

ALASKAN BOUNDARY

The Official Decision will not be Announced Until To-morrow.

London, Oct. 19.—After a brief secret session this morning the Alaskan Boundary Commissioners drove to Buckingham Palace, where they were received by the King, who had previously been informed of the terms of the agreement reached by the tribunal.

NOT BEFORE TO-MORROW.

London, Oct. 19.—The Alaska decision will not be publicly given out before to-morrow.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS'S VIEW.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 19.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, who was the chairman of the American contingent of the British and United States joint high commission that met in 1896 in Quebec, to take up the Alaskan boundary ques-

tion, is well pleased with the decision reported in the despatches from London. In commenting on the decision Senator Fairbanks said:

"The decision of the Alaskan Boundary Commission is eminently satisfactory. It sustains substantially the entire American claim and is essentially a complete justification of the position taken by the American members of the United States and British joint high commission which met in Quebec in 1896. The United States will now be permitted to hold all the territory in Alaska purchased of Russia in 1867 without further dispute. Our title, which was never disputed until within the last few years, since the gold discoveries, is now quieted."

looked upon as neutral. The letter, which brings the first news of the expedition since its departure from Halifax, Aug. 23, follows:—

Port Burwell, North Labrador, Sept. 1, 1903:

"We are now at the extreme end of Labrador, and in the morning will leave for Cape Haven and Black Lead in the Cumberland Gulf. We left Halifax on Aug. 23, and I hope to be in winter quarters by Sept. 20. Expect to connect with a Newfoundland steamer here about July 25, 1904, with coal and supplies, after which will proceed north along the Greenland coast, crossing over to Baffin's Land, following the coast up Lancaster Sound, returning by way of Cumberland Gulf by Hudson Bay to winter quarters; land the governor and his party, and lay in a harbor at the mouth of Hudson strait as late as possible, returning home via St. John's. We are very comfortable. We have to build a house, the material for which we have on deck. On leaving we had 600 tons Welsh and 30 anthracite coal, so we shall be able to keep ourselves warm."

PARIS MYSTERY SOLVED

EUGENIE FOUGERE WAS MURDERED FOR HER JEWELS.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The mystery of the assassination in her villa at Aix-les-Bains last month of Eugenie Fougere, has been solved by the confession of Mme. Giriat, known in certain circles as 'La Nubienne,' an intimate friend of Mme. Fougere.

In her confession Mme. Giriat stated that the crime had been committed by her lover, Henri Bassot. The woman said that she had long coveted the jewels of her friend, which were valued at several hundred thousand francs, and that she instigated Bassot to commit the murder. Mme. Giriat and Bassot are both under arrest.

MANY LIVES LOST

EARTHQUAKE IN A PERSIAN VILLAGE.

London, Oct. 19.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from its correspondent at Odessa says news has reached there from the Khorasan that 250 lives have been lost in an earthquake at Turshiz, Persia. Thirteen villages were destroyed and some 1,000 persons are now homeless.

A DENIAL

STORY ABOUT HARLAND & WOLFE TAKING UNITED STATES STEEL A FAKE.

Belfast, Oct. 17.—Messrs. Harland & Wolfe, the well-known shipbuilding firm, have issued a denial of the statement, made by the London 'Daily Telegraph' yesterday, that they had signed a contract to take all the iron and steel they require from the United States Steel Corporation.

OUT OF WORK.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 17.—To-night 282 men employed in the rolling department of the American Steel and Wire Company were laid off on account of a general depression in the steel business. The south works, which have been running day and night for many years, will not run nights in the future. A general lay-off of steel workers in all Worcester plants took place to-day, many hundred men being thrown out of work.

THE HICKMAN MYSTERY

BODY OF WOMAN DOCTOR WHO DISAPPEARED SOME TIME AGO FOUND IN RICHMOND PARK.

London, Oct. 19.—The disappearance of a woman doctor, Miss Hickman, which has excited much attention here for the past two months, has been partially cleared up by the finding of her body in an unfrequented part of Richmond Park. The body was decomposed, the head having been entirely separated from the body, apparently by the gnawing of rats. Miss Hickman, who was a fully qualified doctor of medicine, performing her duties at the Royal Free Hospital, on Aug. 15 left the hospital. Since that time the police have searched for her. The reason for Miss Hickman's disappearance is a complete mystery. The body was only identified by a medal which Miss Hickman had won in swimming competition and by her ambulance cross.

USED WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

New York, Oct. 17.—Wireless telegraphy was successfully used in tracing the baggage on the last outward trip of the Red Star liner 'Finland,' on Oct. 10. A passenger who discovered some time after the steamer's departure that he left some baggage behind on the dock, communicated with the officials at the pier through the Marconi station at Babylon, L.I., and in twenty minutes received a reply that the baggage had been found and would be forwarded by the next steamer.

LEAVE PARIS

KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY DEPART FOR HOME.

Paris, Oct. 18.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena left for Italy from the Invalides railway station at 3.25 this afternoon. They were accompanied to the station by President and Mme. Loubet, and along the route were enthusiastically cheered by the crowd. Before their departure King Victor Emmanuel gave \$10,000 for the poor of Paris and \$5,000 for indigent Italians.

MGR. MERRY DEL VAL

Has Been Appointed Papal Secretary of State

REPORT THAT HE WILL BE MADE A CARDINAL.

Rome, Oct. 18.—The Pope has appointed Mgr. Del Val papal secretary of state. The announcement of this appointment was made in a letter presented by the Pope to Monsignor Merry Del Val. The nomination, however, will not be made officially until the next consistory, when the Monsignor will also be made a cardinal.

Rome, Oct. 19.—Mgr. Merry Del Val, whom His Holiness Pius X. has appointed Papal Secretary of State, is a native of Spain, but was educated in England, and still belongs nominally to the Diocese of Westminster, although he has been a resident of Rome for many years. He was sent as a special envoy to the coronation of King Edward VII. in June, 1902, and also has travelled in Canada on an educational mission. He was for a long time Cameriere Participle and latterly was president of the Academia Pontificia.

MAY BE MADE A CARDINAL.
Paris, Oct. 18.—The 'Petit Parisien' publishes a despatch from Rome in which it is stated that Mgr. Lorenzelli, papal nuncio here, will be promoted to be a cardinal in spite of the failure of the French Government to recommend such promotion.

PAPAL CONSISTORIES.
Rome, Oct. 18.—The Pope has fixed Nov. 9 as the date for a secret consistory, and a public consistory will be held on Nov. 12.

CRANE BROKE

A NUMBER OF BRIDGE BUILDERS KILLED NEAR PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Oct. 19.—As the result of the breaking of a traveller crane on the Pittsburg end of the new Wabash bridge over the Monongahela river, a number of men were killed and many were injured. Fifteen minutes after the accident nine bodies had been recovered and five of the injured had been accounted for.

The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained, but as far as can be learned from eye-witnesses, it was due to the traveller being overweighted. The traveller projects beyond the finished part of the bridge for the purpose of placing an addition in position and allowing the builders to work. While many men were on this additional section this morning the projecting part snapped and fell. It landed on the section of the bridge that was being placed in position and caused it to give way. On this section several men were at work and they were carried down with the wreckage.

The wrecked section of the bridge fell on a barge loaded with steel on which a number of men were working. So sudden were the snapping of the traveller, the falling of the steel bridge, and the sinking of the barge that scores of men on the bridge had time to get out of the place of destruction. Those on the section of the bridge were crushed, and some instantly killed by the heavy traveller falling on them, while those in the barge were crushed or drowned.

Near the new bridge was the United States tugboat 'Woodruff,' whose crew immediately began the work of rescue. Soon they had recovered four bodies, most of them badly crushed. Another victim was rescued alive, but he succumbed to his injuries before his body had reached the shore. The tow boat 'John O. Watson,' leased by the American Bridge Company, came across the river and joined the work of rescue. It succeeded in taking two mangled bodies from the river. A dozen skiffs were manned and succeeded in taking two bodies from the steel-laden barge, while five men, more or less seriously crushed or injured, were taken by them to the shore. As soon as the accident happened the hospitals and police were notified and all the ambulances and several police patrol boats were sent to the vicinity of the bridge. At the same time large corps of physicians were present to render such first aid as was necessary.

PRIVATE KILLED PRIVATE

TRAGEDY AT FORT MISSOULA, WISCONSIN.

Missoula, Wis., Oct. 19.—Private Kennedy, a United States soldier stationed at Fort Missoula, was shot and killed at his post yesterday. John Tulley, another private, who is said to have killed Kennedy during a quarrel, has fled to the mountains. He is being pursued by a sheriff's posse and a guard from the fort.

INDIAN DEGRADATION

MISS HELEN CLARK BLAMES THE AGENT OF BLACK FOOT RESERVATION FOR RECENT MASSACRE.

Great Falls, Mont., Oct. 19.—As a result of the massacre of seven Indians on the Black Foot Reservation, a week ago, by Little Plume, Miss Helen P. Clark, former county superintendent of schools for Lewis & Clark counties, has preferred charges of maladministration against the Major J. H. Montez, agent of the Black Foot (Piegan) Reservation. Miss Clark is a daughter of Malcolm Clark, the pioneer friend of the Piegan, who married one of the tribe and was later murdered. Miss Clark, in affidavits, charges that whiskey is being freely sold

on the reservation and that gambling is common. Miss Clark attributes the recent massacre to Little Plume being crazed by liquor.

WESTERN HARVEST

THRESHING COMPLETED IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Oct. 19.—Threshing is practically completed in Southern and Eastern Manitoba, and the first authoritative estimate on the average yield places the province's returns for 1903 at eighteen or nineteen bushels to the acre, at least. Patches of wheat have threshed as high as forty bushels to the acre in the Dauphin district, while generally in the north-west of the province the harvesting operations are not sufficiently advanced for a true estimate. The above announcements on Manitoba's 1903 crop were made by Mr. J. J. Golden, chief of provincial immigration, who has just returned from a trip of inspection in the province. Mr. Golden states that the harvest is about completed throughout the south and east, the threshing is practically ended, and the fruits of the grain field are at hand. From the wheat now in stock and with the returns from the harvested farms, the average yield per acre of wheat for this season is placed at between eighteen and nineteen bushels by Mr. Golden.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

CONFERENCE DENOUNCES LYNCHING AS MURDER.

Berlin, Ont., Oct. 19.—The Evangelical Association Conference Committee on Morals presented its report on Saturday, the most important recommendation dealing with the lynching in the United States. It is as follows:—As Christian citizens we are pledged to the support of law and order, and opposed to all manifestations of lawlessness and tendencies to anarchy. We regard the frequent occurrence of lynching in the United States, both north and south, as one of the most serious invasions of this democracy. We deplore the existence of this great evil as subversive to all government and express our abhorrence of the atrocities connected with lynchings as a revival of barbarism and a reproach to our Christian civilization. We believe that lynching is murder, and should be so treated by the courts of the land.

NORTHERN PACIFIC OUTRAGE

A SUSPECT IS LODGED IN JAIL AT HELENA, MONTANA.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 18.—Isaac Gravelle has been brought here by a posse of Northern Pacific detectives and lodged in jail on the charge of being connected with the dynamite outrages on the Northern Pacific. Last night while a watchman was patrolling the track about fifteen miles west of Helena he ran across a man digging a hole under the rails. On being detected the man ran away and the watchman fired twice, but missed. Yesterday morning at seven o'clock Captain Keowan and two others took the trail of the man from the railway track, followed it twenty miles into the mountains and finally captured the man at his cabin. He was armed with a rifle and a revolver. He said his name was Plumber, but he proved to be Isaac Gravelle, an ex-convict, released from the penitentiary in July. He is the person the detectives have been hunting for three weeks, his picture having been identified as that of the man who was seen at a haystack near Townsend, where fifty pounds of dynamite was found in the haystack.

Superintendent Boyce and Detective McPetrie, who have charge of the work of running down the dynamiters, positive Gravelle is the ringleader of the outrages.

ENDED HIS LIFE

TRAGIC FATE OF ONE OF BREIT HART'S CHARACTERS.

New York, Oct. 19.—A despatch to the 'World' from Chinese Camp, California, says Mr. J. P. Chamberlain, from whom one of the heroes of Bret Harte's famous 'Tennessee' Partner was drawn, shot and killed himself at his home at Second Garrote, in a fit of despondency. Since the death of his old comrade, James H. Chaffee, he had lived alone. On account of Harte's story, Chamberlain's name as well as his home, came into world-wide prominence. He left a note saying that he had lived to his eighty-first birthday; was getting too feeble for manual labor and would choose death.

Chaffee, who was the 'Partner' in the celebrated story, died in an Oakland sanitarium on July 31 last. He was eighty years of age. 'Tennessee' Chamberlain and 'Partner' Chaffee had been friends since 1849, and there existed between them a chivalrous affection. When it was found necessary to remove Chaffee to Oakland that he might receive medical aid, the two old men were heartbroken and it was predicted at that time that Chamberlain could not long endure his life of sorrow and loneliness.

NEW ROUND HOUSE AT ALLANDALE.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 19.—A local firm has just been awarded the contract for erecting a roundhouse and machine shop for the Grand Trunk at Allandale. The roundhouse will have twenty-eight stalls and both buildings will be of cement. The cost will be over forty thousand dollars.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

THE MARQUIS OF GRAHAM SPEAKS OF THE POSSIBLE CANADIAN SHARE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 19.—The Marquis of Graham, reviewing the proceedings of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire recently held at Montreal, says that if the Canadian Parliament decided to contribute towards naval expenditure, it is difficult to see where the money would come from. Increased indirect taxation would be impossible, and to increase direct taxation would be equally impossible, if not still more unwise.

POOR CANADA

REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER TELLS OF TERRIBLE THINGS THAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF—

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 18.—Reynolds's Newspaper, referring to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, says a two shilling tax on grain would be utterly useless as an advantage to Canada. Railway rates from Winnipeg run very much higher than freights to Black Sea ports. What is to prevent Yankees keeping hold of English trade by establishing branch links in Canada, or if this will not do, starting a Utlander agitation, and relieving England of the trouble of governing Canada when the republic's interests are at stake. Could England keep Canada against the will of the United States?

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

THE CZAR APPOINTS A SPECIAL COMMISSION.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—The Czar has appointed a special commission under his own immediate presidency to consider affairs in the Far East. The commission includes M. Plehve, Minister of the Interior; Count Lamdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Kouroupatkin, Minister of War; Admiral Lyotoff, Minister of Marine, and Admiral Alexieff, Viceroy of the Far East. The execution of the decisions of the commission is to be left to Admiral Alexieff.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—A newspaper published at Port Dalny is authority for the report that the British minister to Japan, Sir Claude Macdonald, has undertaken to mediate between Russia and Japan, and, having secured Japan's consent to certain proposals, is now negotiating with Russia. Those proposals are that Russia shall restore Manchuria to China, and that the principal Manchurian towns be opened to foreign trade; Russia is to withdraw all her troops from Manchuria with the exception of the railway guards, she is to renounce her forestry concessions on both sides of the Yalu river, as well as the Yonampoh concession, and the whole country south of the Yalu is to be admitted as belonging to the sphere of Japan.

