

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

A special notice may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) concerning their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of sender should be given.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—On Sept. 24, 1898, at No. 1 Durol Place, Westmount, the wife of Dent Harrison, of a son.

MARRIED.

BOWER—SIPES—At the manse, Kemptville, by the Rev. H. J. McDermid, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1898, Mr. Joseph Bower, carpenter, South Gower, to Miss Maud D., daughter of Mr. John Sipes, Halifax, Ont.

BROWN—HARVEY—On Sept. 23, 1898, at the residence of Mrs. John Harvey, 250 St. George street, Ottawa, by the Rev. George Brown, eldest son of Horace T. Brown, to Lillian Mayberry, youngest daughter of the late John Harvey.

BARLOW—PENNEIL—At the Church of the Advent, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1898, by the Rev. Archibald D.D. John T. Barlow, Jr., to Ethel, only daughter of the late Alfred Penneil.

FITZSIMMONS—McNABB—On Sept. 24, 1898, at the residence of the bride's mother, in the township of White Lake, Robt. Albert Fitzsimmons, of Osgoode, to Bella McNabb, of Burnstown.

GEDDES—ROBITAILLE—On the 29th instant, at St. James' Church, Three Rivers, Que., by the Rev. H. C. Stuart, rector, Albert J. Geddes, of Moncton, N.B., to Annie, daughter of the late L. J. Robitaille, of Three Rivers.

GORDON—CLOUSTON—At the home of Mr. Robert Clouston, the bride's mother, on Sept. 27, 1898, by the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, B.D., William Turner Gordon, of Danville, P.Q., to Catherine Jane (Katie) Clouston, of Leeds, Que.

HODGE—McDONALD—On Sept. 27, by the Rev. E. W. Dodson, D.D., at the residence of the bride's mother, 53 Sussex street, George Hodge, Jr., to Margaret May, daughter of the late Thomas McDonald.

KING—PARADIS—At the manse, Kinross's Mills, Q., on Sept. 21, 1898, by the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, B.D., John King, of Leeds, P.Q., to Elizabeth Paradis, of the town of P.Q.

KNIGHT—SIMPSON—At Lacadie, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1898, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Winsor, Wesley Knight, of St. Johns, to Gemma Jane (Mima), daughter of Mr. Samuel Simpson.

M'LELLAN—M'LEAN—On Sept. 23, 1898, at the home of the bride's brother, Toronto, by the Rev. S. R. MacClements, M.A., John A. McMillan, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Alice McLean, Toronto.

McWHIRTER—McNEILL—At Esquimaux, Que., on Aug. 31, 1898, by the Rev. Joseph Barker, William McWhirter, of New Richmond, to Margaret Grant, daughter of the late Angus McNeill, of Gowan Brae, Esquimaux.

McPAUD—BARR—At the residence of the bride's father, 349 St. Antoine street, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, by the Rev. Mr. George, of Calvin Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Waddell, of Lacoste, Mr. J. O. Paul, merchant, of Lacoste, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Lt.-Col. Jas. Barr, of this city.

MILLAR—SUITOR—On Sept. 27, 1898, by the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, B.D., at the manse, Kinross's Mills, Que., Charles Alexander Millar, of Island Brook, P.Q., to Christy A. Suitor, of Leeds Village, P.Q.

RAINEY—AUNCCELL—In the Methodist Church, Avonmore, Ont., on the 28th of September, 1898, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, William Rainey, to Annie B. Auncell, both of Roxborough.

REMIK—SAVAGE—At the manse, Kinross's Mills, Q., on Sept. 21, 1898, by the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, B.D., Ernest Orm Remik, of Jefferson, New Hampshire, to Oribistina Savage, of Inverness, P.Q.

SANDERS—MUNRO—At the residence of the bride's mother, Westmount, on the 27th Sept., Roy L. Sanders, merchant, Vermont, U.S., and Jessie M. Munro, of this city, by the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A.

WIGHT—ALLIN—At the Methodist parsonage, Brussels, Ont., on Sept. 28, by the Rev. S. J. Allen, brother of the bride, Mr. John Wight to Miss Kate Allin, both of Darlington, Durham County, Ont.

YOUNGER—FORREST—In Strirling, Sept. 29, John Younger and Alice Forrest, both of Seymour, were married by Rev. S. S. Byrne, B.A., of St. Andrew's Church, Strirling.

DIED.

BENJAMIN—Suddenly, Sarah Benjamin, eldest daughter of the late Henry Benjamin.

CHRISTIE—At Stayer, on Aug. 24, 1898, Margaret Christie, wife of the late John Christie, of Paisley, County of Bruce, aged 87 years.

COOK—At Newtonville, Mass., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 28, after nine months' illness, suffering with Bright's disease, Mrs. L. J. Cook, formerly of Waterloo, Que., aged 26 years.

CUMMINS—At Quebec, on Sept. 23, 1898, Augusta Mary (Gussie), youngest daughter of the late Dr. P. H. Cummins, aged 4 years and 8 months.

GOULD—On Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1898, in Bowmanville, R. J. D. Gould, aged 70 years.

KINGSFORD—On Sept. 29, 1898, at his late residence, 310 Chapel street, Ottawa, Wm. Kingsford, LL.D., F.R.S., (Can.), in his 79th year.

ROY—At the residence of his mother, Three Rivers, Geo. P. Roy, son of the late Mr. Frank Roy, on the 11th inst., in the 43rd year of his age.

THOMPSON—On Sept. 28, 1898, at the Montreal General Hospital, Miss Mary Thompson, of Belcoy, Ireland, sister of the Rev. James Thompson, Presbyterian minister.

Interred at Mount Royal Cemetery. American papers please copy.

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

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 1, 1898.

Rich Elegances in LADIES' CAPES and JACKETS.



Exquisite, Beautiful, Lovely is the constantly reiterated expression of Ladies who have been fortunate enough to see this wonderful display of outdoor garments.

LADIES' BLACK SEAL PLUSH CAPES, beautifully embroidered, has wide fur sounce and high fur collar, richly lined with Black Satin. Special prices, \$29.50, \$33.00, \$40.00, \$42.00.

LADIES' BLACK VELVET CAPES, exquisitely trimmed with best quality silk braid and handsome jets, latest high collar of rich fur, special prices, \$21.00, \$37.50, \$45.00 and \$60.00 each.

LADIES' FUR-LINED CAPES in best quality box cloth, handsomely trimmed all around and down front with black Thibet fur and lined good quality Kaluga fur, high collar of Thibet. Special, \$22.00.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE JACKETS, in finest quality English beaver cloth, mastic, chocolate, French grey, livery chamois, Tally Ho, new drab and black, lined with best quality plaid and plain silks, special prices, \$12.75, \$14.25, \$14.75, \$15.50, \$18.00.

LADIES' LONDON TAILOR-MADE JACKETS, in exquisite shades of light and medium fawns and drabs, beautifully braided and lined with fancy silks, special prices, \$21.00, \$22.50, \$29.50, \$31.00.

Household Linens and Towels.

The Big Store's HOUSEHOLD LINENS are recruited from the oldest and best looms in Europe. They claim precedence from their origin; they bear famous names. Such Linens are plentiful at Carlsley's. Substantial Linens that housekeepers like, never a piece of fine linen finds its way into this stock that has cotton disguised among the flax.

- LINEN TOWEL SALE: A multitude of Towels, splendid values; every one standard qualities that every Housekeeper knows the price of. Here they are: Linen Huckaback Towels that measure 14 by 24 inches, 4c each. Linen Huckaback Towels that measure 10 by 30 inches, 6c each. Linen Huckaback Towels that measure 17 by 28 inches, 9c each. Linen Huckaback Towels that measure 18 by 36 inches, 12 1/2c each. Linen Huckaback Towels that measure 20 by 44 inches, 14c each.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. The S. CARSLY CO., Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194, St. James st., Montreal.

The values we give are our best Advertisements.

THE SILK STORE

ASKS the attention of its patrons to its now daily openings of new Silk Fabrics, with the assurance that the same taste and judgment in purchase of assortments which has made this store so flatteringly known throughout Canada, will be exercised to the giving of even greater satisfaction and greater values if such is possible in the future.

- NEW BLACK PEAU DE SOIE SILKS so fashionable for Evening and Reception Dresses. We are now showing a special good value at 69c yard. REAL FRENCH DRESDEN SILKS, in the most beautiful colorings and shot effects, especially suitable for SHIRT WAISTS, very special at 79c yard. NEW BLACK and BROKEN CHECK PATTERN TAFFETA SILKS, another ideal SHIRT WAIST material, heavy, soft in texture, extraordinary value at \$1.12 1/2 yard. NEW SHOT EFFECT ALL SILK ARMURES, one of the most popular Silk Fabrics of the season. Rich and lustrous. Special at \$1.15 yard. RICH BLACK BROCADED SATIN DE LYON, in all the new scroll designs, heavy and soft in texture, especially suitable for Dress Skirts, a grand value at \$1.15 yard.

Only five more pieces of that special line of BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE left, it is, as we have already stated, a \$1.75 value, and we challenge comparison at that figure. You can have a Dress Length while they last, at the wonderfully low price \$1.19 yard.

If you cannot visit our store early next week write us for samples. Don't miss these Special Offerings.

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel Streets, and Dominion Square.

BUSINESS MEN,

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 1, 1898.

Great Anniversary Sale!

Souvenir Bargains for Three Days—Friday, Saturday, Monday.

To signalize the FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of our removal to St. Catherine Street, and the wonderful expansion our business has undergone here, each section of each department will offer for Three Days, Friday, Saturday and Monday, Special Souvenir Bargains, which will remain to the purchasers thereof Never-to-be-forgotten Mementoes of cheap buying.

- A FEW EXAMPLES: 250 LADIES' ALL WOOL CHEVIOT CLOTH JACKETS, seams bound and well made; price only \$2.75. Every size in stock from 32 to 44 in. bust measure. 100 WATERPROOF GARMENTS, worth \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.50, choice \$2.75. MIXED TWEED COSTUMES, Jackets Lined Fancy Silk, and worth \$22.75, for \$9.75. SILK BLOUSES, worth \$6.50, to clear at \$2.50. 500 Yards ALL WOOL FANCY MIXED SERGES, in rich colorings, and worth \$1.00, for 45c. 3,000 Yards FANCY SILKS, in Stripes, Plaids and Pin Check Effects, worth 75c, for 50c. 2,500 Pairs of LADIES' FINE QUALITY 2-CLASP KID GLOVES, in all leading Fall Shades, with 4-Strand Embroidery, good value at \$1.15, for three days only, 69c. 300 LADIES' HEAVY RIBBED WOOL VESTS for Fall and Winter Wear, in all sizes, nicely finished throughout, value 75c, for three days sale, 47c.

OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 9.30 O'CLOCK. JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street. Terms Cash. Telephone Up 933.

Dark Mornings. MUST GET UP Alarm Clocks. 90c, \$1, \$1.25 to \$4. Largest assortment of Clocks in the city to choose from. By mail on receipt of price and 15c postage. Watches, Clocks, Jewellery Repaired. Watches Cleaned, Repaired and Warranted for one year, \$1. Mantel Clocks, 8-day, strike every half hour, \$3.50 to \$20. D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter St. Opposite 'Witness' Office.

W. P. SCOTT, INTERIOR DECORATIONS. Fine Cabinet Work, Upholstering, House Painting, Flax Tapestries, Wall Hangings, Glazing and Gilding, French, English and American Papers. 2422 St. Catherine street, Tel. Up 1274. MONTREAL. A NEW DEPARTMENT. The Cabinet, Work, Interior Woodwork and Upholstering Departments will be under the personal supervision of Mr. HUBERTUS MCGUIRE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS and OTHERS. The attention of Masters, Owners, Agents and Pilots of vessels is called to By-laws Nos. 56, 73 and 74 of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, which prohibit the throwing overboard or depositing of any ballast, ashes, clinders, hay, straw, rubbish, fish, etc., within the Harbor and Port of Montreal, which comprise the harbor proper, and all the River St. Lawrence, and its tributaries navigable for seagoing vessels, between the Basin of Pointe St. Charles and the foot of the Lachine Rapids, except the harbor of Three Rivers. Any one found committing a breach of these By-laws will be prosecuted by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal and is liable to a fine up to forty dollars and costs. By order, ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Secretary. Harbor Commissioners' Office, Montreal, 1st October, 1898.

ALPHONSE VALQUETTE & CO. With their many friends to be aware of the fact that they are still doing a big business at the same old stand (the old St. George's Church), and will be pleased to see all of their friends again at the Great Au Bon Marche. ALPHONSE VALQUETTE & CO., 1653 and 1655 Notre Dame Street, Opposite National Hotel Block. Merchants' Telephone 552. ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best style and with despatch at 'Witness' Office.

TEES & CO., UNDERTAKERS. 300 St. James St., Tel. Nos. 327, 4501, 5160.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 1.

THE OMAHA EXHIBITION.

CANADIANS AND THEIR CONDITIONS—PROHIBITION IN IOWA A GREAT SUCCESS.

Mr. Mathew A. Hall, of Messrs. Montgomery & Hall, attorneys and councillors at law, Omaha, Neb., who has been here in the interest of Omaha's great show, says that in Omaha there are many Canadians, and that they take quite an active part in the public affairs of their adopted country. He estimates that there are 30,000 Canadians in Nebraska and Iowa. The Omaha Exhibition has been a great success, and he has invited some members of the Canadian Cabinet to attend the great Canadian day, of the show, Oct. 15. The Hon. Mr. Tarte is among the Canadian ministers who have accepted the invitation to be present. He has promised to attend and represent the Dominion.

Prohibition, Mr. Hall says, has been for years a great success in Iowa. The State knows that it has worked much benefit to the people, and Canadians, of whom there are a large number in Iowa, were a great factor in the introduction of the prohibitory law, which is well carried out. The State progresses very quickly.

Mr. Hall will be in Canada for a day or two longer, and will visit friends in the East. He says the Canadian exhibit at Omaha has been a source of great wonder to the American citizens, who express their surprise at its being equal to any state exhibit shown. This has greatly pleased Canadians, who on listening to the remarks of the United States folk, undertake to explain many conditions concerning Canada and thus enlighten the visitors to the show as to the real extent of the resources of the Dominion.

AN EVENING AT DRUMTOCHTY.

It is difficult to imagine that anything would add to the vividness of Ian MacLaren's pen portraits of the people of Drumtochty. But last evening they lived and acted and talked before the auditor as they could not before the mere reader. In Emmanuel Church Dr. Mackenzie declaimed the advertised 'lecture' and gave a series of readings from the 'Bonnie Brier Bush,' with illustrations photographed from existing scenes and people. In the doctor's opinion, from a literary and artistic standpoint, Jamie Soutar is the finest creation of Ian MacLaren. Time slipped by unnoticed while Jamie's fascinatingly ugly visage gazed upon the audience from the canvas, and Jamie's cutting sarcasms and kindly cynicisms fell on the ear mellowed by a voice that beautifully expressed all the humor and pathos of the 'cynic in ordinary Drumtochty.'

In half-tearful laughter over Jamie's death-bed scene the audience was introduced to the universal favorite, Dr. McLure. This sketch is a rare instance of an author doing full justice to the heroic life of the ordinary physician, a profession too often maligned. These two sketches filled the allotted time, but the audience was given a passing glimpse of Burnbrae and his wife, Peter the Guard, and Elspeth McFayden, the sermon taster, whose expression one can only hope was not indicative of the quality of her spiritual food. Applause was rare and but faint when expressed, but applause was not a fitting expression of last evening's enjoyment. The reader was in sympathy with the author and Ian MacLaren stirs the deeps. The audience gathered was a large one and the Congregational College should reap substantial benefit.

CERVERA TO GO TO PARLIAMENT.

Madrid, Sept. 30.—'El Herald' says that Admiral Cervera has accepted the invitation of the constituency of Ferrol to represent them in the Cortes, and that he has promised his supporters that he will reveal the whole truth about the mismanagement of naval affairs by the Madrid Government, which resulted in the disaster to his squadron at Santiago.

MAY GO TO CHICAGO.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1.—It is understood that the Rev. W. J. McCaughan, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, has practically decided to accept the call of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, though the formalities of the Toronto Presbytery will have to be awaited before he can formally accept the call.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

There is no risk in purchasing a piano from P. E. Layton & Bro., 148 Peel street, as they cheerfully refund the money should the instrument fail to please. Sole agents for the celebrated Behr Bros. and Evans Bros. Pianos and Thomas Organ.

The Celebrated Lindman Truss.—Guaranteed to comfortably retain all forms of hernia, floating kidneys and cases after operations. Head office, 2418 St. Catherine street, Montreal, Telephone, Up 1431.

Commencing Oct. 2, the St. John, N.B., and Halifax express will leave Windsor street station at 7.30 p.m. daily, except Saturdays, instead of at 8.00 p.m.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

STUDIES IN BLACK.



