would. In due course, before quite a gathering of surgical notabilities, Sir William operated. The case was as bad as it possibly could be, and the faintest fraction of error would have meant certain death; but the operation was perfect, one of those performances of which we laymen never dream, but which these inspired giants in life saving at the hospitals are accomplishing every day of their splendid lives. Next morning, before 7 o'clock, the patient was gently roused from sleep. He opened his eyes and saw the strong, kindly face of a man beaming in delight upon him. It was the great and wealthy surgeon, who had left his bed before 6 o'clock that bitter morning to come to see this poor, friendless man from the wilds of the West. The patient is a hale man to-day, and in no part of the world they regard St. Thomas's Hospital as a temple of miracles far more awe inspiring than any holy well.

LIVELY YOUNG ALFONSO.

(London 'Chronicle.')

There is a grave crisis in the history of Spanish etiquette. King Alfonso XIII., who is described by a French journal as 'impulsive, and at the same time "sporty,"' wishes to make a royal progress through his kingdom in an automobile. Horrors of the Prime Minister! Such a vehicle, says he, is beneath the dignity of a monarch to whom the constitution has entrusted the 'sumptuous car of the state.' The sumptuous car must not be driven by petrol. Horses are still harnessed to the chariot of the sun

But Spanish etiquette does not prevent the monarch from travelling by railway. Lady Currie tells a story of a young man who jumped into a compartment one day on an English train and started a conversation with an old lady who greatly admired his pleasant manners. When he was alighting she asked his name, and he answered, blithely, 'Alfonso.' He was Alfonso XII., then a cadet at Sandhurst. The anecdote probably will be read at Madrid with pain and incredulity.

HOW THE CAVERN RAT FINDS ITS WAY.

(From 'Tit-Bits.')

The cavern rat, found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, is of a soft bluish color, with white neck and feet. It has enormous eyes, black as night, but quite unprovided with irises. These eyes are perfectly insensible to light, and when the experiment has been made of catching a cavern rat and turning it loose in the bright sunlight it blunders about, striking itself against everything, is unable to provide itself with food, and finally falls down and dies. In its native depths, however, it is able to lead a comfortable enough existence, as its enormously long whiskers are so extremely sensitive that they enable it to find its way rapidly through the darkness. The principal food of the cavern rat consists of a kind of large cricket, of a pale yellow color, and which, like most cave dwellers, is perfectly blind.

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