LAKE ERIE BOUNDARY

THE 'TUSCARORA' WILL ENDEAVOR TO SETTLE THE FISH-ERY DISPUTE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18.—The United States revenue cutter 'Tuscarora' will leave for Cleveland to-morrow to take part in the settlement of the international dispute between the United States and Canada over the fishing in the lakes.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 18.—Mr. Charles F. Leach, collector of customs, said that when the 'Tuscarora' comes to this port it will engage in determining the boundary line both at Ashtabula and Erie, where American fishermen have been fired on and their nets taken up because of alleged encroachment upon Canadian waters. A careful survey will be made to avoid further trouble for American fishermen.

DR. CONNELL APPOINTED.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 17.—At a meeting of Queen's University trustees last night, Dr. J. C. Connell, M.A., Kingston, was appointed Dean of the Medical Faculty in succession to the late Dr. Pife Fowler. Dr. Connell is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, and has an extensive practice in Eastern Ontario.

FAIR AND WARMER

Toronto, Oct. 19, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 55, 44; Kamloops, 56, 42; Calgary, 72, 40; Winnipeg, 59, 35; Port Arthur, 38, 23; Sault Ste. Marie, 46, 34; Toronto, 48, 44; Ottawa, 44, 32; Montreal, 46, 30; Quebec, 46, 25; Halifax, 64, 36.

Moderate southerly to south-westerly winds; a few scattered showers or snow flurries, but mostly fair and a little warmer.

Tuesday, fair and a little warmer. Strong winds and moderate gales, accompanied by rain, occurred yesterday in the Maritime Provinces, and scattered showers fell in Ontario, but in other districts fair weather prevailed. This morning local snow flurries are occurring in the Ottawa Valley, but otherwise fair weather is general throughout Canada.

3233 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Oct. 19, 1903.—Readings by the Optical & Engineer's Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon:
Yesterday, 29.75; to-day, 30.01.
Temperature:
To-day 57 23
Yesterday 52 35

TO SPY OUT THE LAND

COL. LAMB, OF THE HADLEY COLONY, IN THE CITY.

Colonel Lamb is in the city. Colonel Lamb has been for the past five years governor of the Salvation Army's farm colony at Hadleigh, in Essex, England. Hadleigh is a property consisting of about two thousand acres of land, besides 1,000 acres of fishing and foreshore grounds, the water of the latter, at the mouth of the Thames, being under the control of the Thames Conservancy, but the freehold of the land under the water and the fishing rights being owned by the Army. This property was purchased by General Booth in 1880 as a training ground for the over-sea colony which the General had, and still has, in view in connection with his 'Darkest England' scheme. The immediate use the farm was put to was to provide labor for 'out-of-work'.

To prepare intelligent and able-bodied men of good character for emigration to the new world was, however, the chief end in view when Hadleigh was bought for the Army. Various circumstances have conspired to keep the project in check, but the prospects are that before long the over-sea colony will be an accomplished fact. It is not in this immediate connection that Col. Lamb is visiting Canada at the present time, but in the interests of emigration, pure and simple, or with a view to extending the peculiar advantages and facilities possessed by the Army in the capacity of an emigration agency. Col. Lamb is seeing the steamship and railway companies regarding transportation. He will find out what the government is prepared to do in granting facilities for the settling of immigrants which the Army may send to this country. He will inquire as to the conditions which exist and the demands for labor in all branches of industry, and will then be in a position to give intelligent advice to intending emigrants.

The Army, Col. Lamb observed, in conversation with a 'Witness' reporter this morning, is now a vast, world-wide organization. Already innumerable inquiries have been made at the international headquarters for information concerning Canada. Some Salvationists have already come to Canada and been placed through the agency of the branches in this country. Then many others besides Salvationists, who have confidence in the Army leaders, are constantly seeking advice about coming to Canada. The officers in Montreal have received numerous letters from people in England asking them to meet among men and women who were coming here and either direct them to their destinations or befriend them until situations could be found for them. The colonel will interview employers of labor and learn at first hand what is the truth about the Canadian labor market. He will visit Manitoba, and possibly other parts of western Canada, not forgetting to investigate the needs of older Ontario, where, he is given to understand, there is a great demand for farm help. There are thousands of god-farm hands in England, he says, who are barely making a living. They are sober and industrious, but cannot buy farms for their sons nor secure advantageous positions for their daughters, and, as for themselves, the workhouse awaits them in their old age. Canada, it is believed, offers to such exceptional advantages. What this country most needs is population. What England most needs is profitable employment and better land laws.

General Booth's theory is that 'the landless man should be placed on the landless land'; in other words, an organization like the Army should be able to place a capable workman down wherever his services are in demand. They have already placed thousands of men in good situations, and aim at doing much more in the future with mutual benefit to employer and employee.

It is not the fault of many capable artisans or farm hands in England, the colonel remarked, that they are unable to come to Canada with their families and start up at once in business. It is a matter of circumstances. The Army wants to establish a loan fund for the benefit of thrifty men of this stamp. It is not the purpose of the Army to dump paupers, riffraff, or the dregs of the 'submerged tenth' on the Canadian labor market or Canadian farms. Every man would carry a reliable recommendation as to character and ability.

During the colonel's term in charge of Hadleigh he had numerous applications for intending emigrants, frequently men of means, who wanted to be allowed to work on the farm for a few months, so that they might learn to harness horses, milk the cows, feed the pigs, and care for poultry. Some would stay longer and study the theory of agriculture evenings, while doing the practical work by day. One young man of education and means refused a scholarship at Oxford and took a two years' course at the Hadleigh farm, after which he came to Canada, settled in the west, and is doing well. The Army is prepared to set aside one of their Hadleigh farms for the training of farmers in the elements of agriculture if they can arrange to place them in the Dominion afterwards.

Hadleigh farm is one of the best managed farms in England to-day. When the Army got possession of it it was unprofitable; much of the land now included in this estate was known fifteen years ago as bad lands. It has since been drained and otherwise improved. Fruit of different varieties grows in abundance. Hadleigh claims to be the pioneer in the fruit line in Essex.

Thoroughbred stock is a feature of this farm. A specimen from the Army's cattle stables won first prize at the Dairy Show in competition with Lord Rothschild's exhibit last year. Their Suffolk sheep, middle white Yorkshire pigs and prize poultry are equally noted. At the Smithfield show recently the Army's exhibit of pigs under two years old pressed the Prince of Wales's exhibit very close for second place. The poultry department is one of the best paying departments on the farm. There are 2,000 birds of various breeds. One Buff Orpington cockerel was recently sold for \$25 to go to South Africa, where during the last six months they sent \$2,000 worth of live poultry. The late Queen Victoria

and Cecil Rhodes were among the purchasers of the Army's poultry. At the Essex County Show last July they took three prizes for draught horses besides first prize for hackneys. But it is in the social life of Hadleigh that the chief interest centres. The village has a population of 600 souls. On the estate are stores, a post-office, a hospital, a school with library and recreation rooms. They have their own meeting places, and there are tailor shops, shoe shops, a laundry and a dining room, etc. In close proximity is the Army's first infirmary retreat. The officers in charge have the entire legal control of the patients, and good results have followed the treatment and discipline enjoined.

THE LATE MRS. EVANS

THE REMAINS LAID TO REST IN MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY THIS AFTERNOON.

With every mark of respect and love the remains of the late Mrs. Evans, wife of the Very Rev. the Dean, were laid to rest this afternoon in Mount Royal Cemetery. The funeral took place at 2.30 p.m., from the family residence, No. 1 Essex avenue, where a short service was held by His Grace Archbishop Bond, assisted by the Rev. E. Bushell, of Westfield, and the Rev. Mr. King, of Valleyfield. The cortege then proceeded to St. Stephen's Church. The chief mourners were the Very Rev. the Dean, Messrs. Basil Evans and Trevor Evans, sons; M. Meredith Bethune, and Strachan Bethune, K.C., brothers; besides an immense gathering of local clergymen and laymen friends of the family. At the church a most impressive service was conducted by His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Norton, the Rev. Canon Ker, the Rev. Canon Dixon, the Rev. Principal Rexford and the Rev. H. A. Doull.

The Right Rev. Bishop Carmichael preached yesterday morning at St. Stephen's Church and referred to the death of Mrs. Evans. His Lordship pointed out the brevity of life, the joy in the hope of a hereafter, and the blessedness of dwelling with God in heaven. His text was the fourth chapter of Hebrews, ninth verse: 'There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God.'

Death touched everything, said the bishop, both about us and in us. It enters every home and breaks it up. It brings grief and loneliness and gives unrest to everything it touches. High and low, rich and poor, white and black; all must sooner or later be borne to the vast beyond by this unsparring gleaser. 'Death had visited the congregation of St. Stephen's church, and had taken from it one who was beloved and revered by all who had known her. The heart of every one of the congregation must be stricken with pain for the demise of so estimable a woman. But yet though all of this was dark and sad, was there not a bright side to be seen? In the hour of sorrow does not Christ's promise: 'There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God,' comfort and give peace? We have the solemn, sacred promise of the Lord himself that there is a blessed estate hereafter. Hearts will be there, but hearts only to love, to enjoy, to give birth to praises; bodies will be there, but not those of anguish and pain; and eyes will be there, but not those which see trouble and suffering. Everything will be happy and peaceful.

Let us therefore take comfort from Christ's word and pray for those who remain behind that they may receive strength from above to endure the hour of affliction.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

We see the following letter in the Quebec newspapers, and are pleased to quote the statement the publicity requested:—

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)
Sir,—In your report of the monthly meeting of the Western W. C. T. U. in issue of Oct. 13, I notice that the lady who spoke of the convention proceedings at Quebec stated that the Quebec newspapers refused to publish some of the discussions that took place during the convention, and in justice to the Quebec newspapers I should like to correct that statement.

The editors of the English papers here were most courteous in allowing us the use of their columns and in giving us ample space for our reports, and they published all that was given them about the discussion on patent medicines except the names of the medicines in question, and these have not yet been published by the newspapers outside of Quebec. The incident mentioned was withheld from the papers in deference to the wish of the delegate who told the story, as she requested that it be not published.

I trust you may find space for this explanation in your columns.

LEONORE J. REID.
Quebec W. C. T. U.

CITY ITEMS

Miss Marie Hollinshead is arranging a splendid entertainment for the weekly concert at the Sailors' Institute to-morrow (Tuesday) night.

The visiting governors for this week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and also to the Homes at Longue Pointe are Dr. George Wilkins and Mrs. James Crathern.

Dr. Freyesleben having been granted a three months' furlough by his government, the Imperial German consul for Canada, Mr. F. Bopp, has been appointed acting Imperial and Royal Austrian consul-general during Mr. Freyesleben's absence. The business of the Austro-Hungarian consulate-general will be transacted, as before, at 1071 Sherbrooke street.

Ladybirds are imported into Egypt from New South Wales in order to protect food from parasitic insects.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Allan Gilmour, Ottawa, is spending some time in Montreal.

Mrs. Abbott Smith has been visiting Mrs. John Waddell, Kingston.

Bishop Carmichael has left for Washington and will be absent a few days.

Mrs. P. H. Richardson, of New York, is in town visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. G. I. Richardson, Ontario street.

The Rev. J. L. Gilmour spent yesterday in Hamilton, the guest of the Rev. J. C. Symonds.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Reid, Drummond street, are expected home from Europe early next month.

Mrs. Robert H. Bryson is spending a few days in Brockville, the guest of her brother, Mr. R. Wright.

Dr. J. Leslie Allen, of Point St. Charles, is spending a few days with friends at New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. G. W. Cook and family, Elm avenue, have returned to town from their country residence, 'Edgehill,' Morrisburg.

Mrs. Dignam, president of the Woman's Art Association, of Canada, is the guest of Miss Phillips, president of the Montreal branch.

Miss Hilda Marler, who is visiting Mrs. Lake Marler, in Ottawa, was the guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. J. J. Gormully, on Friday.

Lieut.-Colonel Reade was in the city from Kingston on Friday to meet Mrs. Reade and little Miss Mary Reade, who are returning from England.

Mrs. J. A. Gemmill, Ottawa, was the hostess on Friday afternoon at an informal tea for Mrs. A. W. Ogilvie and Mrs. McMurtry, Montreal, who are her guests.

Mrs. T. H. Hart, New York, is in the city for the marriage of her sister, Miss Janet Strachan, to Mr. William A. Cooper, which takes place to-morrow.

Mrs. Maynard M. Hart, who has been spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Alfred Benn, of Westmount, has returned to her home in St. Louis, Mo.

The Rev. H. Temple Stannage Boyle and Mrs. Boyle have taken up their residence at 405 Burnside place, where Mrs. Boyle will receive on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21 and 22.

Mr. Nelson Bickerdike, Mr. J. Hunter, and Mr. D. Munroe left this morning for Fort Coulonge, to go thence north to Mr. Robert Bickerdike's hunting camp, and to be absent for a week or more.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Maud McLean, 40 Fort street, to Dr. James A. Baird, of Hemmingford, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the serious illness of her father, Mr. Charles McLean.

On Saturday evening the friends of Mr. Rodolphe Lavallee, advocate, made him a presentation, on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Cecile Labelle, of this city, which will take place to-morrow.

Miss Alice Ada Fieldhouse, soprano soloist of Carlton Street Methodist Church, Toronto, was married on Wednesday last to Mr. William J. Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Smith, and the service was accompanied by special music.

Among the weddings celebrated on Thanksgiving Day was that of Mr. J. Hugh Calder and Miss Jennie Perkins, of Fredericton, N.B. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. A. Rogers. Miss Hilda Shaw, of St. John, N.B., was flower girl, the only attendant of the bride, who was attired in white crepe de chine, and carried cream roses. Mr. and Mrs. Calder expect to spend the winter in the South.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Edward Emard, advocate, Montreal, son of Mr. J. U. Emard, to Miss Ubaline Bisson, daughter of Mr. Bisson, prothonotary of Beauharnois, was solemnized this morning at the parish church of Beauharnois. His Lordship Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield, officiated, and presided at the wedding. The bride and groom left on a wedding trip to New York and elsewhere before taking up their residence in Montreal. On Saturday afternoon the friends of Mr. Emard met at the Jacques Cartier Club and presented him with an address and wedding gifts.

The Canadian visitors who registered at the Canadian Government office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending Oct. 6, included: Dr. Campbell Davidson, Mr. R. A. Outhet, the Misses Davidson, Mr. C. Thomas Turnbull, Mr. J. C. A. Heriot, Mr. Louis Gosselin, Montreal; Mrs. S. A. Rowbotham and Master Guy R. Rowbotham, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Massey and C. Vincent Massey, Mr. J. Mackenzie Alexander, Mrs. and Miss Jean M. Alexander, Mrs. W. D. Matthews and Miss Ina B. Matthews, M. V. Plummer, Toronto; Mr. C. Berkeley Powell, Miss Ida M. Hughes, Ottawa; the Rev. H. A. Meek, Richibucto; Miss J. M. Hughes, Miss Margaret Ross, Belfast; Mr. J. H. Fulford and Mrs. Fulford, Brockville; Mr. H. C. Scott, London, Ont.; Mr. M. S. Nelson, British Columbia.