Judging by the demand across our country, and that's a safe way of judging, Black in Dress Fabrics is to emphasize this season its popularity of last fall. Justly so; it has immense advantages of almost universal becomingness, almost universal suitability and great serviceability, and as exemplified in this great collection of undoubted Novelty and Beauty, the time has long since passed when the use of Black had a sombre significance. The perfect taste, the quiet richness and the tremendous effectiveness of the Black Fabrics of recent days are well known to most women.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS.

Fancy Black Dress Goods, ranging in price from 50c, 65c, 85c, 90c up. Black Box Cloth, 65c, \$1.20, \$1.50 yard. Black Bengalines, 65c, 75c, \$1.10 up.

NOVELTY BLACK DRESS FABRICS.

In Dress Lengths, all imported and it is when denied the advantages of color that the personal freshness and dashing originality of the French designer is best demonstrated.

NOVELTY, NOVELTY, NOVELTY.

A new effect and a new beauty with every piece you examine. We show a large number of these exquisite patterns including the New Stripe Effect, which runs across the Fabric; prices of these New Patterns range from \$2.50 to \$6.00 yard, and they are worth it.

FREE ART CLASSES.

Our Art Needlework Class so popular last fall will resume on Tuesday the 4th Oct., as usual, in our Ladies' Parlor. Class days, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays; hours, 2.30 till 5.30. You are cordially invited to attend.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

CLOSED TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN THE DOMINION.
St. Catherine and Mountain sts.,
MONTREAL.

APPROVED BY COUNCIL.

New Street to be Opened Running From St. Paul to William Street.

SICILY ASPHALT COMPANY — PETITION FROM CRAIG STREET RESIDENTS—A DANGEROUS NOTICE OF MOTION.

The City Council met yesterday afternoon and took up the question of opening up a street in the rear of the proposed new G. T. R. offices on McGill street. A report was read from the Road Committee in favor of allowing this street to be opened up and Ald. Brunet made a motion that the report be adopted.

There was then read opinions from Messrs. J. Cradock Simpson, Perrault and Lesage, D. Martineau and Mr. St. George, city surveyor, saying that it would be in the interests of the corporation to open up such street.

The motion to open up the street was adopted without discussion. The new street will run from St. Paul to William street and will be thirty feet wide. The opening up of the street will give the Grand Tuic a very fine back on their new offices. Fine warehouses are to be put up on the new street.

Ald. Jacques said he had been informed that the city was only collecting twenty cents a thousand gallons for water from Maisonneuve, when the contracted price was forty-five cents. Because the Water & Power Company was only charging fifteen cents a thousand gallons to St. Denis Ward it was no reason that the city should reduce its price to Maisonneuve.

The Mayor promised to look into the matter.

THE SEWAGE FARM.

The report of the Road Committee, (published in full in the 'Witness') in favor of establishing a sewage farm in St. Denis Ward in preference to draining the ward either into the Back River or the St. Lawrence, was read. Ald. Martineau once more repeated his arguments in favor of this mode of disposing of garbage, and then a motion was made that the report of the Road Committee be adopted.

Ald. Ames, after showing that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of ground for such purpose, moved that the report be adopted with clauses added to it that no land be purchased for the sewage farm without first having been strictly enquired into by the council; and that the system of operating the farm have the consent of council.

These important amendments were approved of and then the motion favoring a sewage farm was adopted.

A QUEER NOTICE OF MOTION. Ald. Lareau gave notice of motion that at the next meeting he would bring up the project of disposing of the city's part of the exhibition grounds. He was not in favor of the ground lying idle or being used as a playground.

Speaking to the reporters after the meeting Ald. Lareau said he knew the city could not sell this ground without the consent of the legislature; but he was in favor of such consent being obtained.

A petition was read from certain residents on Craig street asking that the paving of Craig street be undertaken, on the north side, from Viger square to Bleury street, and stating that they would be responsible to the contractors for such work until the city had money to pay them.

The petition was referred to the Road Committee, and the city attorney for consideration.

SICILY ASPHALT COMPANY.

The Road Committee reported to council in favor of giving the contract for the paving of Maisonneuve street, with asphalt to the Sicily Asphalt Company. Ald. Stevenson took the occasion to say that he hoped the company, if it was the same as had laid asphalt in other streets, would do better work than it had done in the past; asphalt in many of the streets had worn into holes long before it should have done.

The council decided to give the contract to this company.

MILITARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 30.—The Navy and Army, issued at London, England, Sept. 17, gives the following announcements:—

Royal Artillery—Captain English has been promoted to the rank of major. Captain English was formerly a professor in the Royal Military College.

Lieutenant Godfrey H. M. Baker has resigned his commission in the Royal Artillery. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College, 1889.

Gentleman Cadet Hugh St. George Hamersley, Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant on completion of establishment, June 27.

Royal Engineers—Gentleman Cadet Garnet Wolsley Denison, Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, Sept. 1.

HENRY GEORGE NOMINATED.

New York, Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the Chicago Platform Democrats, of New York State, to-night, Mr. Henry George, the son of the great single tax advocate, was nominated to head an independent Democratic ticket.

THE FORRESTER CUP.

The 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery are the recipients of a beautiful challenge cup, presented by Lieut.-Col. T. P. W. Forrester, of London, England, a Volunteer Artillery officer whom Lieut.-Col. Cole met at Shoeburyness, in 1896. The cup is of sterling silver, valued at £30, vase shaped and surmounted by the figure of an artilleryman, the whole twenty-three inches in height. Colonel Forrester visited Montreal last June, accompanied by his wife, and before leaving for home offered Col. Cole a challenge cup for his regiment. The cup has just been received, and will be awarded, when the results of the inspection and annual gun practice at the Island of Orleans are known, to the company obtaining the highest aggregate marks in artillery subjects. Colonel Forrester is a young officer, commanding the Essex Volunteer Artillery, and is one of the leading spirits in the Council of the National Artillery Association. He commanded one of the detachments which competed with Cole Cole and his Canadian detachment for the Queen's prize at Shoeburyness, in 1896. The officers and men of the 2nd Regiment, C.A., it is needless to say, greatly appreciate Colonel Forrester's generous gift, and he is assured of a most hearty welcome from the Montreal gunners when next he visits Canada.



INDIA'S SALVATION ARMY WORK. Last night Adjutant Burditt lectured on 'India, its people and their customs,' to a large audience in the Salvation Temple, Alexander street. The adjutant and his wife were dressed in the native Indian officer costume. His discourse was full of interest from start to finish and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. During the evening Mrs. Burditt sang a salvation song in the Marathi language. The marriage of children, with its attendant evils, was dealt with at great length, and as the speaker had dwelt amongst the people for eight years, he understood thoroughly how bad was the effect on the natives. It is the intention of the officers to continue the lecture on a future date, due notice of which will be given through the press. The band of the S.A., it should be stated, is not 'engaged' for services such as were given to the W. C. T. U. on Wednesday evening. Such services are given free of any charge on all occasions.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The walls of the city were placarded with the announcement that the anti-Dreyfus meeting, which was to have been held to-morrow had been abandoned, in order to allow those who would have attended to visit the various Dreyfus meetings and shout 'Vive l'Arme' and 'Vive la France'.

A duel has been arranged between M. Charles Ernest Paulmier, deputy from Calvados, whose wife on Sept. 20, went to the office of the 'Lapetere' and shot M. Olivier, the editor's secretary, because, as she asserted, the paper had slandered herself and her husband, and M. Turot, the writer of the article which led to the shooting. The meeting will take place to-day.

Paris, Sept. 30.—It is rumored that Dreyfus had already been transferred from Isle du Diable to Cayenne, where he awaits a steamer to bring him to a French or Algerian port.

DISOBEYED ORDERS.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., Sept. 30.—A wreck occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio south-western near Dillsboro yesterday evening. Two freight trains collided because an engineer named Righteous disobeyed orders in not side-tracking at Lillsboro and insisted on pushing ahead to another siding at Cochran's. Righteous jumped and was badly injured. He admits it was all his fault. Two brothers named Daniels were killed, as was also John Lee, a brakeman. Another brakeman named Harvey and an unknown colored tramp, were injured.

FOOTPADS AT MORRISBURG.

Morrisburg, Ont., Oct. 1.—Michael Hennessey, employed on the canal works at Cardinal, started to walk from there to Morrisburg on the G.T.R. track on Wednesday night. When a short distance from this town he met five men. They stopped him, one of the men dealt him a heavy blow on the head with a club, which stunned him. When he regained his senses he found he had been robbed of ten dollars. Hennessey was brought here to have his wounds dressed. No trace of his assailant has yet been found.

HENRY MORGAN & CO

Colonial House, Montreal,

Invite inspection of their large importations of New Trimmings for the season. Comprising the following:
Black Beaded Passementeries in new designs.
Black Beaded Galloons (French manufacture) in all widths.
Black Sequin Passementeries, from 10c, 15c and 25c up to \$9.00 per yard.
Black Beaded Waist Ornaments, a full assortment in the latest novelties.
Black Silk Passementeries, 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c, up to \$4.00 per yard.
Black Silk Crochet Passementerie, all widths.
Black Mohair Passementerie in new designs, a full assortment from 15c, 17c, 20c and 25c, up to \$1.00.
Black Silk Waist Ornaments.
Black Mohair Braid Ornaments.
Black Mohair Military Ornaments in sets.
Black and Colored Braids in all widths.
Black and Colored Tubular Braids in all sizes.
Black and Colored Soutache Braids, a full assortment.
Black and Colored Tinsel Braids, etc., etc.

SPECIAL.

Pearl Passementeries suitable for evening trimmings.
Pearl Waist Ornaments in the latest novelties, a full assortment.
Colored Pearl Passementeries in all styles.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Samples sent, and orders receive prompt and careful attention.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
Phillips Square, Montreal.

October's Child

Is born to woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know;
But lay an OPAL on her breast
And hope will lull those woes to rest.

Some Rings just finished, in which a centre Opal is surrounded first by a row of Oldfines with an outside row of Diamonds, are very beautiful, each stone enhancing the beauties of its neighbor.

Henry Birks & Sons,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

CUT GLASS
AND
SILVER
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

We have a stock of beautiful articles in CUT GLASS and SILVER well adapted for WEDDING PRESENTS.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,
266 St. Catherine Street.

New Designs.



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CHANG YUAN BANISHED.

WAS AN OPPONENT IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO LI HUNG CHANG.

Hong Kong, Sept. 30.—An Imperial decree was published to-day dismissing Chang Yuan Houn, the opponent in the Foreign Office of Li Hung Chang, former minister at Washington and special envoy of China to Queen Victoria's jubilee. He is dismissed from all his offices and is banished to Ili, a district of Chinese Turkestan.

Kang Yuwei has arrived here on board the steamer 'Ballarat' which was escorted by the British second-class cruiser 'Bonaventure.' He was landed and lodged at the police barracks. Upon sighting two Chinese cruisers on her way here the 'Bonaventure' promptly cleared for action.

THEIR LABORS ENDED.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The American Public Health Association, which has been in session in Ottawa this week, adjourned this morning to meet next year in Minneapolis. The new officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: President, Dr. George H. Rohi, Baltimore; first vice-president, Dr. H. Mitchell, of Ashbury Park, N.J.; second vice-president, Dr. Jesus Monjaras, San Luis Potosi, Mexico; secretary, Dr. C. O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio; treasurer, Dr. Henry D. Halton, Brattleboro, Vt. A resolution was adopted joining the United States to establish a lepers' home or colony similar to those in existence in Canada and Mexico.

TANNERS ON STRIKE.

Huntsville, Ont., Sept. 30.—The entire staff of the Shaw, Cassils & Co. tannery went out on strike yesterday. The foreman, C. O. Shaw, who is an American, lately introduced into the works from Michigan, is, according to the men, cutting down wages and reducing the number of the staff with the intention of replacing them when the times comes with outsiders. All the dissatisfied men declare they will fight the thing to the end and have waited for a good opportunity, while the vats are full of hides, which a few days' standing will ruin. The management declare they will concede nothing.

BOSTON HOME MARKET CLUB.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 30.—Some misunderstanding having developed from the published argument of Colonel Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home Market Club, before the tariff commission at Quebec as to the club's attitude on reciprocity, Colonel Clarke to-day states that while he was quoted as saying the club represented was opposed to reciprocity, what he did say was that the New England manufacturers were in favor of as free an interchange of goods as could be had without detriment to the industries of either country, but that it should include manufactures as well as natural products.

KNABE'S
NEW
UPRIGHT GRAND.

THE HISTORY of the Pianoforte like that of all great things, is one of evolution. From the old Clavichord of the modern Upright Piano, with its diagonal scale and three unisons, is a long step.

The great house of William Knabe & Co., of New York and Baltimore, have always been identified as the leaders in any real improvements in the pianoforte. To-day they are the first to apply the principle of the grand piano action to the requirements of the upright piano, and are now producing grand pianos in both horizontal and upright forms.

SAMPLES can be seen at the warehouses of

WILLIS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,
Wholesale and Retail.

1824 Notre Dame St.,
(near McGill st.), Montreal,
Also sole agents Bell Pianos and Bell Organs, etc., etc.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—The Rev. John Stewart, a retired Methodist minister, died suddenly at midnight. He was in good health up to the hour of death, having attended a meeting at which the plebiscite returns were received. He formerly belonged to the Bay of Quinte Conference. He was for some years a resident of Pakenham, Ont.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

C. P. R. Suburban Trains.—Commemorating Monday, Oct. 3, the train formerly leaving Montreal at 5.15 p.m. for Point Fortune and the train arriving at Montreal at 9.35 a.m. from Rigaud will be discontinued. The train leaving Montreal at 6.15 p.m. will run through to Point Fortune daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, arriving there at 7.56 p.m. The 1.30 p.m. train will continue to run to Point Fortune on Saturdays.

Skilled workmanship and best material constitute the make up of the Evans Bros. Pianos. P. E. Layton & Bros., 148 Peel street, are the sole agents for Montreal and surrounding district.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square. Water Color Classes. The out-door SKETCHING CLASSES under the direction of Mr. CHARLES B. MOSS, R.C.A., will commence on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.

UNION TEACHERS' MEETING. Conducted by the REV. DR. A. B. MAC KAY, will be RESUMED in Crescent Street Church, at a quarter to 5 o'clock, on SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2.

EMMANUEL CHURCH. Cor. St. Catherine and Stanley streets. SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS ON MOUNTAIN SUMMITS OF THE BOOK OF GENESIS. Commencing Sunday, October 2nd, by Rev. F. C. EVANS, B. D., Pastor.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES SUNDAY, OCT. 2, 1898.

11 a.m., Rev. W. I. SHAW, D.D. 7 p.m., Rev. J. COOPER ANTLIFF, D.D.

MR. HENRY VARLEY, the Well-known Preacher from London, England, will preach NEXT SUNDAY, October 2nd, in KNOX CHURCH, at 11 a.m., and in ERSKINE CHURCH at 7 p.m., and will give an address, at 4.15 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. HALL.

Mr. Chas. E. Huriburt, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Will speak at the SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Huriburt is a missionary speaker of much force and ability. Hear him!

MR. HENRY VARLEY, EVANGELIST.

Will speak to Men. Sunday, Oct. 2nd, at 4.15 p.m.

All young men cordially invited. Bible classes, Sunday, 9.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

MEN'S OWN. BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY. Every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 p.m.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine. SUNDAY, 2nd October, 1898.

Speaker—Mr. HARDING, former Secretary. Come all and give him a hearty welcome.

Soloist—Mr. J. G. Poole. COME!

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

W.C.T.U. (NORTHERN.) The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held in Chamber's Church Extension on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 3rd, at half-past three.

W. C. T. U. The monthly business meeting of the Central Union will be held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 3rd inst., at 3 o'clock.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

1st PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT, FUSILIERS. Regimental Orders. The Regiment will parade at the Armoury in Drill Order on TUESDAY, the 4th October, at 8.15 p.m.

By order, W. L. BOND, Captain, Adjutant.

Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society. The Annual General Meeting of the members and friends of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th of October, at 3 p.m., in the House of the Institution, 31 Berthelet st., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, the appointment of office bearers, and other business of the corporation.

By order, J. F. SAVAGE, Hon. Secretary M.L.B. Society.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

I. O. O. F. JUBILEE HALL, 1908 St. Catherine St. At the next Open Meeting of Fraternity Lodge 21, Wednesday, Oct. 5, Dr. William Burnett, will lecture on the 'First Aid to the Wounded.' All members of the order and the outside public are invited.

GEORGE BURNETT, Fin. Sec.

NAVAL CHURCH PARADE. A detachment of the officers and men of H.M.S. 'Indefatigable' will attend divine service at Trinity Church (corner St. Denis street and Viger square), at 11 a.m. to-morrow. The police band will accompany the boys in blue from the vessel to the church.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

1st KARN MUSICAL. Saturday, October 8th, 1898, at 4 p.m. Being the first of a series of Saturday afternoon musicales to be given every alternate week during the season. The artists contributing to this the initial concert are as follows:— THE MAYNARD TRIO. B. LAVIGNE, Piano. W. H. JESSOP, Tenor. J. B. DUBOIS, Cello. Miss E. LAVIGNE, Organ. J. J. GOULET, Violin. Prof. J. J. GOULET, Conductor. Tickets—Price 25 cents. Karn Hall, St. Catherine St.

Calendar table for October 1-29, 1898. Columns: S, M, T, W, T, F, S. Rows: 1-29.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 3c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; 25, \$6.49; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.

For Great Britain add \$1.00 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 50c on Northern Messenger; \$3.00 on Daily Witness.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898.

Renewed fighting between Turks and Armenians in the neighborhood of Van is the natural result of an edict recently issued by the government of Russia.

When the massacres of Armenians that shocked the civilized world were taking place, large numbers of Armenians fled across the frontier into Russian territory for protection, abandoning their homes and all their possessions, save what small amounts of goods or valuables they could carry with them.

The Turks took possession of the vacated homes and appropriated the property of the fugitives. Since that sad episode the Armenians have had a hard time in the effort to make a living and keep their families from starvation.

But they were free from the fear of massacre. About two months ago, however, the edict referred to was issued ordering all Armenian refugees to leave Russia by a given date.

They had no means to enable them to emigrate to distant lands, and the military forces were employed to drive them back across the frontier, where the Turks who had displaced them awaited their return with swords and guns.

The despatches state that in a fight with Armenians from Russia and Turks, fifty of the former were killed. This bears out what the Constantinople correspondent of a New York Jewish paper predicted would happen as a result of the Russian edict.

It would be impossible to imagine a more desperate position than that in which the Armenians are now placed; with Russian bayonets behind them and the merciless Turk in front, they have no recourse but to fight to the death.

For cold-blooded barbarity the Russian edict is unparalleled, but it only gives another illustration of the character of the government which claims all Asia as its sphere of influence.

The anti-prohibition press is making a great ado about the apparent decrease of prohibition sentiment in Ontario and Manitoba owing to the much smaller vote polled for prohibition last Thursday compared with the prohibition vote polled in these provinces nearly four years ago.

The lack of patriotic interest in public questions of such importance is certainly to be deplored, but the reduction of the number of voters on this occasion as compared with the former plebiscite has no significance, as it

could not have been otherwise. The last week in September is one of the busiest periods in the year among Ontario and Manitoba farmers. Threshing is then in full swing all over the country, and as each machine requires a force of some eight or ten men to run it, when the weather is fine, we could hardly expect that the threshing would stop until the operators would go five or six miles to register their votes.

THE LATE DR. KINGSFORD.

By the death of Dr. William Kingsford Canada has lost a most devoted son, and one who has done her some service. Just four months ago he completed the last volume of his 'History of Canada,' the preface to which contained what may be regarded not only as his leave-taking to his readers, but his word of farewell to his country, of which he entertained such high hopes:—

I have now only to say farewell to those readers who have accompanied me for the last twelve years in the history of this portion of British America, and to express the fervent hope that the Dominion will continue to advance in prosperity, justice, and wisdom beneath the flag which for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze, and will unceasingly wave over this fair territory, as an integral part of the British Empire, on a people in no way degenerate in the thought, word, and action which are the true attributes of manhood.

These are the wishes of a true patriot, who clearly discerns what is essential to a great nation. Dr. Kingsford was one of Canada's railway engineering pioneers, the Grand Trunk Railway owing much in its early stages to his knowledge, ability and energy in locating its different sections and to his organization and management of some of them.

But her greatest debt to him is undoubtedly for his great history in ten volumes, which he had been considering for years, and undertook definitely thirteen years ago. He was then sixty-six years of age, a man who had already filled the allotted span, and worn with hard work.

Still, vigorous both of mind and body, he entered upon the task, the magnitude of which he did not correctly estimate at the beginning. As it opened before him he did not allow himself to be daunted. The same laborious research which he had given to the early volumes he gave to the contents of the later ones, and in spite of the increasing infirmities of old age and the anxieties of financial difficulties which beset him in his work, he carried through his project triumphantly.

In spite of some obvious faults of arrangement, composition and elaboration, the work is a most valuable one. There are many men and public events set forth in their true light for the first time in this work. The 'other side' of the 'American revolution' and of the 'Acadian transportation,' for instance, is strongly and with all the support of undoubtedly authentic records, set forth clearly. It is safe to say that future histories of any part of this continent will follow closely in many respects the views of Dr. Kingsford as set forth in this great work.

THE 'NEUTRALIZATION' OF THE NILE.

Some kind of an understanding between the British and French governments with regard to Major Marchand's presence at Fashoda seems to be suspected by certain of the English newspapers, which remark upon the absence of any indication on the part of the British Government of that sense of irritation and indignation which has so strongly moved the British people themselves, and a certain air of complaisance on the part of the French Government over the situation, though it is evident that Major Marchand is to retire at the command of his own government.

One usually well informed journal believes that the French Government has every reason to be well pleased, and that the whole Egyptian question has already been arranged through an agreement with it by which French interests are protected and France is amply compensated. This journal hints at the 'neutralization' of the Nile as the solution

of the problem, which has been found satisfactory. It is not easy to understand just what could be meant by the word 'neutralization' in connection with the River Nile. The Suez canal has been 'neutralized'—that is, thrown open to all nations on equal terms in either peace or war. Great Britain cannot, for instance, if at war with Russia, close it to Russian men-of-war and open it to her own, or take any advantage of her virtual control of it as the controller of Egypt. Just how far this 'neutralization' would prove effective in time of war if Great Britain was one of the nations engaged may be questioned. Arabi Bey is said to have depended upon it, and been surprised by the British use of it against him, but the use of the canal is not forbidden as a condition of neutralization; on the contrary, the use is to be open to all nations. It is generally taken for granted that in case of war between Russia and France and Great Britain, the latter would close the short cut from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean by blowing up the canal, and would then pen up the enemies' fleets in the Mediterranean. The occupation of Egypt by Great Britain is, in view of this contemplated strategy, a source of weakness in the opinion of some British naval and military authorities, seeing that Egypt would then be open to attack by those fleets. But whatever the neutralization of the canal may amount to, it is still harder to understand how that word could be applied to the Nile. The Nile is not a possible passage-way from sea to sea and ocean to ocean for fleets. It is a river which from its source to its mouth is in one country and is necessary to one country alone—Egypt—to which it is virtually necessary. Unless Egypt is to be 'neutralized' we do not see the object of the 'neutralization' of the Nile; unless, indeed, France is to be allowed to retain the Bah-el-Ghazal province of Egypt at one of the sources of the Nile, a province which once belonged to Egypt. That province cannot be developed, or even governed, for any length of time except by way of the Nile, so that the use of the Nile is necessary to the nation which holds that province. Slatin Pasha, than whom there is no greater authority, is of the opinion that the Bah-el-Ghazal is necessary to Egypt, not only as one of the richest provinces of the Nile, but as one in which the waters of the river can be diverted sufficiently to reduce seriously the annual flood of the Nile, upon which the fertility of both upper and lower Egypt depends.

NEW FAST ATLANTIC PROJECTS.

The Canadian fast Atlantic service project, which has been under discussion for many years now, is pretty well threshed out, but Mr. Norman manages to find something new and fresh to say in connection with it. He proposes an international fast line between Halifax and Milford Haven, a route which he finds many facts and arguments for supporting as the best. The United States, Great Britain and Canada ought, he thinks, to join in establishing a really first-class service. The Americans are paying pretty dearly for a fast service of their own which sails from New York, and it is not, after all, the fastest service. The contract, which carries a subsidy of about a million and a quarter annually, has yet a considerable period to run, and they are not likely to do anything more until they see how their present project develops. The American people are very friendly toward the British peoples at present, but they have not ceased to be exceedingly anxious to look after number one in all matters of international trade, commerce and industry, and a proposition to support a fast passenger steamship service between Canada and Great Britain would strike the average American as out of the question, no matter how clearly it might be proved that such a line would best and most cheaply serve Americans.

The very newest thing in fast Atlantic steamship service projects, however, is the Newfoundland and Ireland one. The idea is to secure vessels of the 'Turbinia' type, which will steam between thirty and forty knots an hour, and place them on the route between a port in Galway and Green Bay, on the north-east coast of Newfoundland. There would be on this route an almost clear, uninterrupted course of open sea navigation. It appears there is a zone which is seldom foggy between a point south of Belle Isle, down to which the northern fogs come, and a point north of St. John's, Newfoundland, to which the southern fogs reach, and that in this clear zone Green Bay and its sea route to Galway is. It is said that a 'Turbinia' steamship,

making all allowances for delays, would do the sea voyage between the two ports well inside of three days. The London 'Spectator,' which has always been a stout advocate of the railway tunnel project between Scotland and Ireland, sees in this fast Atlantic service proposal a strong argument in favor of the immediate carrying out of its favorite work, which it believes would unite the interests of Ireland and Great Britain as nothing else has been able to do. From Green Bay, in Newfoundland, a short branch line would connect with Mr. Reid's Newfoundland railway to Port au Basque, giving an almost direct route to Sydney, and by way of the Intercolonial and connecting lines to Boston and New York, and a short route via the Canadian Pacific Railway's Maine line from St. John, New Brunswick, to Montreal and Canadian points.

AORTA MAXIMA.

In 1895 the United States Government appointed three commissioners to act in conjunction with a similar commission to be appointed by the Dominion of Canada in making a preliminary inquiry into the question of a ship channel from the seaboard to Lake Superior. The first work which the commissioners did was to inquire very fully into the commercial aspect of the proposition. Few people who are not directly concerned realize the enormous traffic on the great lakes. During the year 1894 the net tonnage of freight through the St. Mary's canal, between Lake Superior and the lower lakes amounted to thirteen million tons. During the same year the net tonnage through the Suez canal was less than two-thirds of this amount—eight million tons. In 1895 the net tonnage passing between Lake Huron and Lake Erie was, in round numbers, thirty million tons. The vastness of this will be understood when it is stated that it is greater than the foreign and coastwise trade of Liverpool and London combined. Nearly the whole of this traffic is through freight from lakes Superior and Michigan to the sea. It is at present taken, for the most part, to Buffalo, where cargoes are broken and sent on by rail or small canal boats. Of wheat and flour alone Buffalo receives a yearly average of 170,000,000 bushels. This is almost the same as the yearly foreign shipments of grain from the United States—171,000,000 bushels. The commission calculates that if a deep water channel were constructed there would be a saving to the farmers of nearly five cents a bushel on freight rates to New York. This would make a saving on the one item of wheat alone of eight million dollars a year in transportation charges from Buffalo to New York. This item constitutes, however, but one-fifth of the through freight, so that the total yearly saving is a matter deserving serious consideration.

Leaving the commercial aspect of the undertaking, which they regard as most propitious, the commissioners next considered the question of route. Three have been mentioned as practicable: First, through the Georgian Bay, French river, Lake Nipissing, Matawan river and Ottawa river to Montreal; second, Georgian Bay, Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario; third, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Of these the first, through Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa river, is by far the shortest. This advantage would, however, be largely counteracted by the greater proportion of restricted waterway through which the steamboats would have to move slowly. It also would require ten additional locks to lift vessels from the Georgian Bay to the height of land at Lake Nipissing. Another detrimental consideration is the early period at which it would freeze over. A greater drawback than any of these, however, is the fact that it would leave Lake Erie and Lake Ontario still to be opened. For these reasons this route was rejected, though, as the commissioners say, 'it is unquestionably adapted to navigation of considerable capacity.' They think that in the future it may be worth constructing as a loop line by this route when the traffic has been considerably developed. For similar reasons the Lake Simcoe route was not thought advisable.

Having adopted the great lakes as a trunk route, the next consideration was a terminal route to the sea. Here, again, three alternatives presented themselves: First, the St. Lawrence to the sea; second, the St. Lawrence to Lake St. Francis, Lake Champlain and the Hudson river; third, the St. Lawrence to Oswego, Oswego river, Oneida lake, Mohawk river and Hudson river. The St. Lawrence route to the sea, it was decided, would not aid the domestic

traffic between New York and the lakes, which is as important as the foreign traffic. Rejecting this route, then, there still remains two terminal lines for consideration—the Oswego-Oneida-Mohawk and the St. Lawrence-Champlain. Between these the commissioners could not decide without detailed surveys, and so advised Congress to make an appropriation of \$225,000 to be used by a second commission in making the survey. The money was voted in 1897, and two complete surveys were to be made for depths of twenty and thirty feet respectively. The work is being rapidly pushed to completion by five parties. One party has been taking gaugings of the Niagara river above the falls, to see what will be the effect of partially damming the river so as to raise the level of Lake Erie 2.8 feet, and so make the Niagara river navigable to Tonawanda. They have also completed surveys of the proposed canal from Tonawanda to Olcott. A second party of surveyors has completed a survey of the Oswego-Mohawk route. A third is working on the St. Lawrence between Ogdensburg and Lake St. Francis. A fourth is surveying the proposed route from Lake St. Francis to Lake Champlain, while the fifth is working between Lake Champlain and tide-water on the Hudson. It is expected that the work of the last three parties will not be completed till the early part of next year.

ROADS.

There can be no doubt that in this province the importance of having good roads is being more generally recognized year by year, and that a consequent, if slow, improvement in their construction and maintenance is discernible. A very cursory investigation, however, of the highways traversing the island—one is almost tempted to say the city—of Montreal shows that much remains to be done in this direction. Unfortunately, a large section of the community, and that, as it happens, the one perhaps most immediately interested, the farmers, for the most part regard the maintenance of roads in complete repair as being somewhat of a burden, and exhibit a disposition to remain satisfied with very indifferent accommodation. Provision has been made by the Provincial Government whereby municipalities may avail themselves of road-making implements and instruction on fairly easy terms, but as a matter of fact no great enthusiasm has been displayed in taking advantage of the opportunity thus offered. This is much to be regretted, for, quite apart from the evident general convenience of possessing well-constructed thoroughfares, the matter is one which very materially affects the purse of the agriculturist, who must of necessity and at all seasons make use of them. The loss accruing by reason of wear and tear of cattle, harness and vehicles from badly built and indifferently kept roads and the greatly increased cost of traction are a constant drain upon each farmer's profits and in the aggregate must be enormous, yet much of it is preventable.

Not the most ardent advocate of good roads would urge that those of this province should be for a long time to come in a condition equal to those of England. There is ample room for improvement before reaching that stage, but by way of object lesson, and as showing the attention paid in that part of the empire to this particular branch of economical science, the following details are instructive: The largest item of expenditure by the county councils of England and Wales, exclusive of the London County Council, during the financial year 1896-97, was that for the maintenance, repair and improvement of main roads. The length of the roads actually repaired by the county councils themselves was 15,238 miles, and the amount expended on their maintenance and repair during the year was \$4,207,900, being at the rate of \$276 per mile. It goes almost without saying that the purpose of this large expenditure is the saving of money to the community in other directions, and as there can be no doubt of the actual attainment of this object, it is surely most desirable that the process should be imitated as widely as possible. It is noticed how the people of barbarous countries, where the roads are nothing but foot-paths, will go on not only from day to day but from year to year, and from generation to generation, passing round an obstacle that any one could remove in two minutes. It is always easier for each individual to pass on than stop, and the idea of road-making never enters into the mind of any one unless some monarch is going to make a progress, and sends forth a mandate to prepare his way. There is a relic of this idea in the English phrase, the King's

highway. But the folly of savages is quite paralleled in a country which tolerates bad roads. It would pay the barbarous community as a whole ten thousand times over the cost of some one's trouble who should use his staff to pry the big stone out of the pathway. In like manner it would pay a Canadian community many times over to make its road surface smooth and durable, so enormous is the difference of horse power needed as between a rough soft surface and a smooth resilient one. Even engineers share in the barbarian's mistake when they lay rough stone pavements because, taking endurance into the question, there is a saving of expense, the saving being lost a thousand times over in the increase and cost of traction.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

When scientists venture into the arena of trade, they must not be surprised if they are frequently unhorsed from their particular hobby. Sir William Crookes has been studying the problem of the world's wheat supply, and has come to the conclusion that within almost one generation the supply will not be equal to the demand. He has naturally raised about his ears a storm of disputation, in which he does not appear to come off best. Sir William Van Horne, who is probably an equally good authority, is willing to place the wheat famine 'a few years further off,' on the strength alone of the possibilities of Canadian North-Western productions, not to speak of those of Siberia; while Bradstreet's draws attention to some inaccuracies in Sir William Crookes's data, and adds that any deductions based upon the present wheat acreage are fallacious, as the low prices which have prevailed for several years, up to last year, led to a large amount of wheat land being diverted to more remunerative crops. The evidence so far brought forward indicates that Sir William Crookes must greatly lengthen the time when wheat production cannot be made to equal the demand. Meanwhile, the views of Sir William have not been of much effect upon the wheat market of to-day. The past week has witnessed a decline in prices for cash wheat in Chicago, which opened last Friday at 67 cents and closed yesterday at 65 cents. Last year the price for cash wheat was around 90 cents at the close of the month, and 83 cents the week previous. It is evident that even increased crops will hardly offset such a decline, and the lower price is the more surprising when it is realized that the visible supply is this year unprecedentedly low.