The marriage of Miss Alice Fraser, daughter of Mr. S. Fraser, Richmond, and B. A. McGill, '96, to Mr. Frederick Russell Bigelow, of St. Paul, Minn., was solemnized at St. Anne's Church on Thursday last. The Rev. Rural Dean Hepburn officiated, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Roe and the Rev. C. T. Lewis. The church was decorated with palms, ferns, foxglove and sweet alyssum, with a bunch of flowers tied with white ribbon on the ends of the pews. Mr. John H. Blakely, of Chicago, was groomsmen, and the ushers were Prof. MacBride, of McGill; Mr. W. G. Noyes, of St. Paul, Minn.; and Mr. S. B. Fraser, the bridesmaids, Miss Hortense Fraser, Miss Daisy Harkom, Miss Margaret Chrysler, of Ottawa, and Miss Elfrida Roosevelt, of Boston, wore pale blue chiffon gowns with white hats. The bride's gown was of white mousseline de soie over white silk, and she wore veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The only jewel worn was a pendant of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the groom, who also presented the bridesmaid with a small circle of pearls. After the ceremony breakfast was served at the home of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow will spend some time in St. Paul, Minn.

M. S. R. FRANCHISE.

Another meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council will be held this evening at the corner of Montmorency and Centre street, to protest against the extension of the Montreal Street Railway franchise.

ENGLAND TO THE FORE

When the Submarine Boat Comes to be Tested in Naval Warfare She Will Surprise the Other Nations.

MR. T. MILLAR, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARMSTRONG-WHITE-VICKERS, TALKS ABOUT MANY INTERESTING THINGS.

Two and a half miles of frontage on the Tyne, twenty-five thousand men, warships of all nations, munitions of war, guns, shells, etc., represent the outward aspect of the great shipbuilding firm of the Armstrong-White-Vickers Company, limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

This firm builds warships for China, Japan, Turkey, Chili—for all, and sundry who will pay for them. It builds, of course, for the British government. It is building at the present time a great turbine cruiser, the first experiment of the kind in a vessel of the cruiser class. It has built warships for the South American republics, which like to make a showing now and then without letting out the 'claret' to any great extent. Nay, it builds just the kind of warships which these bellicose folk want, and then it offers them to the highest bidder. There is not infrequently a good deal of excitement in connection with these deals, for the republics bid against one another pretty vigorously.

Mr. T. Millar, who is at present in the city, stopping at the Windsor Hotel, is the representative of this firm in this country, and his business is to sell ships—any kind of ships—from lake boats to the great war vessels or greyhounds of the Atlantic. He has sold boats here already for the lake service, and who knows but he may get an order of a much larger dimension.

There was a reference, in the course of some informal talk to-day, to the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to the fast Atlantic service.

'Sir Wilfrid knows more than he can state publicly about that matter,' said Mr. Millar significantly.

Mr. Millar said that shipbuilding was not too brisk at present in England. Of course, they were busy, but a big firm like his wanted to calculate far ahead, as they had twenty-five thousand men to consider. To be sure, they had several features apart from shipbuilding—guns, munitions of war, and the like—and generally good deal of work from the government.

There was now one great absorbing question in England. That is to say, this fiscal question is of absorbing interest to the politicians, but I do not think that the masses of the people have been greatly stirred, as yet.

Mr. Millar said that England had free trade long enough. I would have a try at protection anyway, to which we need not be permanently committed.

Mr. Millar did not believe that the Harland and Wolff people were about to get their steel from the United States. In fact, there was very little danger of the great American steel corporation being able to do much business in England. The home market made large demands, and when there was a surplus, which would be sold at cost or less than cost in England, the cost was a surprise.

That the people who sustained the home market would not, for long, contract to pay high prices in order that the steel trust might dump their surplus on the English market. That sort of thing would be short-lived. He did not think that the adoption of a policy of limited protection would in any way injuriously affect the shipbuilding trade of England.

In regard to warships, and their cost and maintenance, there was a reference to the fact that the French Government had been experimenting for a long time with submarine boats, which had been brought to a great pitch of perfection recently, and of which some sixty were in commission.

'And have you not read that England has been doing a little in this direction, too?'

'Yes, but apparently following in the wake of France.'

Mr. Millar smiled. 'Should the time come for a test—which I hope will really come—arrive—it will be found that England will be able to render a good account of herself in the matter of submarine boats. She has been quietly experimenting herself; she has adopted a certain type quietly; and a type which will prove to be the most effective in the world; and of this type she will have—well, not a few examples.'

'Does not this changing fashion in naval construction involve a tremendous burden upon the people?'

'Well, but the money might as well be spent that way as some other way. The Hague peace tribunal may be a very good thing, but it will not prevent the great nations from going on building ships. Now, there is a constant rivalry in regard to design and power and object; one fashion supersedes another; this has gone on and will still go on; but in this game England is bound to come out a long way first, as will prove to be the case.'

Mr. Millar said that there had been trouble with the British workman, who was a little obstinate in regard to the introduction of fresh machinery, but he was getting educated, and all large employers in the engineering business especially were thoroughly aroused as to the necessity for modern machinery and modern methods. In fact much machinery had been pitched out and new plants installed.

In regard to the fast Atlantic service, there would be no difficulty at the present time in the matter of construction, but there was the question of the public subscribing for the shares of a company formed for the purpose, and the stock market was thoroughly demoralized at the present moment.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

Just received a full line of Best Quality

SADIRONS.

Points of Construction.

- 1st—The Iron is a solid piece of metal, possessing the greatest possible heat retaining quality.
- 2nd—Asbestos-lining and dead air space between iron and handle, which shields iron from cold air, the asbestos and iron will give much better and longer service than any other; also, economizing fuel and time spent in changing irons.
- 3rd—Another air space, between top of the cover and the under surface of the shield to which the handle is attached, make asbestos sadiron handles cool and more comfortable to use than any other.
- 4th—Unbreakable handle of wood, so shaped as to nicely fit the hand.
- 5th—Weight. The use of solid iron makes an iron of sufficient weight to effectually smooth the article being ironed with the least possible muscular effort.
- 6th—The lock is a decided improvement over any heretofore used. It is easily operated, simple and positive in its action, never allows iron to fall out of handle, and so strong as to be practically indestructible.
- 7th—Finish and workmanship. They are beautifully nickel plated by a process rendering them easy to clean, and with ordinary care the finish will last.

Asbestos Sadirons, (Set of 3 Irons, Handle and Stand) \$2 per set.
 " Baby Irons.....25c each.
 " Tourists Irons.....40c "
 " Sleeve Irons.....50c "
 " Shirt Waist Irons.....75c "
 " Pressing Cores.....85c "

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

Henry Morgan & Co.,
MONTREAL.DOMINION PARLIAMENT
NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION YET
OF DECISION OF ALASKAN
BOUNDARY.
(See also Page 5.)

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Mr. Walter Scott, in the House of Commons to-day, introduced his act to amend the Mounted Police Pension Act, 1889.

Mr. Haggart pointed out that no bill of this kind—a money bill—could be introduced by a private member.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that at this late date of the session the government could not take up the bill as a public measure, and it was dropped.

MR. TARTER'S PRIVATE CAR.
In reply to Mr. Demers, Mr. Sutherland said the government had paid for certain improvements to special car No. 001, belonging to the C. P. R., for the use of Mr. Tarte, which was understood to be still used by Mr. Tarte, but a question as to whether or not the government would reclaim the cost of said improvements had not been considered.

MONTREAL PERMANENT SEEDS.
Replying to Mr. Bureau, Mr. Sutherland said that plans for the construction of permanent sheds in Montreal outside of the Department of Public Works had been prepared by H. E. Vautelet. Nothing had been paid on account of the services rendered, an account had been filed for \$49,343. The total estimates for the work were \$82,555.40.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.
A series of questions on the paper respecting the campaign literature being sent out by the Opposition the sacks containing which are still choking the corridors of the House, were replied to by Sir William Mulock, who said the facts were as stated in the question, namely, that several carloads of campaign literature had been shipped to Ottawa from the office of the Montreal 'Star' and were being sent through the Taylor and others; that the franking privilege in this respect was simply limited by the capacity of the cars and the transportation facilities and that the bags belong to the government and were being used illegally. The replies were received by the Opposition with laughter and cries of 'Come again.'

ST. ANDREW'S RAPIDS.
Mr. McCreary was informed that the government intend to send an engineer at an early date to report on the work on the rapids at St. Andrews, Man.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.
In reply to Mr. Bureau, Mr. Sutherland said the government had no official information of the finding of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal. It was expected, however, that the award upon the reference would be made to-morrow.

A COSTLY DREDGE.
Replying to Mr. Bureau, Mr. Sutherland said the plans for the dredge 'W. S. Fieldings,' at Sord were prepared by Mr. A. W. Robinson and the cost when completed would be \$520,000.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.
Replying to Col. Hughes, the Minister

of Militia said it was not true that members of the South African Constabulary had left Canada without taking the oath of allegiance.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.
Mr. Fitzpatrick, in reply to Mr. Grant, said that a report had been made to the government on the subject of the administration of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, but no action had yet been taken.

N. W. T. ACT.
Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill to amend the North-West Territories' Act was read a third time and passed.

The amendment by the Senate to Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill respecting the judges of provincial courts were concurred.

JUDGES' SALARIES.
Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill respecting the Revised Statutes was read a third time and passed, as was also the bill respecting the librarians of parliament, and the bill respecting the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada as to an increase of salary.

In the course of a discussion arising out of this bill Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, admitted that the government would have to consider the question of increasing the salaries and re-arranging the work of the judiciary.

NOTES AND NOTICES.
MERIT BACKED BY ENTERPRISE.
One of the surest signs of approaching winter has come to hand in the shape of 'Dodd's Almanac,' published by The Dodd's Medicine Co., of Toronto. For thirteen years this useful little book has made an annual appearance, and there are few more familiar or welcome visitors to the homes of Canada. Its data and statistics are carefully prepared by the best known authorities, and have been found uniformly correct.

In addition to this Dodd's Almanac contains much that is of interest to the Canadian reader. It gives in condensed form the record for the year of the well-known Dodd's Remedies that first prepared in Canada, have come to be a household word in the homes of the civilized world.

It shows the growth of an industry founded on merit and cultivated by enterprise. It shows the appreciation of the public for a remedy that they have tried themselves and not found wanting. It shows the health hundreds of sufferers have found in Dodd's Kidney Pills when in their misery they thought death was their only relief.

And Dodd's Almanac has become one of Canada's national advertisements. Published in many countries and languages it has made Canada a familiar word in those lands where the great Dominion has heretofore stood for a dreary waste of forest and snow. And wherever it has gone it has been followed by Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. No one in Canada needs to be told of their work. It is familiar to every household. Suffice it to say it has done honor to The Dodd's Medicine Co. and the proud name of Canada.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

PRICES GO DOWN AGAIN.
'Witness' Office.

Monday Morning, Oct. 19.
Prices were low again in New York and Boston this morning, and the local market was depressed accordingly. C.P.R. was off a point from Saturday; Power, 1/2; and Twins opened down 1/2, and the rest of the market about half a point all around. Coal sold in Boston this morning at 66 1/2, being the lowest prices here.
Liquidation seems to continue regardless of everything, and there is no indication yet that it is finished.
MORNING BOARD.
C.P.R.—119 1/2, 100 at 119 1/2, 225 at 119 1/2, 122.
New M.S.R.—153 at 150.
Mont. Power—162 at 68, 25 at 67 1/2, 225 at 67 1/2, 75 at 67 1/2, 115 at 68.
Twin City—225 at 83 1/2, 5 at 83 1/2, 2 at 82, 2 at 83 1/2, 25 at 83 1/2, 200 at 82 1/2, 10 at 83 1/2, 50 at 83 1/2, 25 at 83 1/2, 4 at 73 1/2.
Richelieu—82 1/2, 2 at 73 1/2, 4 at 73 1/2.
Bank Com.—125 at 67, 25 at 67.
Iron Com.—325 at 9, 125 at 9.
Detroit—15 at 60, 25 at 58 1/2, 5 at 60, 50 at 58, 25 at 58 1/2, 25 at 58 1/2.
Nova Scotia—10 at 71.
Bank of Montreal—10 at 249, 2 at 248.
Molson Bank—4 at 194.
Ogilvie Bank—7,000 at 112.
Quebec Bank—5 at 119, 10 at 118 1/2, 10 at 118.
D. Iron Bonds—5,000 at 59.

LONDON STOCKS.

London, Oct. 18.—After having surmounted a most difficult settlement without disaster the tone of the stock exchange under the influence of easier money conditions in New York and Paris, and the dispersal of the alarmist rumors of war between Japan and Russia, has become much healthier, and the general impression prevails that the worst is over. Japanese and Russian securities, after a rapid decline, had as rapid a recovery. Americans and Canadians participated fully in the general recovery of prices, steel shares being in considerable request. After a troublous week on adverse rumors from Montreal, Canadians closed much better. The best prices of the week were hardly maintained on Saturday, when Japanese securities had an important relapse. A rather unsatisfactory report issued by the underground electric company, which will supply power to Mr. Charles T. Yerkes's London ventures, has affected some English railways adversely. This report shows that the company already has expended \$27,500,000, while the equipment will not be completed before 1905. The share capital is \$25,000,000, and issue was made in June of nearly \$35,000,000 profit sharing five percent five year notes.

London, Oct. 17.—Bullion amounting to \$400,000 was drawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 23 1/2; Lisbon, 24 1/2.

A MEXICAN BANK CLOSES.

Mexico City, Oct. 12.—The International Bank and Trust Company of America, W. H. Hunt, president, with a capital of \$1,500,000, and deposits of \$1,500,000, and with branches in New York and other cities, closed its doors in voluntary liquidation. Over lending is the cause of the failure. The management issued a statement saying it is hoped that the depositors will not lose a cent. The International Banking Corporation has no connection whatever with the International Bank and Trust Company.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Canadian Pacific Railway traffic earnings for the second week of October were:
1903. 1902.
2nd wk Oct. \$1,098,000 \$944,000
From July 1 \$12,969,498 \$12,779,396
Grand Trunk Railway earnings for the week ending Oct. 14 were:
1903. 1902.
2nd wk Oct. \$726,071 \$650,893
From Jan. 1 \$7,834,343 \$8,832,488

CANADIAN NORTHERN EARNINGS.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway for the week ending Oct. 14, were \$74,100, an increase of \$20,300 over the same period last year. From July 1 to date gross earnings have been \$922,700, an increase of \$376,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WHEAT ON A LEVEL WITH FLOUR—BUTTER AND CHEESE HIGHER.

Wheat has gone up to about a parity with flour, No. 1 northern being quoted at 80c ex-store, Fort William; No. 2 northern at 78c, and No. 3 at 74c.
Flour is very firm, and the situation is not improved by the scarcity of barrels in Ontario, where apple shippers are taking all they can get at fifty cents apiece.
Eggs, butter and cheese have all gone up in the last week, cheese in particular having jumped half a cent between Friday and Monday. It looks now as if these higher prices were here to stay, as the cold weather warns us of the approach of winter.

GRAIN—Peas, 63c high freight; 72c adroit here; buckwheat, 45c; oats, No. 2, 24 1/2c in store, and 23 1/2c to 24c adroit; flaxseed, 11 1/2c on track here; No. 3 barley, 50 1/2c.
FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.80; seconds, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4; in bags, \$1.90 to \$2; patents, \$4.15 to \$4.40; extras, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Rolled oats, \$1.80 per bag; \$3.50 per barrel.
FEED—Manitoba bran, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts, in bulk, \$20.50 to \$21.50.

BEANS—Choice primes, \$1.70 per bushel in car lots.
POTATOES—Heavy Canadian short cut, \$20.50; light short cut, \$20 to \$20.50; compound refined, 14c; pure Canadian, 14c to 15c; kettle, rendered, 15c to 16c; hams, 12 1/2c to 14c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.20.