The condition of affairs in Canada is not quite so good as at this time last year. Wheat is lower in price, although a more abundant crop has been harvested, which goes far to make up the difference. The price of cheese is about the same as at this time last year, but shipments have not been so heavy. Butter, however, is a fraction better in price. The exports of Canadian produce during August show a decline of about \$300,000, although the total exports have increased \$500,000. The imports, which are a very good indicator of prosperity, show an increase of about \$2,500,000 as compared with August, 1892. We have already referred to the unsatisfactory prices for hay, consequent upon last year's crop being largely held, while this year's crop has been very large. The lumber trade, which for some years has not been in a truly satisfactory condition as regards the British markets, is said to be recovering in this respect. The British demand for the best grades of Canadian is said to be equal, or nearly so, to the supply, and the outlet of the American market for these grades is not greatly needed. The American market for the lower grades of Canadian lumber is what Canadian lumbermen ask for, and the only satisfactory compensation for free export of Canadian logs. The question of Ontario's action in regard to insisting upon logs from Ontario limits being sawed in the province is creating a good deal of discussion just now, as United States lumbermen are strenuously objecting to Canadian lumber being admitted free to that country, while equally ardent to secure Canadian logs. Timber limits, like any other property, are sold subject to governmental action. The ordinary property-holder might as well object to increased taxation after his purchase as robbing him of his vested rights, as United States limit owners object to being called upon to saw in Ontario after having purchased limits. Every tariff revision is open to the same objection from all parties injuriously affected, but we have yet to learn that such parties have any recourse against the government in such cases. Reports of the fruit crop are not altogether satisfactory. The apple crop of



THE LATE DR. KINGSFORD.

Ontario is said to be so short that there will be practically none for export. As a consequence, prices are firm. Altogether, although the volume of domestic business this year is somewhat ahead of that of last year, a summing up of Canada's position seems to indicate that she will not realize from the present year's trade much, if any, more than she did last year. But since last year was an exceptionally good one, this is by no means an indication that the country has not prospered. Compared with other years the present year has been one of wonderful success. Nor must it be forgotten that while last year a large proportion of the profits was employed in discharging indebtedness that had accumulated from previous years, the profits of the present year are almost entirely free from any such mortgage, and foreshadow a very satisfactory condition of affairs in the future.

The statement that 75 British peers occupied seats upon the directorial boards of 109 companies capitalized for \$65,000,000, of which \$24,213,814 never paid a dividend, is one which should give the public some insight into the real value of any but strictly business men upon such boards. Because a man is a successful lawyer, a shrewd politician, or possesses a title is no reason why the glamor of his reputation as such should blind the investor to the facts concerning the company to which his name is lent. Canada has suffered once or twice in this matter, but not so seriously as she may in the future, when her surplus wealth turns more abundantly to incorporated companies.

The local stock market was somewhat duller this week, and prices sagged slightly in consequence, as will be seen from the following table. It is very evident that but little faith is placed in the realization of the proposed Toronto elevated railway, as Toronto Street railway dropped only a fraction during the week. In these days the public is prone to believe either that proposals of the kind are brought forward to manipulate the stock of companies already in the field or that, should the proposal be genuine, any further competition terminates in amalgamation:—

Stock.	Opening.	Closing.	Cor. week.
Canadian Pacific	85 1/4	85 1/4	77 1/4
Toronto Street	104 1/4	104 1/4	83 1/4
Richelieu	103 1/4	101 1/4	96 1/4
Montreal Street	27 1/4	27 1/4	22 1/4
War Eagle	28 1/4	28 1/4	24 1/4
Halifax Tramway	132 1/4	132 1/4	117 1/4

The very material advance of stocks this year over last year is a sign of the times, indicating that not only is trade better, but that the rates for money are not expected to return in the future to anything like the old basis. Call loans are indeed a shade higher this year than last, but it is not of these, but of general investments, that we speak.

The advance in the Bank of England rate for money last week, in face of increasing reserves, created some comment, but the bank was being largely called upon for gold by Japan and Europe, as well as New York, for some time past. The shipments to New York a week ago were placed at \$6,400,000. The probabilities are that with the close of the war between the United States and Spain, Europe will again invest in Wall street, while the large amount of produce now being shipped from the republic will still further tend to bring gold to New York

and keep down the rates of exchange. It is not anticipated, therefore, that the action of the Bank of England signifies a permanent advance in rates or a material decline in the flow of gold to New York. Rates locally are unchanged.

THE LATE DR. KINGSFORD.

HIS FUNERAL YESTERDAY AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Dr. William Kingsford, the well known Canadian historian, who died on Thursday, was yesterday laid at rest in Beechwood cemetery. The passing away of this able man—whose labors it will probably be left to future generations to appreciate—has been a matter of very general regret. His life-work completed, it almost seemed as though his spirit sought immediate release. The esteem in which he was held was shown by the number of prominent people who found their way to St. Alban's Church, where the funeral service was conducted by the Ven. Archbishop Rogert. The pallbearers were Mr. Justice Taschereau, Sir Sandford Fleming, Lieut.-Col. Ross, Major Wicksteed, A. D. de Celles and Grant Powell. Interment was afterwards made in Beechwood cemetery, the burial service of the Episcopal Church being also read at the grave. At the request of the deceased's relatives there were no floral offerings.

THE CHARGES DENIED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—Mr. Edwin Auld, one of Manitoba's successful Klondikers, is in the city. Mr. Auld unhesitatingly denies the charges of crookedness on the part of Canadian officials at Dawson. In his dealings he found them fair and square and he had done business with all of them.

FUTURE OF YUKON.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—The Rev. Dr. A. C. Macdonald, pastor of the Queen Street Presbyterian Church, Inverness, Scotland, has returned here from spending the summer months in the Yukon district. The Rev. Dr. Macdonald is one of the greatest travellers in Europe. Regarding the reported wealth of the Yukon Dr. Macdonald admits that some very rich pockets of gold existed along the Bonanza and Eldorado creeks. The good mines, he says, are very limited, and are for the most part in the possession of old-timers. No discoveries of claims of a paying character have been made during the last eighteen months. He asserts that the Yukon district as a gold mining country has no future before it. Thousands of people are coming back from the district disappointed and ruined men and as they return to their homes in Canada and other countries they must of necessity influence the public mind. The sanitary condition of Dawson is most deplorable, continued Dr. Macdonald. About the time I left there were from five to ten deaths from fever per day in the hospital. While the sanitary condition of Dawson reflects no credit on the administration I give great credit to the officials for the way in which Sunday is kept. The saloons and business houses are all closed and all is quiet in the streets. Perfect order prevails everywhere.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Guelph, Oct. 1.—As a sequel to the withdrawal of the protest against Major Mutrie, M.P.P. for South Wellington, Dr. Stirton is suing the 'Herald' for libel, claiming, it is said, ten thousand dollars.

BROUGHT ELEVEN THOUSAND SKINS.

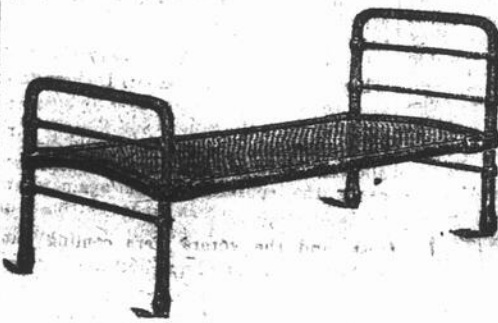
Victoria, B.C., Sept. 30.—The schooner 'Mermaid' is in from Behring Sea with 11,259 skins and reports the Unimak volcano in eruption.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Established in 1859.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers in the Dominion of Iron and Brass Bedsteads.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS.



We manufacture this Bedstead and a great variety of Hospital and Institution Beds, complete, with Dominion Wire Nickel Plated Spring or best quality Woven Wire Spring.

All Brass Bedsteads,

IN PLAIN AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

New Designs in Iron and Brass Beds and Cribs, Roll Top Beds, and the only Manufacturers in the Dominion of the all iron Patent Folding Bedstead. Insist on seeing this bed, it is an ornament to the Bed Chamber.

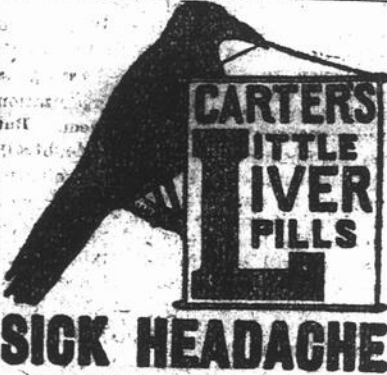
FOR SALE BY ALL THE LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS IN THE DOMINION.

H. R. IVES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Show Rooms and Works: QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL

CATALOGUES TO TRADE ONLY.



SICK HEADACHE

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

COOK'S FRIEND

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



TRADE MARK. ALL GOOD GROCERS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. CUSHING, DUTTON & HARRON, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, 110 St. James street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. JOHN H. M. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER, 107 St. James st. and 545 Prince Arthur st.

MONEY TO LEND

At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property. SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO of Canada.

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS EXECUTED EXACT.

Personal attention given to the correct fitting and adjustment of Spectacle and Eyeglass frames. SAM'L S. GRANT, Oculist, 137 St. James Street, Montreal. Charges Moderate. Establishment closed at 6 p.m. HENRY GRANT & SON, 2448 St. Catherine street, Near Drummond.

Regular Drinking

—OF THE— **CARBONATED Caledonia Waters** Is a source of pleasure and ensures good health. Sold by best hotels, grocers and drug gists everywhere.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR For Griddlecakes, Muffins, &c. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 31b and 61b. pk.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 15th package, at \$1 per 100 lbs.

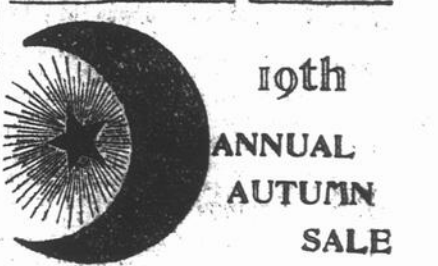
Auction Sales.

Fraser Brothers.

Auction Announcements

BY FRASER BROS. MONDAY 3rd OCT. at ten o'clock. Household Furniture and Effects, at No. 40 St. Alexander street. MONDAY 3rd, at 2.30. Sale of splendidly situated property (a store, dwelling and vacant lot), corner St. Denis avenue and Prince Arthur avenue, St. Lambert, at our rooms, by order of Mr. D. Irwin, who is going to England. TUESDAY 4th, at 2.30. Auction of horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., also Nice Pony Turnout, at our Depository, 131 to 137 Inspector street. WEDNESDAY 5th, at 2.30. Special Auction Dry Goods, Tweeds, Boots and Shoes, Half Chests Congou Tea, Ceylon Tea, etc., at our salesroom, 438 and 439 St. James street. THURSDAY 6th, at ten o'clock. Important Sale of over 300 lots. Unclaimed freight (including a large assortment of merchandise), at our Auction Rooms, 438 and 439 St. James street. On view Wednesday. FRIDAY 7th, at ten o'clock. Extensive Regular Auction of New and Second-hand Household Furniture, Carpets, Hall and Cook Stoves, etc., (private sale every day), at our salesroom, 438 and 439 St. James street. SATURDAY 8th, at 2.30 o'clock. Very attractive Catalogue of Choice Books, including a large number of costly and beautiful Art Books, belonging to Estate late Mrs. James Hutton, to be seen by auction at our rooms. MONDAY 10th, at 2 o'clock. Important Unreserved Auction of large assortment of slightly damaged Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Furniture, etc., by order of Messrs. Renaud, King & Patterson, at their warehouses, 653 Craig street. FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

H. Hicks & Co.



TURKISH RUGS

CARPETS, PALACE STRIPS, PORTIERES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Our 19th Annual Sale of Oriental Productions will be held at No. 320 St. James street, (a few doors west of Victoria square) on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 5th and 6th, at 2.30 o'clock each afternoon.

Collection now on view. Catalogues ready and mailed on application. H. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Walter M. Kearns. SALE BY AUCTION.

In the matter of WRIGHT & COWPER CO., Insolvents. BICYCLES, SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLE SUNDRIES and MACHINERY. A COMPLETE RUNNING BUSINESS. Sale on the premises, 2460 St. Catherine street, MONDAY MORNING, October 3rd, at 10 o'clock, of the following assets:— Lot 1—Stock as per inventory ... \$1,286.91 Lot 2—Furniture ... 252.50 Lot 3—Machinery and Motor ... 588.00 For information and to view stock apply to the Curator, 150 St. James street. H. J. ROSS, Curator. W. M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 in Hot Weather Drink The MEDICAL HALL CHERRY PHOSPHATE Brain and Nerve Tonic, and the famous PLANTAGENET MINERAL WATER. Acquired and Bottled by KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

MEMORANDUM of Information and Instructions respecting the BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF (enacted by permission). Price, \$1.00 per 100 20c per dozen. Two for 5c.

Morton, Phillips & Co., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS, 1155 & 1157 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

THE BATHS

ALONE ARE WORTH THE MONEY. In addition they have an excellent table, with clean, comfortable, quiet rooms at —THE—

TURKISH BATH HOTEL

140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

GRAND TRUNK TRAINS.

CHANGES TO TAKE EFFECT ON OCT. 2.

Suburban train at present leaving Montreal at 6.15 a.m. for Dorval will leave at 5.20 a.m. and run to Lachine wharf instead.

Suburban train at present leaving Montreal at 9.30 a.m. for Dorval will be cancelled. Sunday train leaving Montreal at 9.30 a.m. for Dorval will be cancelled.

Suburban train at present leaving Montreal at 1.10 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled. Sunday train leaving Montreal at 1.10 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled.

Suburban train at present leaving Montreal at 2.03 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled. Sunday train leaving Montreal at 2.03 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled.

Suburban train at present leaving Montreal at 3.40 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled. Sunday train leaving Montreal at 3.40 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled.

Suburban train at present leaving Montreal at 4.40 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled. Sunday train leaving Montreal at 4.40 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled.

Suburban train at present leaving Montreal at 5.40 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled. Sunday train leaving Montreal at 5.40 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled.

Suburban train at present leaving Montreal at 6.40 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled. Sunday train leaving Montreal at 6.40 p.m. for Dorval will be cancelled.

Advertisement for Upholsterer and Draper, GEORGE HAVES, 106 ALEXANDER ST. Features window seats and cosy corners.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT? The Birkbeck will assist you to purchase or build a home, permitting repayment in easy monthly instalments just as you now pay rent.

INVALIDS Residing at hotels, boarding houses or their own homes may be supplied with best tea, chicken broth, jellies, light puddings, etc., at the Diet Dispensary, 97 Osborne street.

Wanted Dressmaking. DRESSES MADE BY FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Dressmaker. Tailor-made Gowns and Costumes from \$2.50 and \$5. MRS. WALSHIE, 540 Sanguinet street, near Roy street.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Taking effect October 2, 1898. (Sunday Arrangements Omitted.) Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station. 7.00 a.m. - Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.

Suburban Train Service: For Lachine - 7.30, 9 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.15, 6.15, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows: For Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.

Arrive at Place Vigor Station: For Quebec, 6.45 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily; 11.00 p.m. daily. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial R.R. to Campbellton, N.S., 6.45 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m. daily.

Bakers and Confectioners. R. SAUND'S WHOLE WHEAT HEALTH BREAD. Made from Whole Wheat Flour, contains all the necessary qualities for building up the system.

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

FOR SALE - Six Building Lots on Rosel street, separately, or will be sold cheap, en bloc. Address JAMES WILLIS, 338 St. Martin street, or 113 Rosel street, 23.

FOR SALE. House on Mackay street, in perfect order, and in every way desirable.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. That Fine Factory, Nos. 141, 143, St. Maurice street, 45 x 60; good light and fire-proof staircase; cheap rent; also on Argyle avenue, three self-contained Houses; on Berthelet street two Tenements, No. 14, 14 1/2; Bleury street, Store, No. 45, plate glass front and tenements; McGill College avenue fine self-contained House, No. 40; also saw and planing mill in Carriere street, Cote St. Louis, 50 x 80, with 12,000 feet of land, near Pacific Railway.

FOR SALE, at \$6,500. The beautifully situated, Stone Front, self-contained House, No. 92 Laval Avenue, close to St. Louis Square, is perfect order, with best open plumbing, and all modern requirements.

Houses and Land. 126 ST. JAMES STREET. JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James Street.