EGGS—Candled selected, 20c to 21c, and straight receipts, 18 1/2c; Montreal filmed, 17c to 17 1/2c.
CHEESE—Ontario, 11 1/2c to 12c; Townships, 11 1/2c; Quebec, 11 1/2c.
BUTTER—Townships creamery, 21c; Quebec, 20 1/2c; Western dairy, 16c.
ASHES—First, \$5.85 to \$5.95; pearl, \$6.70 to \$7 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 13c per section; in ten lb. tins, 8c.
MAPLE SYRUP—Per Imperial gallon, 55c to 60c per gallon in tins; 6c per lb. in wood; 5c per lb. in tin.

HAY—No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10.50; No. 2, \$8 to \$9; clover, \$9.50 to \$7; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.
POTATOES—Per 90 lb. bag, 60c in car lots.
POULTRY—Turkeys, 12c; ducks, 8c; and chickens, 7c to 8c.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

MONTREAL TONNAGE IS AFFECTED BY THE SLOW MOVEMENT.

There are now in store at the head of the lakes 4,855,000 bushels of grain of all kinds. Canadian freight vessels on the lakes, which have increased materially in numbers of late in anticipation of an immense grain business this fall and hereafter, have been severely hurt by the competition of very short of the Steel Corporation, which are being put into any freight channel that opens, and which are making the rates from all upper lake ports. This is quite a disappointment to Canadian ship-owners, many of whom have more ships than ever before. But more than in any previous year the wheat is going to Canadian ports, and in this trade the Steel Corporation is barred by Custom limitations. The crop is moving very slowly in the Canadian North-West, so slow, indeed, that Montreal ocean tonnage, taken for some time past in anticipation of the requirements of Manitoba wheat for fall export, is now very short, and the tonnage already chartered, can scarcely be filled up before the close of navigation. The northwestern Canadian crop is moving forward much later than was anticipated, owing to wet weather, etc., and inspection at Winnipeg and elsewhere so far seldom runs above 200 carloads a day.

GRAIN.

Grain and flour in store in Montreal:
Oct. 17, 1903. Oct. 10, 1903. Oct. 18, 1903.
Wheat, bush . . . 62,118 63,594 125,369
Corn, bush . . . 54,764 58,681 25,315
Peas, bush . . . 41,603 35,655 60,689
Oats, bush . . . 205,721 234,037 167,720
Barley, bush . . . 25,423 10,187 17,201
Rye, bush . . . 1,422 2,133 12,235
Buckwheat, bush . . . 905 905 4,984
Flour, brls . . . 14,510 14,065 12,982
Meal, brls . . . 872 638 139

CHEESE BOARDS

PRICES TAKE ANOTHER JUMP UP.

Cowansville, Oct. 17.—At the E. T. Dairy-men's Exchange to-day 39 factories offered 1,856 boxes of cheese, and 19 creameries offered 1,082 boxes of butter. Sales of butter were: To H. Allen, 23 boxes at 20 1/2c; to J. Alexander, 110 boxes at 20 1/2c; to J. Dalrymple, 130 boxes at 20 1/2c, 37 boxes at 20 1/2c, and 25 boxes at 20 1/2c; to Gunn & Langlois, 120 boxes at 20 1/2c, and 50 boxes at 20 1/2c. Balance unsold. Sales of cheese: To H. Allen, 705 boxes at 11 1/2c, and 59 boxes at 11 1/2c; to Willer & Riley, 471 boxes at 11 1/2c, and 75 boxes at 11 1/2c; to Mr. D. A. McPherson, 270 boxes at 11 1/2c, and 97 boxes at 11 1/2c; to F. Duckett, 449 boxes at 11c; to F. Fowler, 74 boxes at 11 1/2c; to Hodgson Brothers, 25 boxes at 11c, and to J. Keenan, 95 boxes at 11 1/2c. Balance unsold. Eleven buyers present.
Cornwall, Oct. 17.—Offerings, 1,960 boxes of cheese, 1,274 white and 622 colored, and 84 American. Bidding started at 11c, and when it reached 11 1/2c, about 880 white sold. Then the bidding started, and the balance of the white brought 11 1/2c, and all the colored went for 11 1/2c. J. A. McCrear secured 881 white at 11 1/2c for Hodgson Brothers; J. A. Welsh got 313 white at 11 1/2c, and 369 colored at 11 1/2c. N. Pitt got 214 colored at 11 1/2c for Willer & Riley. T. Keenan, 84 American, at 11c for A. W. Grant. 119 remained unsold. Last year this date, 1,591 sold at 11 1/2c.
Alexandria, Oct. 18.—Offerings, 1,502; 960 white, and 543 colored. All sold at 11 1/2c white, and 11 1/2c colored. Buyers present were: McCrear, Frazer, Welsh, McGregor, Pitt, McRae got 22 white and 215 colored. Frazer, 242 white and 55 colored. Welsh, 361 white and 230 colored. Pitt, 255 white and 42 colored.
London, Oct. 17.—There was 1,400 boxes offered. Sales on board, 160 boxes at 11 1/2c, 140 at 11 1/2c, 130 at 11 1/2c; market active.
Belleville, Oct. 17.—Twenty-seven factories offered to-day 2,345 white, 145 colored. Sales: McGrath, 450; Watkin, 375; Brenton, 510; Alexander, 370; Hodgson, 280; all at 11 1/2c; Alexander, 30 at 11 7/8c; balance will sell on street at 11 1/2c.
Canton, Oct. 17.—Twin cheese at 11 1/2c, and butter at 10 1/2c.
Watertown, N.Y., Oct. 17.—Cheese sales, 5,500 at 11c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 19.

About 700 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 500 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Good beef was scarce, and brought higher figures, but the lean cattle are still plentiful and cheap. Mr. Jos. Richard bought six prime steers at 5 1/2c per lb.; pretty good cattle sold at from 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. and the common sort at from 2c to 3 1/2c per lb. There were about 100 head of lean cows and small bulls on the market, which sold at about 1 1/2c per lb. Good veal calves are scarce, and sell at from 1c to 1 1/2c per lb., while the grassers bring from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c do. There were about twice as many old sheep as there were lambs, the former selling at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c, and the latter at from 2 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. Fat hogs are advancing in price; good lots sold at from 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c per lb.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—There was a fair attendance of farmers and gardeners on Byward market this morning, but, owing to the damp weather, the offering in some lines was not as large as usual. Dressed meats were not as plentiful as usual. Pork remained steady at 7 1/2c for choice spring hogs. Beef was in good supply at 4 1/2c to 5c per pound. The offerings of lamb at 10c per lb. and sold as follows: Fronts, 8c, and hinds, 9c per pound. Poultry was offered in large quantities and sold at the following figures: Chickens, 80c to 75c per pair; geese, 60c each; ducks, 90c to \$1 per pair, and turkeys, 80c to \$1.25 each. The demand for potatoes was good at 8 1/2c per bushel was the ruling price. Vegetables were very plentiful, and the demand was fair at the following quotations: Turnips, 40c per bag; cabbages, 25c to 50c a dozen, as to size; celery, 20c to 25c a dozen bunches; tomatoes, 20c to 25c a peck; onions, 10c to 15c according to size. Butter was in good demand, and the supply was fairly large. In prints it brought 21c to 22c per pound, and in pails, 18c to 20c per pound. Eggs were offered in fairly large numbers.

and fresh stock brought 18c to 20c a doz. Apples were very abundant, and the price ranged from 40c to 90c per bag. Crab apples brought 40c to 50c per bag.

EXCHANGE AND MART

Henry Clews says:—Conflicting conditions still confuse the stock market outlook. It is evident that the market has not permanently turned and is not yet on the way to real recovery; and yet there is no escaping another conclusion, that many good stocks are selling much below intrinsic value, having changed hands at sacrifice prices in order to meet pressing obligations or to protect securities of doubtful value. This unusual movement has disturbed the market's equilibrium, so that there is a wide disparity in values which cannot be adjusted until both the good and the bad have reached a level more in keeping with new conditions. Beyond question, the better class of railway securities are selling at very attractive prices to investors. In event of business reaction their dividend paying capacity is not likely to suffer, for the reason that there is such a large margin between earnings and necessary operating expenses that any loss in earnings could be readily compensated for by diminished outlays for improvements, to say nothing of the economies made possible by recent betterments. When recovery does set in from present exaggerated depression the better class of railway stocks will assuredly lead the advance. As for the industrial section of the market, its future, it must be admitted, is uncertain. Liquidation in that quarter has been simply tremendous, and it would seem as if the securities had fully paid the penalty of excessive inflation. It must be remembered, however, the industrialists have not yet withstood the crucial test of a business reaction; their decline thus far, steel excepted, being due to failure of promoters and underwriters to float their new creations. The general conservatism now prevailing in business circles, while an assuring symptom, is strongly suggestive of reactionary tendencies. If merchants buy less, and farmers prosper, it means less to do in the factory; and if railways begin to economize and stop unusual outlays, there means less demand for steel and many other products. Business men recognize that the construction work of all kinds is too expensive and uses up capital too rapidly. Much work is consequently deferred, and the decline in steel is the first step in an inevitable readjustment to a lower level. Labor too must take its share. The present reaction is just as much the result of excesses of labor as of the excesses of Wall Street, with this difference: that the penalty for the latter has almost been paid while the penalty for the former is still to fall upon those at fault.

OBITUARY

MRS. WILLIAM SHERWOOD.
The funeral took place at Brockville on Saturday of Mrs. Sherwood, widow of the late Mr. William Sherwood, barrister of that town. Mrs. Sherwood died on Thursday morning of heart failure. She was 75 years of age. She was born in England, and came to Canada with her husband, who was a member of the Methodist Church, and she was a member of the same church. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was well known in the community. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a devoted wife and mother, and was well known in the community. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a devoted wife and mother, and was well known in the community.

FRANCOIS COTE.
Francis Cote died yesterday from general inability at his home, 3 Molson Terrace, aged 56 years. Mr. Cote for years was a foreman on the wharves, both for the city and for private companies. A widow and three grown children, and a brother, a member of the detective force, are left. The funeral will be held from St. Bridget's Church at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen & Evans, solicitors of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week:
741068, Incandescent gas burner, Edward W. Phelps; 741069, machine for dovetailing window-sashes, Noah Barrett; 741113, knitting machine, Richard I. Creelman; 741120, apparatus for the removal and dumping of spent tankard, Henry Branniff; 741526, life preserver, George W. Mitchell.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA

THE LATTER WILL DISBAND ONE CLASS OF RESERVISTS IF TURKEY DOES LIKEWISE.

Sofia, Oct. 19.—One class of Bulgarian reservists to the number of five thousand men is to be disbanded; if Turkey follows suit other classes will be disbanded. It is reported here that a lively agitation is on foot to induce the Macedonian refugees to emigrate to America.

Constantinople, Oct. 19.—In consequence of the understanding arrived at between Turkey and Bulgaria the latter, it is stated here, has ordered the disbandment of ten thousand troops now on the frontiers. Turkey must now, in accordance with the agreement, disband twenty thousand of her troops.

DR. PAUL APPOINTED.

Caracas, Oct. 19.—Dr. Jose Jesus Paul has been appointed special agent of Venezuela to The Hague arbitration tribunal. Dr. Paul was formerly the Venezuelan commissioner before the French and American mixed tribunals here.

SHIPPING NEWS

THE SS. COMMONWEALTH.
Mr. Thos. Brophy and Dr. G. Everett Learmonth, of Montreal, arrived in Boston on Friday on the Dominion liner Commonwealth from Liverpool. The Commonwealth makes one more trip, and then she will be transferred to the Boston-Naples service. By that time the White Star line will have assumed ownership of the Boston fleet of the Dominion line, and a fortnightly service to the Mediterranean will be maintained.

A similar service to Liverpool will be arranged. All the steamships transferred will be re-named: Commonwealth, 'Canopic,' New England, 'Romanic,' Columbus, 'Republic,' Mayflower, 'Cretic.' The Cymric will also be added, and later the Germanic.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN IN PORT.
The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Lake Champlain, Captain W. Stewart, with 52 first and 52 second-class passengers, from Liverpool, arrived at Montreal last Saturday, after having disembarked her 379 steerage passengers at Quebec. The passage was pleasantly spent with games and music and a fair sum was collected on behalf of the Liverpool Sailors' Orphanage as the result of a couple of concerts held on board.

SHIPWRECKED CREW IN MONTREAL.
The captain and crew of the SS. Eldorado wrecked nine miles from Fort George, on Sept. 1 last arrived in Montreal yesterday. As the ship had no agents in this city, Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, manager of the Sailors' Institute, has given them shelter until arrangements are made for their return to their homes.

R.M.S. PRETORIAN.

The Allan line R.M.S. Pretorian, Captain J. M. Johnston, with 42 first, 125 second, and 270 third-class passengers from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec at 12:30 p.m. yesterday, and after disembarking her steerage passengers, sailed for Montreal at 5 o'clock last evening, arriving in port early this afternoon.

NOTES.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Monmouth, from Montreal, arrived at Bristol at 5 a.m. on Sunday.
The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Montfort, sailed from Bristol for Quebec and Montreal at 5 a.m., with 2,800 tons of general cargo and passengers.
The SS. Jacana, Capt. Lindsay, with a general cargo from Leith, is due to arrive in port to-morrow.

H. Vipond, from Montreal, arrived at Mobile at 1 p.m. yesterday.
The Manchester line SS. Manchester Corporation, Capt. P. Heath, with general cargo from Manchester, arrived at Montreal yesterday after having taken on part of her homeward cargo at Quebec.

The SS. Janeta, Capt. A. Ford, from Glasgow with a cargo of coal, arrived at Montreal yesterday and docked at Hochelaga.
The Hamburg-American line SS. Aboukir, Captain W. Knagg, with general cargo from Hamburg, arrived at Montreal last Saturday and docked at the C.P.R. elevators.

The Leyland line SS. Alexandrian sailed from Antwerp last Thursday with general cargo for Montreal.
The Hamburg-American line SS. Frisia, with general cargo from Hamburg, sailed last Saturday for Montreal.
The Donaldson line SS. Marina sailed from Glasgow last Saturday with general cargo for Montreal.

The Donaldson line SS. Concordia, Capt. B. Webb, with general cargo and cattle, sailed for Montreal yesterday morning for Glasgow.

It is feared that the SS. Wales, bound for St. John's, Nfld., with a cargo of coal, foundered with all hands during the recent hurricane. She is several days overdue.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear, north-west wind.
Father Point—Clear, north wind; outward 5 a.m.; Kensington, 8:25 a.m., Montclair.

Metis—Clear, strong north-west wind.
Matane—Clear, strong north-west wind; inward 8 a.m.; Dominion, strong north wind; outward yesterday 4:30 p.m., Paris.

Gaspé—Magdalen—Clear, strong north-west wind.
Low Point—Cloudy, strong north-west wind; inward 6 a.m.; Transit.

Cape Ray—Cloudy, strong gale, north-west.
Cape Race—Hazy, west wind.