FOR SALE, at \$7,500. A fine, self-contained, MODERN HOUSE - No. 446 Argyle Avenue, Westmount. Situation unsurpassed, not two minutes walk from cars. For further particulars apply to JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street.

Good, Substantial HOUSES FOR SALE. Springfield Avenue, WESTMOUNT. Will be ready for occupation in October. Go and Examine Them.

Money to Loan. MONEY TO LOAN. On First Mortgage, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James Street.

Lost, Strayed and Found. LOST, A CARRIAGE CLOCK. REWARD if returned to 123 Metcalfe street. 29

Personal. WOULD WILLIAM KELLY, WHO SOMETIME ago resided at 8 Magdalen street, Point St. Charles, Montreal, communitate with Mrs. Blair, at the Distributing Home, Knowlton, P.Q., at once, or any person knowing his present whereabouts, important.

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

SITUATION WANTED, YOUNG MAN, 24, is an experienced indoor servant; could wait at table, attend furnace, etc.; good references. Apply to W. F. HILBY, The Andrews Home, 44 Belmont Park, 30

WANTED BY A WIDOW LADY. A position as housekeeper in a respectable family; has a perfect knowledge of dressmaking, etc.; best of references. Apply or address 522 St. Antoine street. 30

WANTED, FALL GARDENING AND ALL kinds of odd jobs; furnaces for the winter; charges moderate; city references. Address GARDENER, 'Witness' Office. 29

A GENTLEMAN WITH 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in London would be glad to represent parties there in the Furnishing, General Ironmongery and Oil and Provision trades. Highest references, except changed. Address D., care Messrs. Sissons, Chartered Accountants, 15 St. Helena, London E. C., England. 29

A LADY, WHOSE HUSBAND IS IN THE MILITARY, would like a position with an elderly couple to take charge of the house; is a good cook and understands housekeeping perfectly; salary small on account of wishing to have with her little boy of four years. Address HOUSE-KEEPER, 'Witness' Office. 23

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY. Position as Nursery Governess, Mother's Help or Companion; good references. Apply to H. B., 886 Dorchester street. 23

WANTED, POSITION AS FOREMAN MASON; reliable and strictly sober; accustomed to handling masonry; willing to go to suburbs. F. M. 34, 'Witness' Office. 29

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

FOR SALE OR RENT, SEVERAL GOOD American Upright Pianos in perfect order. Warehouses, 145 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's. 1

BARGAINS - SWISS EMBROIDERED Muslin Handkerchiefs, Lace worked and hemmed edges, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, worth double the money. Room ONE, 210 St. James street. 1

FOR SALE, TWO PURE BRED PUG Puppies, two months old, male and female. Apply 17 Latour street. 30

FOR SALE, 'THE FAMOUS MCCLARY Stove, in good order; 3 1/2 w. Tamarac Blocks, also very good hall stove, in perfect order. 98 Union avenue. 30

Classified Advertisements. CASH TARIFF.

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

Property. For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. Personals. Agents Wanted.

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

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

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for family of three. Apply to 80 St. Luke street, after six in evening; references required. 1

WANTED, AT ONCE A TABLEMAID, with city references. 188 University street. 1

WANTED, GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK, one preferred who has had experience as housemaid and who can sleep at home. Apply, with references, between 7 and 8 p.m., to Mrs. GOULD, 1013 Sherbrooke street. 1

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. 202 Mance street. 1

WANTED, EVERY STENOGRAPHER should read the 'Stenographer's Companion' for October, just out, 10c. Address Metropolitan Shorthand School and Business College, 2265 St. Catherine street, Montreal. 1

WANTED, SMART LAD, WILLING to work. Apply 658 Craig street. 1

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; must be a good cook; liberal wages paid to a competent person; no washing. Apply at 275 Mountain street. 1

WANTED, HOUSE AND TABLEMAID. Apply 6 McRae street. 1

Employment Wanted.

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towards her, stubbornly refused to con-

Everything clear as a bell, she had much to say, and Mr. to his study in of mind.

and the bright faintly through Medcalfe's cosy reflecting in the e on the table over the coun-

ly been on the hen Mrs. Med. do not know bed last night, me very mys-

clock-like a wstairs with- Dagmar utter- rprise, but her easy. Midge? he ex-

as there, re- ve questioned es not appear n. Dagmar; ch an unearth-

aid Mrs. Med- Horace, sud- dleman, I did e, yet I heard and one night

not mention

this instance, fancy, and so But now I someone walk-

idea makes ated Dagmar,

said her bro- keep my eyes at few nights, out who this for what pur-

such an un- be off, glance clock. Choe- re is nothing

nothing, while into the hall, e took posses- and hastened inquire if there

replied Mrs. made such a size of these t trust you to

lost my char- or do to ex- I am feeling? g his tone, hat letter gone

asked his wife Have you lost

letter which I Edinburgh last in the rack, Really, it is

far off. Per- ted Mrs. Med-

I only finished bed. After placing

you did not your coat, or he asked. I had it in Medcalfe glance-

have gone to?

by, and the ted on the in- residence had earme was as gmar began to irited, as she occupied her nd noted the r's usually pla- rplexities must r later, and in the enigma was

t twelve on the letter had Mrs. Medcalfe, eard the same ad noticed on e. Yes! There it it this time, ghidat move- stonished ears, suddenly ap-

peared through the keyhole and under the door. Evidently, whoever was passing along the corridor held a lighted candle in their hand. Half beside herself with fear and excitement, the lady quickly aroused her soundly-sleeping husband, and after flinging on her dressing-gown and a warm shawl, she thrust her feet in a pair of slippers and prepared to follow him.

"No! no! stay here, Madge," he exclaimed peremptorily; but she took no notice of his words, and waited breathlessly as he opened the door and stepped on to the broad landing.

Just at that moment Dagmar appeared in the doorway of her room opposite, and the three looked down the staircase simultaneously.

One horrified glance was sufficient. That slim, white-robed figure, clad in a softly rustling dressing-gown, and descending noiselessly with candle in hand, was no other than Clariss Heathcote!

Dagmar's deathlike countenance grew, if possible, a shade paler, while her husband looked cold and stern, while her husband exclaimed harshly, "he should follow the wicked and designing girl."

"But has she not seen or heard us?" interposed Dagmar. "It seems so strange let me come with you," and as he made no objection, the trio quickly followed the tall, white figure, which had now reached the hall, and was walking deliberately in the direction of the little breakfast parlor.

Mr. Medcalfe took a step forward and was about to speak when he suddenly caught sight of the girl's face, and met the unmeaning gaze of her widely-opened, yet vacant-looking blue eyes.

"Why! he exclaimed in an awe-struck whisper, 'she is walking in her sleep!'" "Do not wake her, then; let us see what she intends doing," replied Madge, as the girl passed through the open door of the parlor.

Anxiously they watched. Without one moment's hesitation Clariss walked to the writing-table, opened the side drawer in which she generally kept her drawing and painting materials, and quietly took out the identical letter that had so strangely disappeared from the letter-rack.

Mrs. Medcalfe was about to utter an exclamation of surprise, when her husband held up his hand to enjoin silence, at the same time keeping a strict watch on the unconscious girl's movements.

She had closed the drawer, and was now standing before the bookcase. What would she do next? Placing the lighted candle on the table, she reached down a bulky volume from one of the highest shelves, slipped the envelope between its leaves, and calmly put it back in its place again. Then with a deep sigh she turned towards the table again, apparently being quite unaware that any one else was in the room.

"I see it all now!" exclaimed Dagmar, in an excited whisper; "she is a somnambulist, and took both the money and the letter while in this remarkable sleep!" "Hush! Please do not speak for a few minutes longer," answered her brother-in-law. "If she is awakened down here the fright may do her great harm, both mentally and physically. Let her sleep on," following her into the hall as he spoke.

But just as they were passing the large mahogany hat-stand he tripped over the mat, and, stretching out his hand in order to recover his balance, unfortunately laid hold of an umbrella that had been carelessly hung up on one of the top pegs. Instead of proving a help, however, it at once gave way, slipped off the peg, and in an instant he lay sprawling, while the unlucky gingham with a loud clatter fell on the stone floor beside him, at the same time bringing a perfect shower of hats and cane down on the unfortunate gentleman's head.

The unexpected noise immediately awoke Clariss, who would have dropped the candle in her fright had not Dagmar taken it from her trembling hand. The sight of Mr. Medcalfe lying prostrate on the floor, and the white, scared faces of the two ladies, coupled with the fact of being unaware how she herself had got downstairs, at first so bewildered the poor girl that she seemed likely to go off in hysterics.

Mrs. Medcalfe, however, recovered her self-possession in time to prevent such a catastrophe as that. In her usual energetic style she took Clariss's arm and led her back to the breakfast parlor, placed her on the sofa, and then despatched Dagmar upstairs to get smelling-salts, and allay the fears of the maids, who were huddled together in a corner of the landing, too much frightened to go down and see what was really the matter, but fearing something dreadful had befallen their master and mistress.

Mr. Medcalfe, having gingerly got up from his undignified position, followed in his sister-in-law's wake in order to procure some ointment with which to soothe a large and exceedingly painful bruise he had received when his head came in contact with the stone floor of the hall.

"This is a remarkable affair," he muttered, as he descended again a few minutes later. "Well, do you feel better now?" he added aloud, and smiling kindly at the white face of the still frightened-looking young governess.

"We have explained all to Clariss," answered his wife. "There is not the slightest doubt but that she took the money while walking in her sleep, and put it in her desk just as she placed the letter in the drawer and book. I am only too sorry to have suspected her of stealing it. But it is all right now, my dear!"

"Yes, indeed, dear Mrs. Medcalfe. I feel so glad the mystery is all cleared up at last. I have been so worried at times over that money, wondering how it could have got in my desk."

"And after all you put it there your- self," exclaimed Dagmar. "Well, it is wonderful! But I always thought you

were innocent. I told Madge the truth would come out some day." "And it has," said Mr. Medcalfe. "And I must ask you to accept my deepest apologies for having accused you wrongfully, my dear. I shall always regret it, and when I feel inclined to decide against any one hastily the thought of the serious mistake I made in regard to you will teach me to be more careful, and to thoroughly sift matters to the bottom before passing final judgment."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MY THREE MONKEYS.

(By Elizabeth Norton, in 'Children's Friend'.)

To become the owner of a real live monkey had always been one of my ambitions, that I might watch its curious antics, admire its nimbleness and agility, find out for myself how much one could really eat and hide in its pouch; and, above all, become well acquainted with

these little creatures that look at once so wise, yet scornful, so eager and cunning, yet so unutterably sad.

At length I became possessed of a marmoset, a lovely little creature, which my brother brought me from South America. 'Joey' was so tiny that I could cover him with my hand as he lay in his bed, made in a small square cigar-box lined with wadding. He was one of the most gentle of pets, and very affectionate, but could, however, put on a very fierce look when an unfortunate butterfly or moth was introduced into his cage; this he would 'go for,' making a great fuss over its slaughter, and devouring it with apparent relish. He was very fond of biscuits and sweet fruit, but flies were his chief delight.

Alas! our English winters proved too trying for Joey's delicate constitution.

On sunny days he was allowed to have his perch in the yard, which change he appreciated highly, and was generally on

these occasions on his best behaviour. One day an operation full of interest for him was being performed. The house-boy was plucking a fowl for dinner, and Macaco was greatly interested in the denuding process. He trifled languidly with some of the feathers that lay close by, but was busily thinking all the time.

Some tame pigeons were flying about, and their presence evidently suggested something to Macaco; for, when John's back was turned, an opportunity came which could not be resisted. A pigeon came within reach of that swooping arm, and in less time than it takes to tell, Macaco had twisted the pretty thing's neck, and was throwing the feathers right and left, as he plucked in the most business-like way, chattering gaily all the time.

The exploit filled the cup of his iniquity, for the pigeon had been a valuable one, and Macaco was sold to a travelling menagerie. I bade him good-bye with mixed feelings of relief and regret. Poor fellow! if only he had not been quite so mischievous! I trust he was happy in the company of others of his kind, as he was strong, and able to take his own part.

Nowhere does the weaker 'go to the wall' so persistently as in a cage of monkeys. The most careless observer will not fail to note that the ruffian and bully rule the roost, and continually rob and punish the more timid. A visit to the monkey-house at the Zoo will confirm this.

'Jacko' was my next and last monkey. He came from Java, and was a most delightful pet—such a pretty little fellow, and so fond of those to whom he took a fancy. He would shoot out his lips, coo, chatter, and hug himself with delight when petted by those he loved, becoming sometimes almost tiresome in his affec-

tionate demonstrations. He would sit in a sunny window, and meditatively catch and eat flies, until a horse happened to pass. This was his horror. The poor little creature would tremble with fright, and hide away until there was no further fear of the dreadful beast crossing his vision.

The warm hearth of the kitchen was Jacko's especial resort. He would sit on

the fender and watch the operation of lighting the fire and preparing breakfast with the greatest interest. We were living in Cornwall at that time, and some of our surroundings were essentially primitive. For instance, our

bread had to be made at home, and baked in what is called a cloam or earthenware oven—a kind peculiar to the district, and such as Noah must have used when the world got dry. (And surely never was sweeter or more wholesome bread baked than in that one!)

The process of heating this oven was a source of unfeeling wonder and delight to Jacko. He would perch on my shoulder or sit on a chair near, watching the flames as they crackled and roared. He would spread out his tiny hands and revel in the genial heat, but grow quite melancholy as the brightness and sparkle died out, when the oven was filled with loaves and tightly shut up in order that they might be baked.

Some monkeys are fond of washing their young; and though Jacko belonged to a different order, yet he was particularly clean, and delighted in washing; and when sitting on my shoulder would endeavor to rub off any little spot on my cheek or face, which he evidently thought was 'matter in the wrong place.'

When he transgressed—and that, alas! was often—he could not take a scolding with equanimity as regarded himself, but would in the most absurd manner in turn scold and chatter at one of my sons (to whom, strange to say, he was greatly attached) as much as to say, 'you are scolding the wrong person, this is the fellow who did the mischief, and

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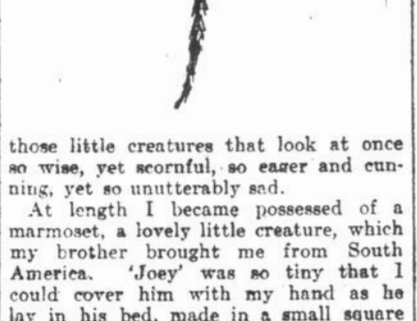
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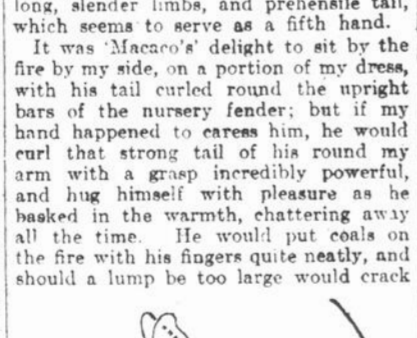
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COALS FOR THE FIRE.



A SCRIMMAGE WITH THE BULLY OF THE CAGE.



PLUCKING A PIGEON.



'JOEY.'

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

The difference between the cost of growing tea, and the tea grower's price to the tea shipper, accounts for some of the great difference in quality between Monsoon Tea and others. Monsoon Tea is packed by the company which grows it—and the qualities in the pound packets of Monsoon at 40, 50 and 60 cents are never found in any other package teas at the same prices.



the rogue would be delighted when I pretended to take his advice and scold my son.

Jacko had one sad failing—he was of a jealous disposition, horribly jealous; and fearing what might come of this, I was obliged to part with him. It came about in this way. One of my little ones, the pet and darling of the family, received perhaps rather more than her share of attention, in Jacko's opinion at any rate. He could not endure to see me kiss or take her on my knee, or do any of the hundred and one things which have to be done for a little child.

I caught him on more than one occasion with anything but a nice expression in his eye just as he was about to spring upon my child; so I grew fearful, and determined to say good-bye to Jacko. I found a home for him where there were no young children, and he soon became quite reconciled to the change.

I sadly missed his comicalities and tricks, and loving little ways; but I knew it was wisest to send him away than to keep him while a possibility of revenge existed.

I seldom see a monkey in the streets, or visit the House at the Zoo, but I think of my three pets and their funny, amusing ways; and I sometimes wonder if one only understood monkey language, whether it might be possible to find out why, in the midst of grotesque and comical antics and absurdities, surrounded by comfort and fed to repletion, there is always a sad, wild, hunted look in a monkey's eye—a pathetic appeal to be taken away from confinement, cages and cold weather to the green glory of the jungle and the fervent glow and brightness of its tropical home.

DAILY THOUGHTS. SATURDAY, OCT. 1. 'What think ye of Christ?'—Matt. xxii., 42.

He died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them, and rose again.—II. Cor. v., 15.

Ye are not your own; for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.—I. Cor. vi., 19, 20.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2. 'What is written in the law? How readest thou?'—Luke x., 26.

'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'—Deut. vi.; Levit. xix., 18.

'Therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.'—Rom. xiii., 10.

I am thankful that the sacred songs with which I was trained as a child were the grand old Hebrew ones; that my tongue found employ in the old village psalms that elevated the soul to God and yet humbled it before him, picturing him as our refuge and strength, well known in Judah's land and great in Israel, bearing sway, imposing commands and accepting nothing but complete service from the soul. When your spirit is weak, seek elements of strength in the inspiring strain of the psalm, the ethereal intensity of the prophet, the controversial vigor of the apostle, and in the passionate love of Christ shown by John and Mary. Make Scripture study have personal reference to yourself and to the inspiring of your own soul.—Rev. Dr. Fairbairn.

A young man had gained a prize for a Latin essay at Cambridge in 1784. The subject of the essay was 'Is Involuntary Servitude Justifiable?' He recited the essay in June, and then mounted his horse to ride to his home in London. On his way he thought over the shocking facts of the slave-trade, and grew so much agitated that he dismounted, and, sitting down to think, came to the conclusion 'If this be so, slavery must be put down.' He determined to devote himself to the cause of freeing England from the disgrace of 'using the arm of freedom to rivet the fetters of the slave.'

For twenty-six years he labored amid many difficulties and dangers. Twenty-two years afterward, and in no small measure through him, the slave trade was abolished in 1807 by act of parliament. Twenty-six years after that, in 1833, the existing slaves were emancipated. An obelisk now stands on the spot which witnessed the self-consecration of his life. The name of that youth was Thomas Clarkson, and the result of his work in the Church was the protection and happiness of hundreds of thousands of the most oppressed and miserable of mankind.—Dean Farrar.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

COLLABORATION IN EATING. Little Darling—"That was a white sugar almond I gave oo, Mr. Squama. Does oo like it?" Crusty Old Bachelor (who is trying hard to swallow the bait in question)—"Very much indeed, thank you." Little Darling—"It was a pretty pink once."

Mrs. Taddells—"Let's see! Susie Dimpling is about twenty years old, isn't she?" Mrs. Wiffles—"Susie Dimpling, twenty! Susie Dimpling will never see twenty again if she lives to be eighty."—"Tit Bits."

TIME, TOO! Teacher to new girl—"Now, Dolly, I'll give you a sum. Suppose that your father owed the butcher fifteen pounds, seven shillings, and twopenny-halfpenny; seven pounds, three shillings to the bootmaker; fourteen pounds and ninepence to the millman; and thirty-one pounds, thirteen shillings, and three pence three farthings to the coal merchant—"

Dolly, confidently—"We should move!" Always have it in the house: Robinson's Patent Barley has saved the lives of thousands of franks. All druggists and grocers sell it; also Robinson's Patent Groats.

AN IRRELEVANT QUESTION. 'Have you ever made any effort to solve that mystery?' inquired the detective's friend. "Sir!" was the haughty reply. "I'd have you understand that I am working for the government. I am not a newspaper reporter."—"Washington Star."

Doctors all recommend Robinson's Patent Barley as "par excellence" the Infants' food. If you have not yet tried it, we will mail you a large sample tin, Frank Margor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

DICKIE'S MELTING POINT. Dickie, six years old, had a pair of boots. He cut one of them with his hatchet. The father became very angry and scolded incessantly. The little fellow looked his father in the face and said: "If you don't stop talking you'll get me mad, too, so you'd better stop."

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

KEEPING HIS PLACE. Ir

SCIENCE NOTES.

Farmers having many acres under grain will be interested in the results of the international competition in steam agricultural machinery which will be opened at Turin on Sept. 15 and closed not later than Oct. 15. Inventors and constructors, both native and foreign are admitted.

The celebrated geographer, Elisée Reclus, has prepared plans for a gigantic model of the earth, which is to form one of the special features of the Paris exhibition in 1900. The globe will be on a scale of eight miles to an inch, this being the smallest-sized sphere on which it would be possible to show, correct to scale, the depth of every river and the height of every hill on the earth's surface. The globe will measure about eighty-four feet in diameter.

A new process of preserving meats, described in the 'Scientific American Supplement,' is simply to sterilize the meats by placing them for a certain number of hours close to an electric light. The actinic rays of light, not only from an electric light, but from almost any kind of light, are fatal in time to all kinds of germs, even the bacteria of anthrax. While the meats are exposed to the light, a stream of hot air at temperatures ranging from a hundred and fifteen degrees Fahrenheit to a hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit is sent up through the box in which the meats are placed to dry them. Then the thoroughly dried meats are powdered, and are thus ready for Klondike expeditions and for army and navy use.

There has been a mysterious disappearance of half a dozen locomotives from the Victorian Railway stocks. The theft of engines is comparatively common in America. The private ownership of railways there has given rise to bitter feuds between some of the concerns, in connection with which sheds have been broken into, engines fired up and driven along the intersecting lines to the stealers' sheds perhaps a thousand miles away. Next day the stolen article would be taken to pieces and so transfigured that only the original builder would know it again.—Melbourne 'Age.'

Within the past few weeks English electrical engineers have added more miles of electric street railways than during the whole of the preceding twelve months. The coming months promise to keep up this excellent record, and it is probable that there will be a steady opening of new electric lines, or of converted horse lines, until England is provided with a good rapid transit service by electric cars. The fact that such a satisfactory state of things has not come to pass before the year 1898, when America seems to have reached 25 years ago, has been a matter of general comment among European electrical men.

Professor Behring has secured a patent on the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin in the United States, says 'Science.' This appears to be an unfortunate exception to the moral code which prevents medical men from making monopolies of the remedies they discover. Still it must be remembered that such a patent permits the preparation of the antitoxin under standard conditions and will not of necessity increase the price.

The remarks of the medical journals seem rather extreme, as witness the following from the 'Medical Record': 'Professor Behring . . . now thinks he is in position, with loaded syringe, to demand of every defenceless babe its money or its life. We do not believe the courts will legalize any such impudent attempt at brigandage.'

The practical utility of wireless telegraphy has recently been demonstrated at many places. It certainly is interesting to see that messages have been very successfully transmitted across the Thames, and recorded by means of an ordinary Morse instrument, from the House of Commons to St. Thomas's Hospital. Also that Lord Kelvin sent a message, in this way, from the Isle of Wight to Bournemouth for transmission thence to Cambridge. Lord Kelvin's message to Sir G. Stokes was as follows: 'Stokes, Lensfield Cottage, Cambridge. This is sent commercially paid at Alum Bay for transmission through ether, one shilling to Bournemouth, and thence by postal telegraph, fifteen pence, to Cambridge—Kelvin.' Such tests as these do not point so much to any great feat as regards telegraphing across a long distance as to the perfection of details in the more certain working of the instruments.

Discussion has lately been carried on to a great extent in the scientific journals as to the relative effectiveness of the various antiseptics. Of these substances, as is well known, there is a considerable number among the mineral or metallic compounds available in commerce, the great domestic preservative being common salt. The efficiency of this latter is, however, quite slight in comparison with a number of others, a fact which will be well understood from the figures below, showing the relative antiseptic efficiencies as proved by the latest experiments. These ratios are: Bichloride of mercury, 1,307; zinc chloride, 1,000; salicylic acid, 1,000; aluminum chloride, 714; aluminum sulphate, 640; zinc chloride, 526; carbolic acid, 333; boric acid, 143; ferric sulphate, or copperas, 60; magnesium chloride, or bitter, 104; calcium chloride, 25; sodium chloride, or common salt, 6. These figures are simply relative—not the same ratios for all kinds of bacteria—and the experiments were largely made with respect to the common atmospheric germs, such as are so much in evidence in sewage.

The newly discovered element metargon, according to Mr. Rydberg, very probably fills the hitherto supposed void of interplanetary space. He bases his argument upon the following facts:—Metargon is met with (1) in the absorption spectrum of the sun; (2) in the emission spectrum of the highest beams of the corona (Teochini); (3) in the spectra of all comets traversing all parts of the interplanetary space; (4) in the occluded gases of meteorites; (5) now, at last, as a constituent of the atmosphere of the earth. With regard to this very gas Prof. Dewar has pointed out that, having obtained a sample of pure argon from Lord Rayleigh, he liquefied it, but found no solid matter or even turbidity. It will be remembered that the discoverers of metargon, Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Travers, obtained, under like conditions, a turbid layer which separated out when the argon became liquid. Prof. Dewar asks, with reference to his experiment, 'where can the

metargon of Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Travers be?'
Consul Frankenthal has advised the United States Department of State of a new system of charges for passenger traffic, adopted during June of this year, by the railway administration of Switzerland. Following are the charges for the series of new tickets delivered at all the most important stations at two hours' notice and at all small stations at 24 hours' notice:
Tickets for one class. Second class. Third class.
15 days . . . \$ 11.58 \$ 8.11 \$ 5.79
30 days . . . 19.30 13.51 9.85
3 months . . . 43.23 29.18 22.18
6 months . . . 73.54 52.11 38.67
12 months . . . 115.80 81.06 57.90
These tickets enable the holder to travel as much and as long as he likes over the entire railway system of Switzerland during the time of the validity of his ticket. The lake steamers are also available, a second-class railway ticket giving the right to a first-class ticket on the steamers.
Mr. W. E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago 'Record,' writes this week of a scheme of the Japanese Government, ordering the destruction of the city of Teckham, Formosa, and removal of all its inhabitants to a new location. The city is situated on the north-west coast of the island, and has been frequently subject to pestilence. In 1896 and 1897 plagues visited Teckham with enormous fatality. This fact being called to the attention of the government, an investigation was ordered by sanitary experts, who reported that the city was built upon a swamp, whereupon an order was issued to the governor to select a new location as convenient to the old one as possible, where the natural conditions were healthful. A new city was laid out, and each property holder in the old one was assigned a site that corresponded in area with that occupied at Teckham, and was given twelve months to remove his buildings and belongings. Sewers, roadways and sidewalks, public buildings, waterworks, and all other public improvements were laid out by the government in the new city without expense to the people, but they were required to pay the cost of the removal of their own property. Most of the houses and other buildings in Teckham are built of very light wooden material.
In the September 'Century' Daniel G. Brinton has an article on 'Popular Superstitions of Europe.' Dr. Brinton closes his article by saying:—'From some strange reason there has been a wonderful revival within the last decade of nearly every medieval superstition, under various guises, in the most enlightened centres of the world. The practitioners of this modern sorcery, instead of concealing, advertise their claims, and urge them on the community under pseudo-scientific names and jargons. Palmistry, astrology, sympathetic magic, the doctrine of signatures, hiero-therapeutics, and all the farrago of fifteenth century thaumaturgy, flourish to-day in Boston and New York, in Paris and Chicago, to a degree surpassing anything known three centuries ago. There is a reason for this. Sorcery is science seen upside down. There is

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Health and Beauty...

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. Without health there is no beauty. Health is the base on which true beauty is built. 'Tis health that gives sparkle and brightness to the eyes. Healthful blood gives the clear, rosy complexion. Health gives energy and grace to the carriage and true loveliness to the disposition.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

is the Foundation of Health.

It gives the health that constitutes beauty. Little ills and irregularities of the system are what mar true beauty. Abbey's Effervescent Salt banishes these little ills and regulates the system, improves the digestion, makes pure, rich blood, and clears the skin of all impurities and disfiguring eruptions. Take a teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt in half a tumbler of water every morning before breakfast—you'll find it a pleasant refreshing beverage, besides being a health-giving one.

The Daily Use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 60 CENTS A LARGE BOTTLE. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CENTS.



WE INTEND TO HAVE A SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL OF \$1,000,000 BEFORE THE YEAR IS OUT.

AT PRESENT OUR SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL IS \$801,000, And New Members are coming in Every Day.

WE HAVE LOANED to Members on First Mortgage to date, \$84,719.00. AND WE LOAN TO MEMBERS ONLY.

SHARES, 5000 EACH. WEEKLY PAYMENTS, ONLY 50 CENTS PER SHARE. \$1.00 per week will pay your subscriptions on 10 shares, \$2,000.

TAKE OUT A BOOK NOW. We will have two appropriations next week, Tuesday, the 4th inst., at the Long Room, Mechanics' Hall, at 8 p.m. You are specially invited to attend.

THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY, Class B.

FULL PARTICULARS as to the workings of the Society on application at the Society's Office, Rooms 10 and 11, second floor Mechanics' Hall, 204 St. James st.

THE AUTHOR OF 'IN HIS STEPS.'

(Christian Endeavor 'World'.)

Mr. Sheldon was born in Wellsville, N.Y., in 1857, but his youth was spent on a farm in Dakota. Of the family life at that time his father says: 'Charles has been a great reader from the very beginning of his early school-days. When he entered college he had probably read more standard works of the day than nine-tenths of college graduates.'

He began story-writing when on the farm in Dakota, sitting down with the family where everything was going on, talking, working, and all the rest, in the one room which served as kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, parlor and study, and with his pencil and paper would scribble away, and the next thing we would know his story, thus made up, would appear in the Yankton weekly paper.'

He was graduated from Phillips Euter Academy in the class of '79, from Brown University, class of '83, and from Andover Theological Seminary, class of '86. He has had but two pastorates—the first one of two years in Waterbury, Vt., and his present pastorate in the Central Congregational Church, Topeka, Kan.

Mr. Sheldon is the author of a number of books, all of which were originally written as sermon-stories, and read to his congregation in a successful attempt to solve the problem of the second service. The stories made a profound impression on the audience, and are destined to still further service as the attention of the public is directed to them by the success of 'In His Steps.'

The first story published was 'Richard Bruce,' which was followed by 'Robert Hardy,' 'The Twentieth Door,' 'The Crucifixion of Phillip Strong,' 'His Brother's Keeper,' then 'In His Steps,' and 'Malcolm Kirk,' his latest published story.

Mr. Sheldon's life and writing show that he believes in the gospel of life; that Christ is in the world to-day in his disciples, and that the judgment scene in Matt. xxv., 31-46 should be interpreted literally, and not so spiritualized as to destroy its application to the life that now is.

His kindergarten work in connection with his church, which occupies a building erected for that purpose by a lady, as a memorial of her little daughter, reveals his love for the children. His heartiest support has always been given to every effort to reach the unchurched. He believes in putting the saving leaves of consecrated, Christ-filled lives into the neglected quarters of our great cities.

a confused groundwork of truth, a fallacious method of viewing facts, at the basis of these pseudo-sciences. Yet the truth and the facts exist, and these explain the success of the deceptions. They dazzle and dazzle minds not trained in sound reasoning; and how low are the 'societies for psychical research' and theosophic speculation begin with an acknowledgment of the possible truth of ghost-seeing and of communion with the dying. This possible ground is seized by the charlatan as proved basis for his illusory edifice.

Superstitions are at core the same everywhere and at all times, because they are based on those desires and that ignorance which are and will ever be a part of man's nature. He is dimly aware of mighty, unmeasured forces in ceaseless activity around him, controlling his own destiny; the ominous and omnipresent portent of death meets him at every turn; dissatisfaction with his present condition; intense longing for 'a life and joy which it can never offer, good him to seek a knowledge which weights and measures are impotent to accord him. Yet such restricted knowledge is all that science can supply. Therefore he turns in despair to the mystics and the adepts, the Cagliostro and the Homes, who stand ready to beckon him into their illusory temples of folly.

IN THE FURNACE-ROOM OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

When I left the upper deck of the 'New Orleans,' through the narrow, grewsome hatchway immediately forward of her tall twin smokestacks, and lowered myself, rung by rung, down the vertical steel ladder into her scorching furnace-room, thirty feet below, it was with much the same feeling of mingled wonderment and expectancy as I imagine the immortal Dante must have experienced at the outset of his eventful excursion into the regions of the damned. And I seriously doubt whether Dante in any of his psychological rambles ever encountered an atmosphere that was one whiff more trying than the fierce heat in the midst of which I stood upon reaching the steel-grated floor of this modern Inferno I had set out to explore.

I had been amply forewarned of the extreme high temperature I would encounter in this section of the vessel while running, as in the present instance, under forced draught, and had stirred myself, as I thought, in a manner suited to such conditions, my costume being limited to a suit of undergarments of the lightest texture, supplemented by the low-cut style of foot gear commonly worn in the navy. I had, however, no sooner ushered myself into the proximity of the great roaring furnaces than I straightway profited by the example of the half-naked firemen and coal-passers, who moved briskly to and fro through the narrow blinding shafts of light streaming through the grated doors of the fire-boxes, and discarded the upper portion of my already scant attire. Even then the heat was all but intolerable. It was of a character altogether different



A GREAT SQUASH.