MR. GLIDDEN'S TRIP

AUTOMOBILISTS WHO CROSSED THE ARCTIC CIRCLE REACHES BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden, the first automobilists to cross the Arctic circle, have recently returned here. Their trip occupied fifty-four days and various European countries, and covered 6,670 miles. The best roads were found in England, France and Denmark, the poorest in Sweden, especially in the northern part, where they crossed the circle on Aug. 16. In his tours in Europe the last three years Mr. Glidden has passed through four thousand cities, towns and settlements, and estimates that he has passed on the road ten thousand vehicles and three million people.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S Cast-off Clothing, Fur Coats, Capes, old gold and silver, travelers' woolen samples. Best cash price for good goods. Send orders promptly at Post-Office Box 423.

Dressmaking, &c.

FALL SUITS, DRESSES, ETC., MADE BY first-class Dressmaker, from \$2.50. Tailor-made Costumes specialty. MRS. WALSHE, 758 St. Denis street. Cars stop at door.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,' may be left with
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Bookbinders and Stationers
2675 St. Catherine Street.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles,
621 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant.
Pupils Wanted.
Rooms to Let.
Articles Found.
Second-hand Articles.
Wanted or For Sale.
Property.
For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles.
For Sale.
Personals.
Agents Wanted.

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, AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE and single driver for general jobbing work. Apply 115 St. Andre street.

WANTED, PERSON TO CALL ON RETAIL trade for manufacturing house; local territory; salary \$12.70, paid weekly; experience money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; business successful; enclose self-addressed envelope, STANDARD, 332 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, no washing or ironing; very liberal wages to thoroughly competent girl. Apply 7 Lorne avenue. Phone Uptown 255.

WANTED, SMART YOUNG MAN, WITH experience as Invoice Clerk, in large Manufacturing Company's Office. Apply P.O. Box 2365, city.

WANTED, FARMER MAN AND WIFE to work and manage farm. Address, stating age and wages required, to FARMER 19, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, COMPETENT CLERK FOR Fire Insurance Office; must write well. Apply, stating age, experience and salary expected, to P.O. Box 2333.

WANTED, A HOUSE AND TABLE MAID; references required; Protestant preferred. Apply at Room 28 Canada Life Building, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 o'clock.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; no washing or ironing. Apply 288 Stanley street.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; no washing or ironing. Apply 288 Stanley street.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and help with light housework. Apply at 79 St. Matthew st.

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

WANTED, NURSE FOR ONE CHILD, 2 1/2 years old; must have references; and willing to make herself useful; young person preferred. 1209 Dorchester st.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—ONE WITH one or two years' experience, in country shop; preferred; also, an apprentice. Apply, ALEX. D. BLACK, Howick, Que.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, with first class Elementary or Model School diploma, to teach dissenting school section No. 4, Gore of Lochaber. Address letter to ALEX. MACLEAN, Thurso, Que.

WANTED, A NURSE, WITH SOME experience in hospital work, for children, in Protestant Infants' Home, 503 Guy street. Apply 89 St. Mark street.

WANTED, GENERAL STORE CLERK, experienced in dry goods particularly, young man of ability and good address; must be total abstainer, with vouchers for honesty, sobriety, energy and intelligence. Will give good wages to first-class steady man. Address, stating age, experience and references, W. H. McDOUGALL, General Merchant and Postmaster, White River, C.P.R.V., Ont.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT—A Leading British Fire Office, having facilities to accept large lines, has an opening for a City Agent; would be prepared to pay liberal remuneration to the right man who can show that he is in a position to influence desirable business. None but those having first-class business connections need apply. Address INSURANCE, Post-Office Box 2280.

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS TO LET—ONE ROOM ON BATH-rooms, hot and cold water, Auer lights and telephone; every convenience; private family. Apply 24 St. Famille.

Money Wanted.

WANTED, TO BORROW FOUR THOUSAND dollars on first mortgage at five percent; only principals dealt with. Apply Q., 'Witness' Office.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, GENUINE ESTEY ORGAN, low back, solid walnut case, 4 sets of reeds, brilliant toned instrument, cost \$140; our price now \$48, payable \$5 cash and \$4 per month; cash (30 days) \$40. Apply at once, personally or by letter, LAYTON BROS., the Art Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel street. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE, W. H. LEACH UPRIGHT Piano, \$65, or payments \$3 cash, \$3 monthly; Singer Sewing Machine, \$5; great bargains. 84 Prince Arthur street.

FOR SALE, \$174 CASH, UPRIGHT PIANO, used less than six months, mahogany case, three pedals, centre pedal operating banjo attachment; guaranteed for five years. LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine st.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS AND Drawers in Natural Wool, Pure Wool and Best Unshrinkable Wool; Fancy Knit Waistcoats, Fingering and Cashmere Socks, Knit Wool Gloves. Prices low. CLARK'S, Room 20, 210 St. James st.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, COMBINATIONS, Vests, Corset Covers, short and long sleeves, in Natural Wool, Pure Wool and Best Unshrinkable Wool, Cashmere Stockings, Cashmere and Knit Wool Gloves. Big value. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

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. MACDARMID, No. 3 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William street. Bell Telephone Main 452.

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

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

Employment Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED, TO TAKE CARE of furnaces and be useful about the house, by a well recommended man, (single). Address G. 192, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, POSITION AS COOK WHERE household is kept. MISS L. ALEXANDER, Kirkdale, P.Q.

A LADY (MIDDLE-AGED), DESIRES Position where reading aloud (not sensational novels), and cheerful conversation would be chief requirements. For particulars address DESIDERATA, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SITUATION AS GENERAL Servant; middle-aged person; without washing. Address GENERAL 12, 'Witness' Office.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND ON FIRST

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt,
by Georg Ebers.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Continued.

Bent-Anat thanked the brave fellow, and Pentaur and Nebsecht continued the narrative.

"During the voyage," said Nebsecht, "I was uneasy about Pentaur, for I saw how he was pining, but in the desert he seemed to rouse himself, and often whispered sweet little songs, that he had composed to me as we marched."

"That is strange," said Bent-Anat, "for I also got better in the desert."

"Repeat the verses on the Beytharan plant," said Nebsecht.

"Do you know the plant," asked the poet. "It grows here in many places; here it is. Only smell how sweet it is if you bruise the fleshy stem and leaves. My little verse is simple enough; it occurred to me like many other songs of which you know all the best."

"They all praise the same goddess," said Nebsecht, laughing.

"But let us have the verses," said Bent-Anat. The poet repeated in a low voice:

"How often in the desert I have seen
The small herb, Beytharan, in modest
green
In every tiny leaf and gland and hair
Sweet perfume is distilled, and scents the
air."

How is it that in sandy barren ground
This little plant so sweet a gift has found?
And that in me, in this vast desert plain,
The sleeping gift of song awakes again?"

"Do you not ascribe to the desert what
is due to love?" said Nebsecht.

"I owe it to both; but I must acknowledge
that the desert is a wonderful physician
for a sick soul. In the city, one
is always a mere particle in a great
whole, on which one is dependent, and
from which one must accept something. The
solitary wanderer in the desert stands
quite alone; he is in a manner freed from
the ties which bind him to any great human
community; he must fill up the void
by his own identity, and seek in it that
which may give his existence significance
and consistency."

"Yes; one can think well in the desert,"
said Nebsecht. "Much has become clear
to me here that in Egypt I only guessed
at."

"What may that be?" asked Pentaur.

"In the first place," replied Nebsecht,
"that we none of us really know anything
rightly; secondly, that the ass may love
the rose, but the rose will not love the
ass; and the third thing I will keep to
myself, because it is very secret, and
though it concerns all the world no one
would trouble himself about it. My
lord chamberlain, how is this? You
know exactly how low people must bow
before the princess in proportion to their
rank, and have no idea how a backbone
is made."

"Why should I?" asked the chamberlain.

"I have to attend to
things, while you are contemplating inward
things; also, your hair might be
smoother, and your dress less stained."

The travellers reached the old Cheta
city of Hebron without accident; there
they took leave of Aboccharabos, and
under the safe escort of Egyptian troops
started again for the north. At Hebron
Pentaur parted from the princess, and
Bent-Anat bade him farewell without
complaining.

Uarda's father, who had learned every
path and bridge in Syria, accompanied
the poet, while the physician Nebsecht
remained with the ladies, whose good
star seemed to have deserted them with
Pentaur's departure, for the violent winter
rains which fell in the mountains of
Samarra destroyed the roads, soaked
through the tents, and condemned them
frequently to undesirable delays. At
Megiddo they were received with high
honors by the commandant of the Egyptian
garrison, and they were compelled
to linger here some days, for Nebsecht,
who had been particularly eager to hurry
forward, was taken ill, and Nebsecht was
obliged to forbid her proceeding at this
season.

Uarda grew pale and thoughtful, and
Bent-Anat saw with anxiety that the tender
roses were fading from the cheeks of
her pretty favorite; but when she ques-
tioned her as to what ailed her she gave
an evasive answer. She had never either
mentioned Rameri's name before the
princess, nor shown her mother's
jewel, for she felt as if all that had passed
between her and the prince was a secret
which did not belong to her alone.
Yet another reason sealed her lips. She
was passionately devoted to Bent-Anat,
and she told herself that if the princess
heard it all, she would either blame her
brother or laugh at his affection as at a
child's play, and she felt as if in that
case she could not love Rameri's sister
any more.

A messenger had been sent on from the
first frontier station to the king's camp
to inquire by which road the princess and
her party should leave Megiddo. But
the emissary returned with a short and
decided though affectionate letter written
by the king's own hand, to his daughter,
desiring her not to quit Megiddo,
which was a safe magazine and arsenal
for the army, strongly fortified and garri-
soned, as it commanded the roads from
the sea into North and Central Pale-
stine. Decisive encounters, he said, were
impending, and she knew that the Egyp-
tians always excluded their wives and

daughters from their war train, and re-
garded them as the best reward of vic-
tory when peace was obtained.

While the ladies were waiting in Me-
giddo, Pentaur and his red-bearded guide
proceeded northwards with a small
mounted escort, with which they were
supplied by the commandant of Hebron.

He himself rode with dignity, though
his journey was the first occasion on
which he had sat on horseback. He seemed
to have come into the world with the
art of riding born with him. As soon
as he had learned from his companions
how to grasp the bridle, and had made
himself familiar with the nature of the
horse, it gave him the greatest delight to
tame and subdue a fiery steed.

He had left his priest's robes in Egypt.
Here he wore a coat of mail, a sword,
and battle axe, like a warrior, and his
long beard, which had grown during his
captivity, now flowed down over his
breast. Uarda's father often looked at
him with admiration, and said:

"One might think the Mohar, with
whom I often travelled these roads, had
risen from the dead. He looked like
you, he spoke like you, he called the men
as you do, nay he sat as you do when the
road was too bad for his chariot, and he
got on horseback, and held the reins."

None of Pentaur's men, except his red-
bearded friend, was more to him than a
mere hired servant, and he usually pre-
ferred to ride alone, apart from the little
troop, musing on the past—seldom on the
future—and general observing all that lay
on his way with a keen eye.

They soon reached Lebanon; between
it and anti-Lebanon a road led through
the great Syrian valley. It rejoiced him
to see with his own eyes the distant shimmer
of the white snow-capped peaks, of
which he had often heard warriors talk.

The country between the two moun-
tain ranges was rich and fruitful, and
from the heights waterfalls and torrents
rushed into the valley. Many villages
and towns lay on his road, but most of
them had been damaged in the war. The
peasants had been robbed of their teams
of cattle, the flocks had been driven off
from the shepherds, and when a vine-
dresser, who was training his vine slope
the little troops approaching, he fled to
the ravines and forests.

The traces of the plough and the spade
were everywhere visible, but the fields
were for the most part not sown; the
young peasants were under arms, the
gardens and meadows were trodden down
by soldiers, the houses and cottages plun-
dered and destroyed, or burnt.

The nearer he approached the king's
camp, the more vividly he thought of
Bent-Anat, and the faster his heart beat
from time to time when he thought of
his meeting with the king. On the whole
he was full of cheerful confidence, which
he felt to be folly, and which neverthe-
less he could not repress.

Ameni had often blamed him for his
too great diffidence and his want of am-
bition, when he had willingly let others
pass him by. He remembered this now,
and smiled and understood himself less
than ever, for though he resolutely re-
jected to himself a hundred times that
he was a low-born, poor, and excommunicated
priest, the feeling would not be
smothered that he had a right to claim
Bent-Anat for his own.

And if the king refused him his daugh-
ter—if he made him pay for his audacity
with his life?

Not an eyelash, he well knew, would
tremble under the blow of the axe, and
he would die content; for that which
she had granted him was his, and no
God could take it from him!

(To be Continued.)

BIBLE WORDS.

MONDAY, OCT. 19.

INFILLING AND OUTFLOWING.

In Eph. v., 18-21 and Col. iii., 16, 17,
we are taught the necessity of being
filled in order to giving out. An empty
vessel cannot quench thirst. Spiritual
vessels must be filled with the water of life,
before they can be the outflow of praise
to God and blessing to man. We must
receive in before we can give out. The
filling in spirit of Eph. is the full in-
filling of the word about Christ in
Col. We are to search the Scriptures as
a thirsty one seeks for water. To drink
of the brook by the way that there may
be refreshing and uplifting. (Pa. ex.) It
is for want of this infilling, that there
are so many joyless Christians, and so
little brightness in their lives. They are
miserable in themselves and a misery to
others. Get to the living water to be
refreshed. Eat of the living bread, Christ,
to be strengthened. When filled there
will be the speaking and teaching of one
another, building each other up in the
faith and hope of the Gospel and the
must be by words taught by the Holy
Spirit. Then, secondly, there will be
the joyous expression of gratitude to
God and Father, in psalms, hymns and
all spiritual songs, and the doing of all
things in the name of the Lord Jesus.
Thirdly. They will follow faithfully to
duty in all the relationships of life. (See
Col. iii., 18, to end.)

No minister at fifty or at seventy has
exhausted the resources of the Bible,
though he may have exhausted his own
resources. What he needs is to have
his eyes anointed so that he may see
the things which are really there, but
which are now hidden from him. "Eye
hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor
things that God hath prepared for them
that love him, but God hath revealed
them unto us by his Spirit." What we
need is a fresh vision of Christ which will
illumine every page of the old book and
make it like new.—W. H. Pope.

Whose soul are you burdened for?
What young man do you take to the
Lord daily in prayer? A friend showed
me a book, in which he had written the
names of young men at different times.
He had thirteen names in it. He told
me he prayed for them one by one daily
in prayer, mentioning them in prayer,
and pleading with God to convict them
of sin. The year before God heard and
answered prayer in behalf of seven of his
list. Reader, at whose conversion are
you aiming? Who of your friends are
you burdened for daily at the Throne of
Grace? Is it not better to have some



SUNLIGHT SOAP

Household utensils can be made to look as good as new by washing in a
sunny solution of Sunlight Soap. They will shine and glitter thus helping to
make the home bright and inviting.

Sunlight Soap means less than half the labor required in washing with com-
mon soap—and makes everything spotlessly clean.

Sunlight Soap is made of pure oils and fats, contains no ingredient injurious
to the hands or clothing.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Injure the Hands

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of ALEX-
ANDER REID, of Montreal, an absentee.PUBLIC NOTICE is given that, WILLIAM
REID, of Woodmere, Long Island,
in the State of New York, gentleman; Dame
Nora Collins, of the City of Minneapolis,
in the State of Minnesota, widow of the late
John A. Reid, in his lifetime of the same
place, machinery expert, deceased, both
personally and as sole executrix and uni-
versal legatees under his will; Dame Eliza
Reid, wife of Charles Totman, of said Min-
neapolis, manufacturer, and said Charles
Totman, both personally and to authorize
said wife: Dame Anna Reid, wife duly
separated as to property by marriage con-
tract of Robert Kerr, of the City of Mont-
real, merchant; and the said Robert Kerr,
A. Reid, of Minneapolis, aforesaid, clerk;
Miss Janet A. Reid, of the City of
Plattsburg, in the State of New York,
spinster, of major age; Alfred C. Wake-
field, of the City of Brooklyn, in the
State of New York, real estate agent;
Dame Maria Wakefield, of said City of
New York, widow of the late William Cor-
son, in his lifetime of the same place, per-
son, in his lifetime of the same place, Mas-
terman, deceased; William Hannah Mas-
termann, of said City of Montreal, merchant;
Dame Jessie Masterman, wife of Israel Kel-
ler, of Salisbury, in said State of New
York, farmer, and the said Israel Keller,
who authorized his said wife herein; Henry
Shaw Masterman, and Arthur Squares Mas-
termann, of Montreal, merchants; Law-
rence Masterman, of the City of Winnipeg,
in the Province of Manitoba, clerk; Sydney
C. Masterman, of Summerstown, in the
Province of Ontario, farmer; Dame Dis-
tinct Pare, of the Town of Quebec, Dis-
tinct of Montreal, in his lifetime of the late John
O'Neill, in his lifetime of the same place,
deceased, heretofore acting as well personally
as in her quality of residuary legatee, under
the will of the late Miss Henriette
Pare; Francois Pare, of said Lachine, gen-
tleman; Guillaume Pare, of Holyoke, in the
State of Massachusetts; Dame Louise Pare,
wife of Adelard Dube, of Cartierville, in the
District of Montreal, stonecutter; and the
said Adelard Dube, to authorize his
said wife herein; Miss Rosalia Pare, of
Holyoke, aforesaid, spinster, of major age;
Dame Elizabeth Pare, wife of Robert Lock-
ard, of said Montreal, heater, and the said
Edward Lockard, to authorize his said wife
herein; Joseph Alfred Pare, of said Mont-
real, moulder; Dame Sarah Ann Pare, wife
of George Davies, of said Montreal, press-
man, and the said George Davies, to au-
thorize his said wife herein; Dame Mary
Jane Pare, wife of Charles S. Greene, of
said Montreal, railway clerk, and the said
Charles S. Greene, to authorize his said
wife herein; Henry James Ross, of said
Montreal, accountant, in his quality of
curator to Alexander Reid, formerly of said
Montreal, an absentee, and also in his qual-
ity of curator to James D. Wakefield, for-
merly of said Montreal, an absentee; and
the said Francois Pare, in his quality of
tutor to Napoleon Pare, Della Pare, Alfred
Pare, and Mary Jane Pare, minor children
of the late Guillaume Pare, alias William
Perry, in his lifetime of Holyoke, aforesaid,
laborer, and Dame Mary Pare, wife of Jean
Baptiste Poirier, of said Lachine, gen-
tleman, and the said Jean Baptiste Poirier,
to authorize his wife herein, Petitioners for
Provisional Possession, all in their quality
of presumptive heirs of Alexander Reid, of
Montreal, trader, an absentee from this
Province, will present to the Superior
Court, in the Practice Division, Montreal,
or to one of the Honorable Judges thereof,
at the Court House, Montreal, on the 23rd
day of November next, at 10.30 a.m., a peti-
tion to be put into provisional possession
of the Estate of said Alexander Reid; and
all persons who can or could exercise any
right against the succession or property of
said Alexander Reid are required to present
their claims before the Judge on or before
the day of presentation of said Petition.

Montreal, October 13, 1903.

LIGHTHALL, HARWOOD & STEWART,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

'WITNESS' DIRECTORY OF

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Advertisements.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Divi-
dend of Five percent upon the paid
up Capital Stock of this Institution has
been declared for the current half-year,
and that the same will be payable at its
Banking House in this City, and at its
Branches, on and after TUESDAY, the first
day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from
the 16th to the 30th November next, both
days inclusive.
The Annual General meeting of the Share-
holders will be held at the Banking House
of the Institution on Monday, the seventh
day of December next.

The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 13th Oct., 1903.

BERMALINE

BREAD.

The Finest Bread in the World.

Awarded Gold Medal at Glasgow
Prize Medal at Edinburgh.—Manufactured only by—
W. & J. S. WYLIE,
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CREAM CHEESE

Fresh Canadian Cream Cheese Received
every Tuesday and Friday.Also the Celebrated Philadelphia Cream
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Your house will need Tinting and Papering after us-
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Electric Wiring of all kinds.
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Jobbing promptly and easily done. First-class
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Offices—444 St. Lawrence St., cor. Ontario,
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Then try a box of
HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS.
A Sure Cure.

Have You a Cough?

Then use—
HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE.
The Best Thing Out.
Price, 25c.J. A. HARTE'S,
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Given by the
MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL, Y.M.C.A.,
Cor. Metcalfe and Dorchester Sts.
Children from 5 to 11 years only will appear.
Admission free. For invitations apply to the
Director at the Conservatory, 333 Dorchester St.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'WANTED, AN A.B. SEAMAN.'

The captain of a large steamer was once
filling up his crew for a long voyage, when
a seaman came up and said, 'I want to
sail with you, sir.' 'All right, my man,'
said the captain, 'and where you have sailed
before?' 'P. and O., sir, to Australia.'

'What countryman?' 'An Irishman,' was
the ready response. 'Well, you must not
be a character.'

The discharge was obtained, and as the
Irishman was presenting it, another sea-
man came up and said he wanted to join.

'What line were you on before?' 'Cumard,
sir.' 'What countryman?' 'English, your
honor.' 'All right, go forward.'

Shortly after, as the two men were swil-
ling the decks in a heavy sea, the English-
man was swept overboard, bucket and all.
Unmoved, Paddy finished his job, and then
went to the captain's cabin.

'Come in,' responded the officer to his
rop. 'What's up now?'

'You mind Bill Smith, the Englishman
and Cumard?' queried Pat.

'Yes, surely, my man.'

'You took him without a character?'

'I believe so. What of that?'

'Well, he's gone off wid your bucket.'

Philanthropist—'What's the matter, little
boy? What are you crying about?'

Little Boy—'The fellers on the street have
formed a trust, and I ain't in it. A feller
can't play baseball or shinnay all by his-
self, can he?—Boston Transcript.'

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant
Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the
water and disinfects.

A boy who had heard the last echoes of a
now obsolete discussion made this declara-
tion:

'Shakespeare was a great man who wrote
many fine poems. He was assassinated
by two conspirators named Donnelly and
Bacon.'

A POSTAL STORY.
Mr. Pike, the retiring Postmaster of the
House of Commons, tells a story of his early
experiences of postal work, a good many
years ago. It was a London branch office,
and a customer came in and handed a let-
ter over the counter to the young lady who
was serving stamps, and who, after reading
the address, said it would be five-pence.

'But I have never paid more than two-
pence-halfpenny before,' objected the cus-
tomer. 'Is it over weight?'

'No; it wasn't over weight,' said the
clerk, 'but all letters to China were five-
pence, and as this was addressed to Dres-
den—' 'London Chronicle.'

'Well, Giles, you've got about once more
then?'

'Thanky, sir, thanky. There hain't much
matter with me now, only this here con-
valescence, as the doctor calls. But when
I get rid of that, I'll be all right again.'

'—The King.'

IRISH BLUNDERS AND WIT.
The following are from 'Moore's Mem-
oirs':

The following emphatic declaration of the
celebrated Irish orator, Sir Ralph Roche,
has a true national flavor: 'If the question
is put to me, Mr. Speaker, I'll answer bold-
ly in the affirmative—No.'

Another Irish member said, on one occa-
sion, with similar felicity: 'Sir, if I have
any partiality for the honorable gentleman,
it is a partiality against him.'

An Irishman, who had jumped into the
water to save a man from drowning, on
receiving sixpence from the person as a re-
ward for his services, looked first at the
sixpence, and then at him, and at last ex-



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Great, grand wild beasts and pretty little animals become marvels of elegance in the hands of our experts. Inexperienced hands only spoil them.



The making up of furs is an art in which long experience and ample capital are requisite. It is necessary to have skilful tailors, experienced assemblers, expert cutters, tasteful modellers.

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quantities from different sources cannot comply with the conditions referred to.

We repeat, it is impossible for the small store to produce the superior article which is offered by the great establishment. To make fur into something stylish, good, elegant, and, so to speak, all of the same skin, facilities are demanded which are rarely found together.

It is unnecessary to insist on this—we believe it will be understood. It will suffice to see our superb collection from the great centres of fashion, our immense stock, eclipsing all others on the continent, and to compare elegance, quality and price in order to arrive at the conclusion that we give on each article 25 to 40 per cent better value than any other establishment on the continent.

Call at other places before coming to us and you can then logically decide where to buy the article you want.



somewhat rare elements of success. It means big salaries and consequently plenty of capital. It is also necessary to buy the furskins in large quantities and to exercise care that they are of the same breed and the same age.

It is an acknowledged fact that purchases made in small



TAYLOR CHURCH

NINTH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES HELD YESTERDAY.

The ninth anniversary services held in Taylor Presbyterian Church yesterday eclipsed all the preceding ones, not only in the large congregations that faced the speaker, but in the intensely eloquent and earnest sermons delivered. The morning gathering was a record one, and the Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Emmanuel Church, received an inspiration as he gazed on the upturned earnest faces of the people who followed his every word with the closest attention as he discoursed on the text, "That they which live should henceforth live unto themselves." As the speaker warmed up to his subject, the unselfish life, his eloquence and earnestness captured the attention of all present, which he kept to the close of the sermon.

At the evening service the ushers had some difficulty in seating the large number wishing to hear the energetic and eloquent pastor of St. James Methodist Church, the Rev. J. W. Graham. In introducing the preacher the Rev. W. D. Reid spoke of the great success that attended the efforts of Mr. Graham in removing the debt from his church, and said that the people of Taylor congregation rejoiced with their Methodist brethren that the noble edifice had been rescued from danger and was now safe in their possession. Taylor Church, said he, knows what it is to be staggering under a load of debt, and the immense relief that follows freedom from it. Before announcing his text the

Advertisements.

A Valuable Discovery.

Tenacape, N.S., July 27.—Mrs. B. Brown, who almost despaired of ever finding a specific for catarrh, is rejoiced to find Catarrhzone is an absolutely certain cure. "I am convinced," she says, "that any cough, cold or catarrh can be quickly cured by Catarrhzone. It touches the sore spots that other remedies fail to reach, keeps the air passages clear, and goes where it is most needed—to the source of the trouble." All druggists sell Catarrhzone, two months' treatment, one dollar; trial size, 25c.

preacher said, "This is a Presbyterian Church, and you had a Congregational minister this morning and a Methodist parson to-night, and things are getting so blessedly mixed up that it will be hard to tell soon what we are. It is a good sign, and I trust the day is not far distant when Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians will all be one." He then read his text, "He shall not fail nor be discouraged," explaining that Isaiah was speaking of the Messiah, and proceeded to prove that Christ had met Satan and his angels in battle and had conquered them every time, as he also did death and the grave and rose triumphant. In the name of Jesus more had been accomplished for the human race in the nineteenth century than in all the preceding ones put together. Before giving out the closing hymn, Mr. Graham said, "I have enjoyed your singing so much that I will ask you to sing the whole of this hymn, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' which the people did in a hearty manner. The collections during the day were very satisfactory to both pastor and officials, and everything points to the burning of the mortgage in 1904.

FOR THE DIET DISPENSARY.

At the concert at Sohmer Park for the East End Diet Dispensary to-morrow and Wednesday evenings, 1,050 seats nearest the stage will be cut off from the remainder of the building, and the space will be enclosed and comfortably heated. There will be a large number of ladies and gentlemen taking part in the programme, which will include selections by the Navy and Army Band, songs and music on various instruments, humorous selections, recitations, etc. The services of those furnishing the entertainment are given free to aid a worthy object, and it is hoped the concert will be well patronized.

CARSLEY COMPANY'S INCREASE.

Mr. Samuel Carsley, of the S. Carsley Co., Limited, has purchased property on the corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame streets, opposite their Notre Dame street premises. The area of the new lot is given as 7,800 square feet, with a considerable depth on St. Peter street as well as an admirable front on Notre Dame street. The price given is \$80,000, and the purchase of the property means an extension of the company's business, when the time comes for building.

STREET CAR ROUTES

ROAD COMMITTEE DISCUSSES THEM.

Street Railway matters occupied the attention of the Road Committee on Friday afternoon, but little was actually accomplished.

A lengthy communication from Mr. Wanklyn, of the Montreal Street Railway, was read and was in part as follows:—

"With reference to the Road Committee's recommendation regarding the modification of certain routes of the Montreal Street Railway, I beg to say that as the matter stands at present the same cannot be accepted by the company."

"The chief objection is the imposition of additional obligations on this company with reference to the maintenance of pavement, and the removal of snow from Lacroix street between Craig and Notre Dame streets."

You remember that the suggestion of this company in connection with the amelioration of the Guy street route was that the cars should run down Beaver Hall to Radegonde, and along Notre Dame street to St. Lambert Hill, thence east along Craig to Delorimier avenue, etc., but at the suggestion of Ald. L. G. Lapointe, and to meet the views of the judges, lawyers and Court House officials your committee decided that the cars should run along Notre Dame street to Lacroix street, and thence down Lacroix to Craig, so that it is the city, and not the company, that wishes the construction of the extra piece of line.

"I beg to say that the company is willing to construct the same in the most approved manner, and to replace the existing pavement, but will not entertain any further obligations in connection with the maintenance of pavement or to undertake the removal of snow."

"I also wish to point out that there appears to be a clerical error in the description of the proposed new Lafontaine, Riverside and Park avenue route. It is not possible to run cars from Lacroix to McGill along Notre Dame, there being only a single track on that street, and the direction of the traffic being, as you know, east on Notre Dame from McGill to St. Lambert Hill. Lastly, the proposed Papineau belt line is practically useless, and the interests of the

people residing on Rachel street could be much more readily served by running a double-ended car on the said street between Amherst and St. Lawrence streets, which would connect with the important main lines running on the two streets, and on St. Denis street, as well as with the lines running north to Laurier avenue, and to Park avenue, and thus give a better and more rapid service than the proposed Papineau belt line, with no great number of transfers."

"I must also state that it is impossible to comply with the condition that the service as here outlined shall be put in operation within the next thirty days."

The chairman declared that the company was right in its contentions, and he suggested that a report be submitted to the council that the routes suggested be accepted, but without the condition as to removal of snow and mending of pavement.

A letter was read from Ald. Ames against the proposed change of the Windsor and St. Lawrence car route. This change has been requested by the Street Railway Company, who have asked a change from St. James street to Notre Dame street. Ald. Ames said it would take several minutes more to reach the corner of McGill and St. James streets, if the line was to run by way of Notre Dame instead of St. James.

MILITARY SURVEYS

AN IMPERIAL OFFICER ON HIS WAY TO CANADA FOR THIS PURPOSE.

Major E. H. Hills, C.M.G., R.E., deputy assistant adjutant-general at the War Office, is on his way to Montreal, having been appointed to examine the military surveys of the Dominion, with a view to having them brought strictly up to date. A modern battery is to be established at Cedar Island in accordance with the Earl of Dundonald's army organization scheme. A martello tower, going to ruin, now occupies the site. A big 9.2 gun, weighing thirty tons, is also on its way out from Woolwich. The largest gun hitherto was a six-inch gun. The new gun is for the fortifications at Esquimaux, B.C.