Mr. W. A. Taylor succeeded in raising a remarkable squash. When he picked it from the vine a couple of weeks ago it weighed the scales at 134 pounds, and so it is known in the province. Other growers are naturally anxious to know Mr. Taylor did it. The idea is pushed by feeding it milk, and another year several gardeners will try to beat him in his own line. The chances, however, are against them, for it is not at all likely that next season will be as favorable as this has been for the breaking squash by having the right

kind of seed and giving it the right sort of cultivation. He sat up nights with it and watched it grow, but it would have grown just as well had he gone to bed and dreamed about it. Growing big squash is not a profitable business looked at from a dollar and cents point of view, but in Mr. Taylor's case the satisfaction of feeding the province was worth all the pains and expense. He is experiencing a lively demand for the seed, and another year several gardeners will try to beat him in his own line. The chances, however, are against them, for it is not at all likely that next season will be as favorable as this has been for the breaking squash by having the right

Along with writing master they formulated used in of the States was asked in the let- prevail to such it ten years ago—Yes, most to vertical natural meth- way of doing nately prevail at the vertical orted by such s known, all at first been sea has there upright, and to the in- by an Italian d, most chil- show a de- cators' propo- of writers with sment system. Rapid writers, ed in writing e, acquire a eal. Nature writing begins and arm with the pain rd, the hand of the third 1. Now carefully one person in eachers them- writing, Na- or habit. ing, the only natural post- they near the a hand turns See Figs. 2 r the side, the of the fourth of the hand strokes both nd in curves. lps, O. This constitute the nique vertical publishers of o see the po- on and move- anted up the

A WISE AMENDMENT.

Aldermanic Lawyers Not to Plead Cases Against the City.

HARTER COMMITTEE CONSIDERS MANY AMENDMENTS - PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS.

The charter committee met last night, and again took up the consideration of the new charter. At the opening of the meeting Ald. Ames suggested that the important bodies asked to attend and make suggestions as to changes in the charter be allowed to have till Nov. 1 to attend instead of Oct. 15.

It was also decided to instruct Messrs. Choquette and Weir, who had helped in drafting the charter, to attend the meetings of the committee.

THE CITY'S BOUNDARIES. The committee took up the consideration of the boundaries of the city, giving its attention to clause 2 of chapter 2, which said that on the south side the limits of the city began at the river St. Lawrence.

It was the opinion of Aldermen Ames, Laporte, Martineau and McBride that the line should read: 'Running from the middle of the river,' instead of 'at the river.' Such alteration would allow the city to levy taxes, if it so desired, upon buildings erected on the wharves (which would receive police and fire protection), and which otherwise might not be liable for taxation.

CHAPTER THREE.

Chapter three, dealing with the City Council, Mayor, and aldermen, was then taken up and clause 1 was carried as it stood. It was as follows:—

1. The administration of the affairs of the city of Montreal and the government thereof shall be vested in a council consisting of a Mayor and of two aldermen for each ward, all of whom shall be elected every two years.

To clause 2, which defined the duties of the Mayor, Ald. Ames made the following amendment: 'In the exercise of his functions as the executive head of the municipal administration, the Mayor shall have the right at any time to suspend any officer or employee in the service of the corporation, and in such a case the Mayor shall, at the earliest opportunity, report the matter to council or to the committee having immediate supervision over the department affected, stating in writing the reasons for such action on his part.'

The amendment was carried. Clause 3, which gave the Mayor something of the right of veto, occasioned some discussion. Ald. Martineau was very much against giving the Mayor a veto power.

Ald. Ames differed from this view, and thought such responsibility on the part of the Mayor would be productive of good. Mr. A. W. Atwater, consulting city attorney, explained that the clause only gave the Mayor the right to veto when a majority of the council was not in favor of carrying a measure.

On this explanation the clause, with a minor change, was allowed to stand. Clause 4, fixing the Mayor's allowance at \$2,000 per year was allowed to stand. The words were crossed out that the Mayor's allowance should be passed by the council. It was felt that the Mayor should in no wise be dependent on the council in this matter.

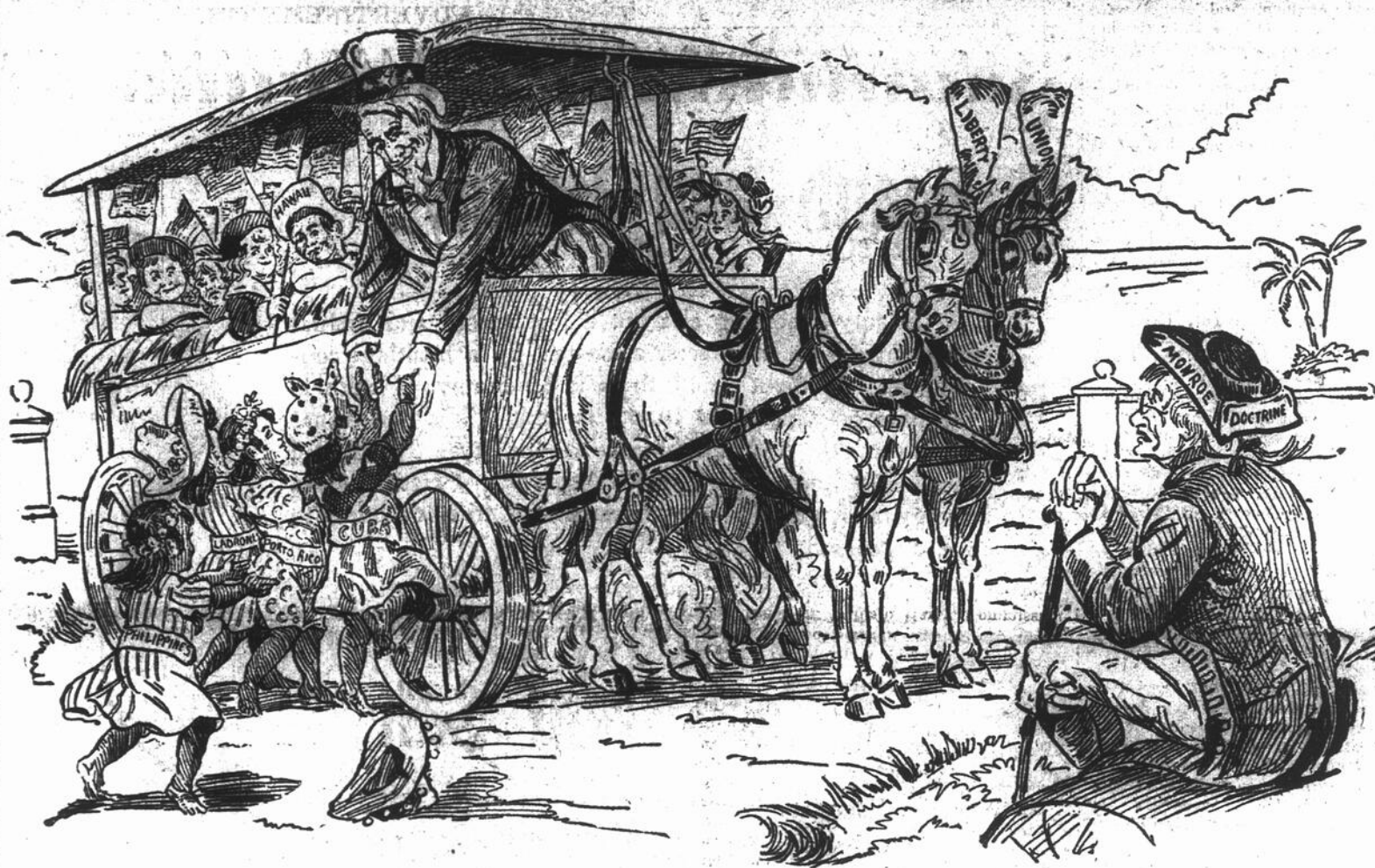
Clause 5, treating of property qualifications for Mayor, was warmly discussed. Ald. Ames strongly urged that property qualifications for Mayor (\$10,000) should be over and above all encumbrances. This view was finally concurred in, although Ald. Martineau would have abolished a property qualification for the city's chief magistrate.

Clause 6, 7, 8 and 9 were passed with minor amendments. Clause 10, dealing with property qualifications of aldermen (\$2,000) was amended to read that the \$2,000 should be over and above all other encumbrances. This was to prevent men becoming members of the council who might have their properties mortgaged, and not, in reality, be worth \$2,000.

Clause 12 was amended to read that nominations for vacancies in the council should be set for fifteen days after such vacancies, instead of leaving the date for such nominations indefinite. Elections must take place not later than fifteen days after nominations.

Clause 15, stating that if the Mayor or an alderman should lose his property qualifications he should be disqualified was passed.

The following important amendment was moved by Ald. Ames, to be added to clause 18, in the hope of putting a stop to aldermen who are lawyers taking actions and pleading actions against the city:—'Any member of the council who, as an advocate or as a member of a firm of advocates, is retained or is directly or indirectly interested in his own behalf or on behalf of a client, or clients, in any action, suit or claim against the city, in courts of law or in expropriation cases, or otherwise, wherein the city, if condemned, would be called upon to dis-



UNCLE SAM'S PICNIC.

Old Party.—Ain't ye takin' too many in, Sam? Uncle Sam.—No, Gran'pa; I reckon this team will be strong enough for them all!—'Puck.'

burse moneys, shall ipso facto be disqualified.

Ald. Martineau was very much opposed to such a clause, but the other members thought it was high time something should be done to prevent aldermanic lawyers taking suits against the corporation.

Mr. Ethier, city attorney, was of the opinion that something like the above clause should certainly be passed. The amendment was passed, Ald. Martineau voting against it.

SEIGNEURS STREET BRIDGE.

A REPORT MADE AS TO ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

The Road Committee met yesterday afternoon and passed the following resolution in regard to the care and improvement of the Seigneurs street bridge:—

'That as the question of ownership of the bridge over Mr. Ogilvie's flume on Seigneurs street, which has been under discussion for so long, the Mayor authorized the city surveyor to make the necessary repairs to the said bridge, the cost of which amounted to \$305, which amount the city considers the government is entitled to pay because, in 1864, the city of Montreal agreed to make the necessary approaches to the bridge across the Lachine Canal, which approaches they made. In 1877 the government diverted the said approaches and the government made the road across the flume to Mr. Ogilvie's and have maintained the said bridge over same for twenty-one years. The city claims that the said bridge must necessarily belong to the government, as they built it and maintained it ever since. In order to come to some amicable arrangement with the government the city proposes to submit the plan by which the present winding approach shall be made of iron and the said bridge widened in such a manner as shown on the plan, so as to improve the approaches and make the obnoxious crookedness partly disappear. In this improvement the committee recommends that the city shall pay one-half of the cost of the same; the cost of making the present bridge of iron, is \$3,500, and making the widening \$3,000—a total of \$6,500, one-half the cost of which will be \$3,250, the city's proposed share. The city will maintain the proposed bridge at its own cost and when same shall require to be renewed in future years then the city and government will jointly make the renewal and pay the expenses equally.'

Ald. Gallery complained of the dust on Notre Dame street, west, and the city surveyor promised to try and have something done. Mr. James Cochrane complained that the accumulations of filth on the permanent pavements was rotting the asphalt.

NIGHT SCHOOLS' OPENING. The night classes will be reopened next Monday in the following schools:—Catholic Commercial Academy, corner of Ontario and St. Urban streets; Montcalm school, corner of St. Hubert and DeMontigny street; Champlain school, 224 Fullum street; Sarsfield school, 97 Grand Trunk street; Belmont school, 245 Guy street; Olier school, 219 Roy street; St. Mary's school, 184 Craig street.

The night schools will be opened four times a week: on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Those who wish to attend them are requested to register their names on opening day. The inscription costs fifty cents, which will be refunded at the end of the term to those who will have attended two-thirds of the classes.

MILITIA ORDERS AND NOTES.

The Highland Cadets will give their exhibition of drill in the Victoria Rink this evening. A large attendance is expected. Major Lydon wishes it announced that in the event of the night being wet or stormy the Cadets will muster in the rink instead of the Drill Hall.

The sergeant-majors of the different city corps met in the Victoria Rifles armory last evening for the purpose of arranging a reception to the petty officers and men of the warships now in port. It was decided to hold a smoking concert in the Victoria Rifles Hall on Thursday evening. The men of the British and American warships, as well as the members of the Montreal militia will be invited to attend. The Prince of Wales Fusiliers band will play the militiamen's march to the ships, where they will meet the sailors, and escort them back to the Vies' Hall. The men will muster in the Drill Hall at half-past seven o'clock and march down to the wharf. Any man not in uniform will not be admitted to the hall.

It was also decided last evening to hold a military night, at the Academy on Monday evening. The men will muster at the theatre at half-past seven o'clock sharp. Seats have been reserved in the gallery at the usual price, twenty-five cents.

A memorandum has been issued by Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., to the effect that all officers attending the performance to be given on Monday evening in the Academy of Music by the officers and men of H.M.S. 'Renown' shall wear mess uniforms.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Militia-general orders to-day announce the following changes and appointments:—Canadian Artillery, 2nd Brigade, to be major and brevet lieutenant-colonel, Frank King, to complete establishment; 2nd Montreal Regiment, Provisional Second Lieutenant A. H. McFarland is permitted to retire. 8th Royal Rifles, Provisional Second Lieutenant J. W. S. Dunn is permitted to retire. 58th Company, to be second lieutenant provisionally, Edouard Charles Paradis, vice Murray, promoted; No. 8 Company, Provisional Second Lieutenant J. P. Brélusart having failed to qualify his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia; Provisional Second Lieutenant W. F. Jenkins having left the limits his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia; 5th Dragoon, to be adjutant, Captain Reginald W. King, from B squadron, vice McNicholl, transferred to A squadron; Provisional Second Lieutenant G. L. French is permitted to retire. To be second lieutenant provisionally, Lawrence James Scott, vice French retired.

Fergus, Ont., Sept. 30.—Mr. R. H. Perry, druggist, of London, Ont., formerly of Fergus, died here last night after a brief illness. Mr. Perry was for several years reeve for the village.

Cornwall, Oct. 1.—One of the most prominent Conservatives of Glengarry county, John McEwen, was buried to-day at Maxville. The deceased was born at Martintown, Glengarry county, in March, 1823, but his father soon afterwards moved to the property on which the village of Maxville now stands. The late Mr. McEwen helped to build the Presbyterian Church at Maxville, and was an elder for nearly half a century. He was also postmaster at Maxville for many years. He and Mrs. McEwen celebrated their golden wedding last March.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 1.—The trial of the election petition against the return of the Hon. William Haaty, Commissioner of Public Works, began yesterday afternoon, with Chancellor Boyd and Mr. Justice Ferguson on the bench. Dr. Walkem, Q.C., Mr. J. McIntyre, Q.C., and Mr. W. D. McPherson appeared for the petitioner, and Messrs. B. M. Britton and J. L. Whiting for the respondent. Dr. Walkem wanted to amend and add charges, but the judges thought 25¢ were sufficient.

Mr. Justice Ferguson—I suppose you were trying to cover the majority of the defendant by the same number of charges. Chancellor Boyd asked if the seat had been claimed and received a negative reply.

The chief officers of the Liberal Association, Messrs. E. J. B. Pense, J. M. Farrell, W. R. Dick, N. E. O'Connor, were called. Mr. Dick, secretary, said that though a membership fee was exacted, no list was preserved. Each member paid his fee, got a ticket with his name on, and was admitted to the meetings.

Ald. Christopher Robinson was called, and his association with the Liberal party scrutinized. It was almost seven o'clock when the first charge was considered. Horace Harpell, a red-haired youth of twenty-two summers, a registration vot-

CLAIMS HE WAS INJURED.

CANDIDATE INITIATED INTO THE ANCIENT FORESTERS WANTS DAMAGES.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 1.—Mr. Hugo Heldon has brought suit against the Grand Court of Washington, Ancient Order of Foresters, for \$15,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received while being initiated into the order. Heldon alleges he was compelled to ride an electric goat, resulting in injuries to his spine, from which his physician says he will never recover.

New York, Oct. 1.—Mr. James A. Simmons, and the International Sanitary Gas Company, of West Virginia, have begun suit in the United States Court against Mr. Louis G. Harris of Toronto, to enforce a contract which they claim he refuses to carry out. Harris is the patentee of a method of making gas from garbage. It is alleged in the complaint that he agreed to sell to Simmons, or to a company which he was to form, all the patents he had obtained or might obtain, for the sum of \$500,000. He was to receive \$1,000 on the signing of the contract, and \$5,000, \$24,000, \$25,000, \$25,000 and \$200,000 in one, two, four, five and six months from that date, the balance to be paid within a year. It was further agreed that when the company was formed all of the capital stock was to be turned over to Harris as security, and he was to deposit it with the Manhattan Trust Company. In case of default of the payments, Harris had the right to break the agreement. The company was formed and the agreement was signed on April 27, 1898, and since that time it is alleged that Harris has been paid \$10,000. When a tender of the stock was made he refused to accept it, claiming that the contract was void. The claimants ask that the Court issue an order compelling him to carry out the terms of the contract and restraining him from disposing of the patents.