AN ENJOYABLE OUTING

Montreal Hunt Spent Another Pleasant Day at Ste. Anne's

MESSRS. ALLAN AND OGILVIE SECURED THE TROPHIES—COL. DOWKER WAS PRESENT.

Another successful outing of the Montreal Hunt Club was had on Saturday at Ste. Anne's. A special train conveyed the members and their friends to the place of amusement.

Among those present were Col. George Dowker, who hunted with his pack thirty-six years ago, and several house parties from the neighboring country houses, who drove over to see the hounds.

The hunt has had no better scenting day this season. On Saturday it was rainy, almost from the start to finish, but the rain was not so warm and covert coats were thrown aside and the work began, showing that comfort was the aim of the outing.

It was not until Allard's wood was reached that Reynard was found at home, and soon a busy pack was hustling him about in the big covert. Breaking on the west side the field clearly viewed him as he romped along the edge. The hounds were close behind, and pushed him through the wood again, forcing him out on the eastern boundary. The tall hounds were just disappearing when the field arrived, and specks of white, black and tan were visible in the distance, rapidly moving across the open.

Settling on his line, the pack fairly hunted him, never for one instance wavering or leaving the line, and in a swampy willow patch, about half way to the St. Charles road, they pulled him down, and richly they deserved it. The trophies went to Mr. Montagu Allan and Mr. A. E. Ogilvie. The master next lifted the pack over to Boulanger's cedars, a place noted for its straight necked foxes, but alas, it proved a blank. Yet the large field that waited patiently on the hill were not long to be disappointed, for hardly had Nicholas commenced to draw towards the quarry when an outlying fox was about. Plainly viewed at the top of the hill, as he broke away towards the old quarry, but passing to the west the fugitive bent left handed making a complete ring, and once more pointed for the stones. Heeded he was, and took a line across the St. Charles road. Now it is down the hill towards the village of Ste. Genevieve, but skirting this he turned due east. In a word he ran straight. From Ste. Genevieve he led the field for a final twenty minutes as bright and brisk a gallop as could be wished for. On the hillside were pretty grass pastures with some

twenty men racing over them in a misty light, with hounds glancing in sight.

In the big St. Jean wood they lost him, and a score of horses drew up at the covert side to await eventualities, but nothing came of it, for this wood is the best natural covert north of Dorval, and in it are innumerable hiding places. Forty minutes, this was the run or rather the second run. A brilliant gallop, an excellent hunt with, by no means, unbroken sameness, throughout, and every one who went the distance had his fill of sport and riding before the close of the day.

THE 'ETRURIA'S' DANGER

TIDAL WAVE DAMAGES THE BOAT

London, Oct. 18.—The Cunard line SS. 'Etruria,' from New York, Oct. 10, which arrived at Liverpool to-day, reports having been struck by a tidal wave on the day she left New York. Several persons were injured, including Mrs. W. W. Hall, a saloon passenger, who had her ankle fractured and hip dislocated. She has been removed to the Liverpool hospital. Mr. W. W. Hall, her husband, who suffered with a weak heart, died on Oct. 15 from shock. The port side of the captain's bridge and a number of stanchions were carried away by the wave.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR RALLY.

A grand semi-annual rally will be held on Thursday evening next, Oct. 22, in Knox Presbyterian Church. What should prove a very interesting programme has been prepared. The Rev. C. E. Manning will report the 'Epworth League Convention,' the Rev. W. D. Reid, the 'Winona Conference,' and Mr. Peter A. Doig, the 'Denver Convention.' The programme will be interspersed with special music.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The mails for Great Britain close at the Montreal post-office during this week as hereunder:—
Monday, 6.30 p.m., SS. 'Kaiser Wilhelm II.,' North German Lloyd line.
Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., SS. 'Augusta Victoria,' Hamburg American line.
Friday, 9 a.m., SS. 'Umbria,' Cunard line.
Saturday, 6.30 p.m., SS. 'Pretorian,' Allan line.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Rumored Agreement Cabled by Associated Press.

CONFLICTING REPORTS — CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS SILENT—NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 19.—The Canadian Commissioners on the Alaskan Boundary Commission are astonished at matters in connection with a private conference held out and being cabled to New York. The Canadian commissioners and every official connected with Canada, though importuned on Saturday to express an opinion, positively refused, as they declared the commissioners were solemnly pledged not to divulge private proceedings. The leakage is attributed to the Americans. Sir Louis Jetté and Messrs. Sifton and Aylesworth, interviewed on Sunday evening, again refused to speak. The decision is expected today.

Late on Sunday night a member of the tribunal said he thought it improbable that a decision would be reached on Monday. He added that the report that a verbal agreement had been reached on Saturday was quite wrong. He admitted that the Americans had established their main claim. The tribunal is now discussing tentative proposals which the Canadians might extend. Nothing could be called agreed except what the commissioners signed.

The 'Daily Mail' this morning says editorially: The rumored decision of the Alaskan boundary commission should be received with hesitation. If it is true that the commission has surrendered to the United States every claim that Canada advanced its action is the most serious blow to the progress of arbitration delivered in many years. The sole concession said to have been made to Canada is an aggravation of the whole affair. If it is true that Canada's claim to access to deep tidal water north of Port Simpson has been refused the results may be serious.

AGREEMENT REPORTED

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY.

London, Oct. 17.—The Alaskan Boundary Commission today reached an agreement whereby all the United States contentions are sustained, with the exception of those in relation to the Portland Canal, which Canada wins. All that now remains to be done is for the commissioners to affix their signatures to the decision and complete the map which will accompany it. On the map will be marked the boundary line definitely fixing the division of American and British territory. The United States will get all the waterways in the Portland Canal, which gives Canada the one outlet she so much needed.

The longstanding dispute was only settled after a week of deliberation between the arbitrators. Even up to noon today there was a possibility that a disagreement might result and the whole proceedings fall to the ground. Lord Alverstone, though openly inclined to believe in the justice of the American argument, that the United States was entitled to the heads of inlets as contained in question five, held out that Canada had established her case in questions two and three, dealing with the Portland Canal.

After luncheon Senator Lodge, Secretary Root and Senator Turner agreed to cede those points and to start the American boundary line from the head of the Portland Canal, thus giving the Canadians that channel and some small islands on which there are only a few dispersed storehouses. This accomplished, the majority of the tribunal agreed to fix, with this exception, the entire boundary as outlined in the United States case.

Whether Mr. Aylesworth and Sir Louis Jetté, the Canadian commissioners, will sign the decision, and make it unanimous, is not yet known. But it will not affect the validity of the agreement if a minority report is submitted. By Monday afternoon it is hoped that everything will be ready for signature, though the actual marking of the line on the map, which shall determine the respective territories, will occupy some time. The majority of the commissioners left the Foreign Office hurriedly this afternoon, in order to catch trains for week-end visits to the country. Nothing had occurred which would lead the few on-lookers even to suspect that the dispute had reached its practical end. The commissioners themselves are still bound to secrecy, until the decision is actually rendered.

The clauses of the treaty of 1825, the interpretation of which was disputed, are as follows:—

Article III.—The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties, upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the north-west, shall be drawn in the manner following:—Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called the Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 49 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133rd degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called the Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude. From this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection

of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian), and finally from the said point of intersection the said meridian line of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions of the continent of America to the north-west.

Article IV.—With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article it is understood: (1) That the island called the Prince of Wales Island shall wholly belong to Russia. (2) That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which belongs to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the difference of ten marine leagues therefrom.

The United States asserted that a continuous uninterrupted chain of mountains was the boundary contemplated by the treaty; that no such absolutely perfect chain exists, and that the boundary must therefore be drawn uniformly parallel to the coast and its sinuosities and at a uniform distance of ten marine leagues from the water and inlets.

The British case replied that neither 'chain' nor 'range' is mentioned in the treaty, but merely the summit of mountains parallel to the coast. Unquestionably mountains do exist parallel to the coast, and the duty of the tribunal was to draw a line along their summits parallel to the coast of the ocean.

The United States urged that the line should be drawn at the heads of the inlets and inlets. The British replied that the treaty makes no mention of inlets or tide water, and that it would be unreasonable to call the head of Lynn Canal, which is 75 miles from the Pacific, the ocean coast.

The United States admitted that it has drawn the boundary so as to give the liars an area of 22,000 square miles. The British replied that as the entire length of the liars is but 540 nautical miles, or less than 630 statute miles, and its maximum breadth by the treaty its could not exceed ten marine leagues, its total area, even on the United States contention, could not be more than 22,000 square miles, and that, therefore, in drawing its line, it has given itself nearly 30,000 square miles, or nearly fifty percent more than it is entitled to on its own contention. They further reply that the mountain boundary must be followed, in which case the United States claim would be reduced another ten thousand square miles.

UNITED STATES VIEW.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The Associated Press bulletin from London, announcing the decision of the Alaskan Boundary Commission was the first intimation received by the State Department that the commission had reached an agreement. Although the bulletin from London is exceedingly brief, State Department officials say that it shows a distinct victory for the United States. It is their opinion that the effect of the decision regarding the Portland canal merely gives to Canada the possession of Pease Island, a small island in the Portland canal, and of special importance. This detail of the controversy is admitted by State Department officials to have been open to argument on both sides. The effect of the decision, it is stated here, is to leave the Alaskan boundary practically where it is now. The main point of the Canadian contention involved the outlet from the Klondike gold fields at the head of Lynn canal, including the ports of Skagway and Dyea, through which the Klondike business is transacted. These ports remain American territory. The decision is taken to concede the American claim to a strip of territory ten leagues in width from tidewater and extending from the head of Portland canal to the 141st meridian of west longitude. Pease Island is at the mouth of the canal. The latter is divided into two canals by the island, and Canada formerly had undisputed use of the eastern channel. Under the present decision, Canada will have the use of the western channel.

Mr. Hay, United States Secretary of State, to-night received a cablegram from London announcing that the Alaskan Boundary Commission expected to hand down a decision on Monday, but that no final agreement had been received. No further details of the cablegram were given out.

Commenting on the Associated Press despatches, a high administration official said: 'While the Alaskan Boundary Commission has not handed down a formal decision, the Associated Press announcement may be taken as a correct forecast of the nature of the decision which will probably be made public on Monday. The contention of the United States regarding the Portland canal was the weakest part of the United States case, and the strongest point in the Canadian contention. It is but a minor detail of the controversy. The Canadians contended that the Portland Canal ran to the north of two small islands; the United States contention was that the channel ran alongside of these islands. On this point there was ground for argument. Pease Island and the other small island

are both of little or no importance, and their acquisition gives Canada practically no additional advantage.' The States Department officials are naturally profoundly gratified that an agreement has been reached favorable to the United States contention. As was pointed out to-night by a high official, the decision is 'a complete justification of our claims, an evidence of the skill with which the United States case has been presented, and a tribute to the fairness and broad-mindedness of the British member of the commission, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone.'

FROM VICTORIA.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 17.—Pending the receipt of full details regarding the decision of the Alaskan Boundary Commission in London, British Columbia is suspending judgment and expressing keen disappointment at the decision which concedes everything to the United States with the exception of Portland Canal. Officials will say little on the matter. The people of British Columbia expected to receive much more at the hands of the commissioners, but as an official of the British Columbia Government said this morning, if the people of the province find that the case has been decided on its merits, and its merits alone, they will accept the decision frankly.

A special from Ottawa says: 'The Canadian Government has not yet received any formal notification of the proposed decision in the Alaskan boundary case. If the decision is to be as reported, namely, that Portland Canal is to remain in Canadian territory, there is a feeling in official circles that the Dominion had not much to be thankful for.'

In other words, Canada retains Wales and Pease islands, which overlook the Simpson, the proposed terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It would be inconvenient to have lost these islands, but as they were clearly marked on Vancouver's map as being in Canada, it is difficult to see how this could have been done. But as the government has no official information none of the ministers will speak on the subject for publication.

It is hoped here that no qualifications are made in return for something which was clearly our own, and which until very lately the United States never claimed. Until the official decision is received, the ministers will not say anything. Mr. C. H. Meakin of Victoria, who has made a study of the boundary matter for years, said to-day he considered Canada had gained an advantage in having its contention prevail regarding Portland Canal, which was connected with the sea by two channels. The United States contended that the southern channel was the boundary, while the Canadians held for the northern one.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEW.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Professor Goldwin Smith had read the decision in the Alaskan Boundary case, and in commenting upon it, said: 'I cannot pretend to criticize the decision. No doubt the investigation was thorough and the judgment was impartial. But in these cases of delimitation, where the framers of the original treaty or arrangement, whatever it was, knew little about the territory, the data must always be available. The interests of the British Foreign Office. It has always done the best for them that diplomacy could do. This is true of the Ashburton treaty, as well as of all the treaties that have followed. If the British Government has not got for Canada all to which she was entitled, it has got for her more than she could have got for herself. To go to war with the United States for anything on this side of the Atlantic, the people of Great Britain would never consent. No government which proposed to do it would live for twenty-four hours.'

JUDGE HODGINS'S VIEW.

Judge Thomas Hodgins, who has made a special study of boundary disputes, in an interview, to-night, said: 'This decision leaves the situation on the Pacific Coast exactly as it was in the past. Trade with the Klondike must be through foreign territory or overland. Lynn canal, which goes to the United States, is of much greater importance, than the Portland inlet, which is not valuable. The decision is most unfortunate for Canada.'

Judge Hodgins added: 'I am inclined to the opinion that it is Lord Alverstone's decision that has given the award to the United States. No one will be inclined to impute anything but the best motives to him. I conceive that he was his interpretation of the legal aspects of the treaty. At the same time, my knowledge of the case satisfied me that Canada was entitled to a decision on every contention.'

PRESS COMMENT.

London, Oct. 18.—The 'Express' says the Alaskan Boundary Commission furnishes a good occasion for remark on the score of copybook maxims regarding the importance of thoroughness in all things. 'If the decision goes against Britain it will not be the first time Canada has lost territory owing to the carelessness of British surveyors.'

The 'Mail' says the rumored decision of the Alaska Boundary Commission must be received with some hesitation as it proceeds admittedly from an American source and bears every trace of probability. 'If the report is true adds the 'Mail,' we regard its action as the most serious blow to the progress of international arbitration that has been delivered for many years. We contend that not even in the United States was such an ignominious climb-down on the part of the British Commissioners expected. The sole concession made to Canada is an aggravation of the whole affair. Canada has been granted an entirely unnecessary waterway, and has cause, indeed, for complaint.'

The 'Telegraph,' assuming the correctness of the Alaskan despatch, says the failure of the Commission to agree would have been a disaster for Great Britain, the United States and Canada. A blow would have been dealt to the policy still in its frail and tender infancy of referring disputes of this character to judicial tribunals. Unless the verdict is accepted in good faith by both sides the principle of arbitration will be assailed at its base. It is better for the Empire and Canada that Great Britain and the United States should live in union of cordial friendship than that in every frontier dispute Canada should get the better of the Republic.

The Pacific is not only an American, but a Canadian ocean, and it is essential to the co-operation of all branches of the Anglo-Saxon race that it should be exempt from jealousy in view of the tremendous problems there.

The 'Standard' says whether the American information is a shrewd guesswork or not the talk about a victory for the United States may prove not entirely justified. Each side, broadly speaking, gets an essence of what was wanted, though Canada does not obtain access through the heads of inlets already under American jurisdiction. The American statements are framed in an injudicious way and are inaccurate geographically. That there were concessions or loss of land along a partly imaginary line, is of small importance to the Dominion, so long as she gets a satisfactory waterway and her vessels are not subject to foreign tolls.

The 'Chronicle' says that if the decision of the Alaskan boundary proves as reported it means a practical victory for the United States all along the line. Canada's loss would be the territorial control of the Lynn canal, which gives access to the Skagway, Dyea and Chilkoot country. Canada would be seriously affected in her privileges of passage and the coasting trade, within the area indicated and to and from the Pacific ocean. The formal recognition of the previously assumed right to use the Portland canal is no compensation for the use of the Lynn canal.

The 'Times,' beyond printing the Associated Press despatch, preserves absolute silence on the question.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 19.—The Birmingham 'Daily Post' says that it should like to think that the Associated Press has been misinformed regarding the Alaskan boundary decision.

TORONTO 'GLOBE'S' VIEW.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—Commenting on the Alaskan boundary decision, the 'Globe' says that, of the main points in dispute, one has been conceded to Canada and the others to the United States. The Canadian contention respecting the Portland Canal has been agreed to, but not the contention regarding the Lynn Canal and others of similar character. The boundary is held to follow the sinuosities of the coast line, and to pass around the heads of all inlets from the ocean. It would be easy to appraise too low the decision regarding the Portland Canal. To understand its full significance one must bear in mind the fact that close to its mouth on the south side lies Port Simpson, which will almost certainly be the western terminus of the new transcontinental railway. Its relations to that great highway will make it one of the important emporiums of the world. In the canal, close to the Alaskan shore, lie two large islands and some smaller ones. All these are declared to be Canadian, and by this decision Port Simpson is freed from the disadvantage of having immediately opposite to it an alien shore across a comparatively narrow bay.

It may be misleading to speak of the finding as a compromise, but that is what it amounts to in fact. Neither side gets what it set out to gain, and each side gets what is very much desired. Apart from the details of the decision, the settlement of the long and acrimonious dispute is one more and a very important triumph for the principle of international arbitration. Under the treaty governing the case, it can never be reopened, and that is matter for congratulation.

LIFE IN SOCIETY

AN OHIO CHRISTIAN WORKER'S SEVERE CRITICISM.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Jessie Brown Pounds, of Ohio, furnished the feature of the first session to-day of the convention of the Christian Women's Board of Missions. The society young women of the present day came in for special hard condemnation. Society life Mrs. Pounds described as the modern baffle of Babel. 'Modern life is getting to be more and more a vulgar display,' she said. 'Too many courses at dinners and too much bric-a-brac to worry over is killing the women of the upper classes. American parents are proud if their daughters marry a European nobleman, but heartbroken if one marries a missionary.'

At the conclusion of the official business reports on Christian work from different parts of the world were made. That on Porto Rico and Jamaica made a particular impression. Mrs. Annie E. Davison, of Eureka, Ill., who has spent much time on these islands, made the announcement that at least 38 percent of the inhabitants are illiterate, and possibly 70 percent are of illegitimate birth.

QUEBEC 'MERCURY.'

AFTER NEARLY A CENTURY, IT CEASES PUBLICATION.

Quebec, Oct. 18.—The Quebec 'Daily Mercury,' established in 1805, and purchased about a year ago by Messrs. Tarte, has ceased to exist. In their Saturday edition the proprietors informed their subscribers that they have ceased the publication, as they believe it could not be made a paying proposition.

CHINESE PROGRESS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY BETWEEN PEKIN AND THE COAST.

Pekin, Oct. 18.—Wireless telegraphy was inaugurated to-day between Pekin and the coast.

MR. KELLOCK HONORED.

Morewood, Ont., Oct. 17.—On Tuesday evening the parishioners of the Rev. J. M. Kellock surprised their pastor on the eve of his leaving for his new field of labor by howling Que., and presented him with an address appreciative of his nine years' labor among them, and a well-filled purse. Afterwards refreshments were served and a pleasant evening spent.

CEYLON TEA, GREEN OR BLACK.

The tea question is not an important one in any household unless the housewife is of a discriminating and economical turn of mind. If she is either or both she must use Ceylon tea, because it is pure and goes farther than any other tea.

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DOWIE IN NEW YORK

A Great Audience Greeted the Leader of Zion's Host

HE IS ANNOYED AT CONFUSION, AND TELLS PEOPLE 'THIS IS NO BUFFALO BILL SHOW'

New York, Oct. 18.—Five thousand persons were turned away from Madison Square Garden this afternoon after all the seats in the building had been filled with a great crowd curious to see John Alexander Dowie, on his first appearance before a New York audience. Fully fourteen thousand persons were in the garden when the services began with the professional, in which the Zion's white-robed choir, numbering six hundred, and the ordained officers of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion took part. After the confessional, Dr. Dowie ascended the platform, accompanied by overseers. During the prayer, singing and recital of the creed, hundreds of persons left the hall, causing much confusion, many of the vacant seats being filled from the waiting crowd outside.

After order had been somewhat restored Dr. Dowie said: 'If this is New York and this a typical New York congregation, I am in the face of a new experience. I think that some of the people who came in must have thought this was a Buffalo Bill show. I wonder if the congregations of the churches here enter and leave as they please. I reckon we have learned something, and will be prepared hereafter. There will be no more going out of the front door. If any have remained outside let them in. It seems a shame that they should not have the seats the Buffalo Bill persons have left.'

After he had announced his text, Dr. Dowie proceeded, punctuating his opening remark with warnings to the newspaper men to keep quiet and with admonitions to certain people in the audience to keep their seats. With his arms above his head in a shrill voice that reached the farthest parts of the garden, he cried: 'Thundering at the door of the world is the King all know. This is Jesus the son of Old before you to-day and say "Open that door and let the Spirit of God in."'

After a reference to Christ and the woman of Samaria, he continued: 'They began to ask who Christ was. Isn't he the son of Old Joe, the carpenter, we all know. This is Jesus the son of Old Joe. And they talked with each other. And they told him to get out of there, but he stood still. And if you say to me in New York, "Get out of here," I won't get. They said to me in Chicago they would drive me out of the city, but I told them the only way they could drive me out would be by killing me and driving me out in a hearse. Bless your life, I am the only minister forty-two miles from Chicago that the newspapers hunger to get even a word from. I went on with a sudden laugh. "At the last majority election both candidates came to me to back them up in the fight. And perhaps I might be a help to one side or the other in New York yet. I haven't made up my mind about it yet. I don't know that I have any business with it, but if I do make up my mind to take a hand in it, you'll know what I mean before I'm through. I have a message for the press to-morrow, and I'll give it a lick they will never forget."

Continuing, he said: 'Some will go away and say: "I don't like Dowie. He puts his wife on the platform with him." Why should not I put my wife on the platform? She can talk better than I can. Particularly when we are alone together. Oh, what fools the churches have been. They have let the devil get upon the stage and dance and sing. Isn't it time we had the women singing for Jesus?'

'Yes,' responded his followers in one voice. Holding both hands above his head he cried in an impassioned voice: 'Woman, woman, down-trodden woman. Woman, now, perhaps, all your beauty gone, if you were the devil's castaway come let him in. Above all in New York it is you I want. You who are beyond help, you I want. If you will let Jesus in I will be repaid for this visitation.'

In conclusion, Dr. Dowie delivered a prayer that began with a cry: 'Help, help, help. That the doors be opened. In conclusion, beloved, abstain from all appearance of evil. Peace be to thee.'

His followers responded, together: 'Peace to thee be multiplied.'

An early morning sacrifice of praise and prayer was held in the Garden, when three thousand persons were in attendance.

EVENING MEETING.

Dr. Dowie filled the Garden to-night with an audience which equalled the great throng at the afternoon meeting. The 'Restorer,' in invoking, implored

divine blessing on the mission of the Host, on the workers and on the metropolis.

Mrs. Dowie, known to the followers of her husband as 'Overseer Jane Dowie,' made her first official public appearance when she read from the Gospel of St. Mark. Dr. Dowie made a long prayer, in which he said: 'We pray you that Christ, who is knocking at the door of this great city, may be welcomed to save New York.'

The subject of the discourse was 'Repentance,' and Dr. Dowie's text was from Scriptural passages having reference to the teaching and the promised coming of Elijah.

In these three passages, said the preacher, referring to his text, 'we have the great and mighty records of the appearance of Elijah and the promise that he shall come again. Where is the common honesty of modern theologians in not admitting this fact? What theologian is worth his salt who has denied the fact that Elijah must come again. I say to the Protestant theologians of New York, no matter whether I am Elijah or not, Elijah must come again. He has come once as a mighty destroyer, when he called down the fire of Mount Carmel. He came again as John the Baptist, and once more must he come according to the promise of God before the great and terrible day of Jehovah. Elijah triumphed once, he cried, "God grant he may triumph again." "Amen, amen," came from all over the house.

The general overseer asked every one who wished to repent, and be saved, to rise and many responded. The meeting closed with shouts of 'Peace be unto you,' and 'Peace unto you be multiplied.'

BANK ROBBERED

A LARGE AMOUNT REPORTED STOLEN FROM BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

St. Andrew's, N.B., Oct. 17.—The branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia here was burglarized early this morning. The safe was completely wrecked, and all the money taken. The amount has not been learned, but it is thought it will run into the thousands. Horse blankets, robes and other heavy wrappings were swathed about the safe to deaden the noise. A neighboring blacksmith shop was entered, and tools stolen. Professional cracksmen, who have been lurking about here all summer, are supposed to be the burglars.

KING PETER

HE MAY VISIT AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA SOON.

Vienna, Oct. 17.—The Neues Tagblatt asserts that King Peter of Serbia will visit the Austrian and Russian courts in December. As both the courts have declined Serbian officers, it is evident that King Peter can only take with him a civil suite. It is reported from Belgrade that the Skupstina, in an address to the throne, has just expressed its approbation of the murders of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The address says:—

'By this act the army has shown its oneness with the people, and its love of country.'

BRASS WORKERS

BOARD OF ARBITRATORS OF DIFFERENCES EXISTING HAND OUT THEIR AWARD.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—The board of arbitrators appointed to settle the differences between the brass manufacturers of this city and their employees have handed out their award as follows:—All workmen receiving two dollars and twenty-five cents per day and under shall receive an advance of ten percent on wages paid at date set forth for this award going into effect.

Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-quarter, except for legal holidays, which shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

The unions interested are the Metal Polishers, Brassworkers and Brass Moulders, numbering about three hundred men in all.

The 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, in the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Dougal, Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

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We put the best in it. You get the best out of it. And the doctors approve.

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Out-of-town customers will receive the best attention if they order from Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons. Your orders are filled and sent by mail or express the same as if you selected them personally.

Samples of all the Newest Materials for Blouses, Dresses, Skirts, Wrappers, etc., etc. Also Lace Trimmings and Ribbons will be sent you on request for same, if returned as soon as possible.

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Seems as though makers lay themselves out to do their best for Ogilvy's, but it's worth while. Give us exclusive patterns; every advantage they possibly can.

Scotch Tweed Suitings, suitable for making costumes, in colors of Brown, Blue, Green, Royal, Black with fancy mixtures. 44 inches.

Special 65c a yd.

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Fancy French Knappe, in all colors, 44 inches wide.

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GLOVES.

Fresh Gloves with the new costume, of course. Or to brighten up an old one. To be properly gloved is an essential part of your street costume. We can give you all the latest information about gloves.

A Special Lot of Sample Gloves

At 69c a pr.

In Black, White and different shades of Tan. Different sizes.

Another line in Suede and Glace Kid, in shades of Grey, Mode, Tan, Brown, Cream, White. Sizes 5½ to 7¼.

Price 95c a pr.

A Full Line of Woollen Gloves, in White, Black and Colors, all sizes and all prices.

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Beautiful--Just Lovely.

Such are some of the expressions heard daily in our basement, regarding our New Importations of Down Comforters. Very choice designs, soft rich colorings in Satin and Sateen, plain and ruffled, for babies, for older children, for full-sized beds.

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Blankets--Canadian and Imported.

A fine quality Cradle Blankets for "The Little One." Large sizes for cot beds. English, Scotch and Canadian Goods for single and double beds.

Good White Blankets from:.....

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"Every Day Sees Something New."

Our Basement is just crowded with Novelties. Blouse Flannelettes in new and stylish designs. Blouse Flannelettes from 10 cts. a yard.

Blouse Flannels, the newest of the new, in all the leading shades and designs. Blouse Flannels from 39 cts. a yard up.

SILK BLOUSES.

If you have not yet selected your new Silk Blouse, it will pay you to visit our Blouse Dept., where you will not fail to find something to please you. We have a splendid variety of styles in Black and such shades as Sky, White, Navy, Black and White, and in fact all the leading shades can be found in the Waist department. The prices are from

\$4.50 to \$12.50

We have some very novel things in Paris Waists from \$7.50 to \$35.00.

NOVELTIES IN BELTS.

What sets off a costume better than a pretty, stylish belt. We have a full assortment for you to choose from in all the newest styles and materials.

Black Velvet Belts, with large bow at back and long steel buckle at back, with small buckle in front. **Price \$1.95.**

Ladies' Black Velvet Belts, with three strands of velvet trimmed with small steel beads, long diagonal buckle at back, small buckle in front. **Price \$2.00.**

Black Velvet Belts, real cut steel, oval buckle at back, and buckle in front. **Price \$2.95.**

Black Taffeta Silk Belts, with long oxidized buckle at back, small buckle in front. **Price \$1.75.**

Taffeta Silk Belt, nicely trimmed with fancy butterfly bow at back, edged with fancy braid, also Belt trimmed with braid, three old Roman coins in front, in either Black or Oxidized. **Price \$2.50.**

Items from the Silk Dept.

We are always receiving something new in this Department. Below are a few of the many lines.

A full range of Brocaded, Figured, also Dots, in Black, different widths.

Prices 85c to \$3.50.

A full line of Plain and Shot effect, Colored Taffetas, all colors, superior quality.

Price 95c a yd.

Black Moirettes with colored stripes, for underskirts, good quality, make up a very stylish skirt for wearing with a suit.

Price 75c a yd.

Linen Dept. Items.

Bleached Pillow Cotton. Plain, 40 in., 10c; 42 in., 11c; 44 in., 12c; 46 in., 13c. a yard.

Circular, 40 in., 14c; 42 in., 15c; 44 in., 16c; 46 in., 17c; 48 in., 18c; 50 in., 19c; 52 in., 20c.

Black Silk Underskirts.

Ladies' Black Silk Underskirts, with deep frill, accordion pleated trimmed at top with pointed ruching of silk, 4-inch frill at bottom, with two rows of silk ribbon, dust frill. **Price \$8.50**

Ladies' Underskirt, with deep flare flounce with Vandyke frill, accordion pleated and finished with ruching, narrow frill at bottom, finished with hemmed ruching. **Price \$10.50**

Art Needlework Lecture.

To-morrow (Tuesday), 20th, our Art Needle Work Classes will be resumed. Mrs. Kenly will have charge of these classes same as last season. The classes will open with an

ART LECTURE AT 3 P.M.

All ladies and their friends are requested to attend this lecture, and we are sure it will prove interesting and instructive.

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