WANTS THE AGREEMENT CARRIED OUT.

HARTY ELECTION TRIAL.

QUEEN'S SUPPLEMENTALS.

TELEGRAPH LINE FOR CUBA.

AWARDED DAMAGES.

BROKE HIS LEG.

ONTARIO S.S. ASSOCIATION.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

OMDURMAN EXPEDITION.

EXCELLENCY OF THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT PRAISED BY THE SIRDAR.

London, Sept. 30.—The 'Gazette,' today, reports Lord Kitchener's report of the Omdurman expedition. The Sirdar praises his subordinates, naming several hundred of them, and warmly commends the commissary, medical and transport departments, and the excellent rations which were always provided, and which kept the men strong, healthy, and fit to endure all the hardships of the arduous campaign, enabling them at a critical moment to support exceptional fatigue, continuous marching and fighting for fourteen hours during the height of the Sudan summer.

FIRE AT SUDBURY.

Sudbury, Ont., Sept. 30.—About four o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the rear of the Sudbury Hotel, Mr. John Conway, proprietor. The alarm was given promptly, but there being considerable wind blowing at the time, and the building being of frame construction, it was found impossible to quench the flames before the fire had gutted the entire structure. The fire brigade was promptly on the spot, and succeeded in saving the adjoining livery stable, which had caught fire. Very little household effects were saved as there was barely time for the inmates of the burning building to make their escape. There is \$2,000 insurance on the hotel, in the Royal Insurance Company, and \$45 insurance on stock and fixtures in the Lancashire Insurance Company, which amounts will nearly cover the loss. The fire originated from the kitchen stove.

SIR A. B. FORWOOD DEAD.

London, Oct. 1.—Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, the well-known ship-owner, is dead.

The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, senior partner of Leech, Harrison & Forwood, of Liverpool, and of Forwood Brothers, London, merchants and ship-owners, was born in Liverpool on June 23, 1836. He was educated at Liverpool College, was Mayor of Liverpool in 1878-9, and had been chairman since 1880 of the Liverpool Constitutional Association. From 1888 to 1892 he was parliamentary and financial secretary of the Admiralty, and since 1888 he represented in parliament the Ormskirk division of Lancashire. He was created a baronet in 1895, and was a Conservative in politics.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The condition of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the country will be considered at the annual meeting of the archbishops of the United States, which will be held at the Catholic University, beginning on Oct. 11. A full attendance of the leading figures of the Church is expected, including Archbishop Keane, who has come from Rome to attend the annual gathering. The directors of the university hold their annual meeting at the same time. It is understood that the archbishops will deal with little outside of the routine affairs of the Church, as there are no large questions pending.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Kemptville, Ont., Oct. 1.—Four young men, James Hillsman, W. Workman, T. Forrest and J. McMullen, who came up from Winchester to attend the fair here, called to see Mrs. Workman and family about seven o'clock last evening. While some were in the house, Mrs. Workman's son, John, about fifteen years of age, was showing his rifle, and while handling it rather carelessly, it was discharged. James Hillsman, of Winchester, about twenty-five years of age, was shot in the head and died instantly.

AWARDED DAMAGES.

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 30.—At the assizes here an action brought by A. McNeil, commercial traveller, of Montreal, against a Madoc merchant named Milne, was tried. McNeil made a mistake in taking an order from Milne, and the latter wrote a post-card to the latter's employers, saying that McNeil was seeing double. Plaintiff contended that these words would convey the impression that he was intoxicated. Defendant claimed that he did not mean anything more than that McNeil had made a mistake. Verdict was returned for plaintiff for \$150.

DOWNEY—HITCHINS.

Cowansville, Oct. 1.—An event of interest here this week was the marriage of Miss Lena Victoria Hitchins, youngest daughter of Mr. Orlando Hitchins, of Ottawa, to Mr. E. J. Downey, of this place. The affair took place quietly at the residence of the bride's mother, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. James A. Elliott, rector of Trinity Church. The presents were very numerous and handsome. Mr. and Mrs. Downey have gone on a wedding trip to St. Albans, Beauharnois, Chateaugay, and Montreal, after which they will take up their residence here.

SAILORS RETURNING EAST.

Vancouver, Oct. 1.—A special train with 160 sailors on board, left Vancouver yesterday morning for Halifax. The sailors were invalids and time-expired crew of H. M. S. 'Icarus.' The new crew for the 'Icarus' is now on the way out.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898.

FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

International Service Proposed

BETWEEN HALIFAX AND MILFORD HAVEN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—To-day the fast Atlantic service must be regarded not only in a British-Canadian, but an international light.

The main features of the fast Atlantic service scheme are: The requirements of the service, terminal points, and the class of steamers necessary to meet the demands. A fast service means the employment of the fastest possible steamers running on the shortest possible course, combined with safety. With any other service but this the word 'fast' may be eliminated.

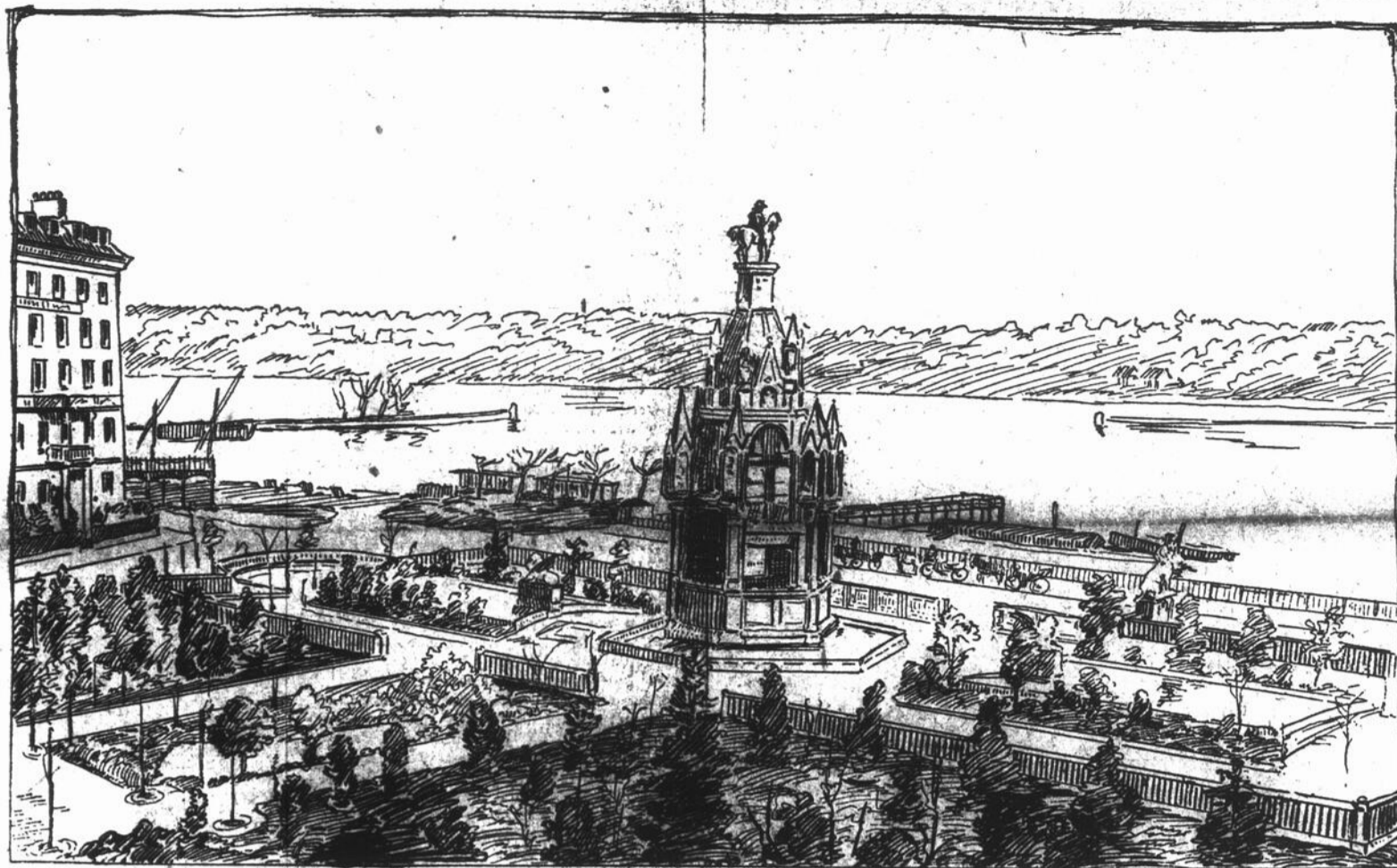
The interests of the Dominion at large would be sacrificed by adopting the St. Lawrence route, and making Quebec and Montreal terminal points.

much a necessity to the United States as to Canada. The British-Canadian mail ranges from a hundred to a hundred and fifty sacks, say half a car, or five tons, which at current rates of freight (\$5.25 per ton) equals on the 104 trips homeward and outward \$2,730.

key to the American continent (this is proved by the Imperial forces being there) every advantage should be taken of it. Not only the Canadian mail but the bulk of the American-European mail should be transmitted daily via Halifax, and the time is not far distant when we shall see American European mail matter addressed 'via Halifax,' as we have for years addressed 'via New York.'

three and a half percent, redeemable in twenty years. The British and Canadian boats to be officered by R. N. R. men, and the crews to be British or Canadian. The American boats to be commanded by the United States naval officers and crews.

When the late Czar of Russia tore up the treaty of Paris and flung it in the face of all Europe, we then realized that treaties, like fire-crackers, were made to be 'busted.'



THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AT GENEVA.

—From 'St. James's Budget.'

Her Majesty was felled beside the Brunswick monument, when walking from the Hotel Beau Rivage, where she was staying, and which is shown to the left of the picture, to the steamboat landing on the Quai du Mont Blanc.

IN THE ARMS OF AN OCTOPUS

THE THRILLING ADVENTURE OF A MALAY PEARL FISHER.

In a story of adventure in the Malay Pearl fisheries the 'Wide World Magazine' says: 'The greatest enemy divers had to fear in these waters was the dreaded octopus, whose presence occasioned far greater panic than the appearance of a mere shark.'

These loathsome monsters would sometimes come and throw their horrible tentacles over the side of the frail craft from which the divers were working, and actually fasten on to the men themselves, dragging them out into the water. At other times octopuses have been known to attack divers down below, and hold them relentlessly under water until life was extinct.

The terrible creature was after him, however, and to the horror of the onlookers it extended its great flexible tentacles, enveloped the entire boat, man and all, and then dragged the whole down under the crystal sea. The diver's horrified comrades rushed to his assistance, and an attempt was made to kill the octopus with a harpoon, but without success.

SIPPING WATER A STIMULANT.

There are few people, we think, who thoroughly realize the value of water as a beverage, or who know how to obtain the greatest advantage from it. The effects produced by the drinking of water vary with the manner in which it is drunk.

N. T. NORMAN.

P.S.—Since writing this letter, the British mail by the Elder, Dempster & Co.'s steamer, has been delivered two days before the regular mail. If the return mail was landed at Milford Haven, instead of at Bristol, mails could be delivered in London, Liverpool and Manchester before the arrival of the steamer at Bristol; in other words, saving the time occupied running up the Bristol Channel.

N. T. N.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT;

not any other kind of an extract, but

Pond's, and Only

Pond's.

Relieves all Pain.

Pond's Extract Ointment

first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe.

A CHANGE

For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

Table with columns: No. Pulleys, Diam., Face, Bore. Lists various pulley specifications.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS. One Attachment folder for extra fold, Mailing.

RUBBER TIRES.

Messrs. Berard & Major, Carriage Builders, 1945 & 1947 St. Catherine street.

Messrs. BERARD & MAJOR are offering for September a Special low price in the following first class Carriages:

Coupes, Rockaways, Victorias, Spiders, Stanhope, Concord, Covered Buggies, and Family Carriages.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.

SUMMER RESORTS. WHEN AT DANVILLE, -PUT UP AT-

THE GORDON HOUSE.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

OPEN VIOLATION OF LAW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I am not writing this letter for the purpose of discussing any feature of the prohibition fight, except to call the attention of the proper authorities, through your paper, at Quebec and in Montreal, to the outrageous breach of the law that occurred from one end of this city to the other yesterday.

'CLOSE THEM UP.' Montreal, Sept. 30, 1898.

MR. BEAUGRAND AND FOREIGN ORDERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following extracts from orders issued by the Foreign Office in August, 1885, for the information of Ex-Mayor Beaugrand, who has found a veritable mare's nest, when he asserts that the order emanates from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain:

2. Any British subject, having obtained Her Majesty's permission, is at liberty to accept and wear a foreign medal, not being the decoration of a foreign order.

You will see by the above that the order is not a new one, and Mr. Beaugrand should not rush into print until he knows what he is talking about.

Would the French Republican Government allow a citizen of Paris or any other portion of France to wear, say, a German medal without its permission? I row not. Then why this great splutter, about an order which was in existence before the Champlain monument was thought about.

H. ROBERTSON. Montreal, Sept. 30, 1898.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

I CANNOT SLEEP!

Is the Complaint of the Unhappy Victim of Starved Nerves.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Bring Sweet, Sound Sleep by ensuring Perfect Digestion, which Means Plenty of Rich Blood to Feed and Soothe the Nerves.

"I can't sleep!" How often we hear this expression! And if you will notice, you'll see that every person who uses it is pale-faced, haggard, with blood-shot eyes, trembling hands, and a generally 'used-up' look.

So the nerves are starved. Then the condition known as nervous prostration follows.

And when the nerves are starved, they inflict the most unbearable torture on their victim. Thousands of young men and women are swept into untimely graves, as a result of nerve starvation, or in other words, indigestion.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets exert a powerful but gentle influence on the stomach. They bring it back from weakness to strength; from uselessness to usefulness. They put it in shape to do its work—to digest the food, and that means to change the food into rich red blood.

When the food is changed rapidly and regularly into rich blood, every part of the body benefits from it. The nerves grow strong, sleep returns to the longing eyes, rest brings strength and vigor and good health.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will work this change. If you don't believe it, try them. They'll prove it to you.

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE LOYALISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In my article on the Loyalists in the Canadian Almanac for 1897 mention is made of the complaints of the Loyalists, that they had to suffer the hardships of the Revolutionary War, while the line troops garrisoned the cities, the officers enjoying the pleasures of society and flirting with the American belles.

The current number of New York 'Truth' contains a handsome colored picture illustrating this phase of the Revolutionary War, a young British officer, resplendent in scarlet and gold, being shown making himself agreeable to 'An American Girl of 1776.'

This picture is of true historic accuracy, and is one that should be in many a Canadian home. It is a great pity the paper is so miserably thin, making it almost unsuitable for framing.

E. A. HART.

THE CANADIAN BIRTHRATE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have been very much interested in reading the account of the discussion in the Anglican Synod regarding the Ontario birthrate.

Therefore I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly allow me to make the following remarks in your valuable columns, which are always on the side of right. I am sure all right-minded people are particularly thankful to the Rev. Dr. Williams for bringing this question so forcibly before the Church and the public.

Foreign Office, August, 1885.

Working classes I find that those possessing small families are not so well off from a pecuniary standpoint as their neighbors with a more numerous progeny. Especially is this so when the children are properly trained.

Certain preventives were suggested this summer to a Frenchman of this province, whose wife was expecting the fourteenth addition to her family. These ideas he bravely scorned, saying that the Church taught it was the greatest sin he could commit.

Suppose we take 10,000 Protestant marriages, and the average number of children born to each household is three, the total increase for the first generation will be 30,000.

My barrack buildings are in grand shape and most of them will be fit to live in by the end of this week. The prices in Dawson are surprising. A glass of lemonade, fifty cents; a cucumber, one dollar; slice of watermelon, a dollar and a half; porter-house steak, two dollars and a half; a chicken ten dollars; eggs (doubtful) two dollars and a half per dozen.

ONE WAY TO GET MARRIED. (From the London 'News.') Archduke Heinrich of Austria, it is related in the 'Kolnische Zeitung,' desiring to marry Miss Leopoldine Hoffmann against the will of the Emperor hit upon the expedient of arranging for the 'passive assistance' of a priest, who dared not celebrate a marriage under pain of the Emperor's anger.

The work for the Victorian Order in Dawson is a great one and the opening of the new hospital was providential. The presence of the nurses with the force has been invaluable, as scattered as it has been for the past three months over a distance of nearly six hundred miles.

Here Nurse Scott holds sway and not only the force but the surrounding country realizes and appreciates the value of her presence and services.

I trust this letter will reach Your Excellency in time to enable you to convey to the committee of the order the sincere appreciation which myself and all ranks of the Yukon force feel in regard to services rendered us by the nurses of the order attached to the force.

VICTORIAN NURSES IN THE KLONDIKE.

As Described in a Private Letter From Colonel Evans, Commander of the Yukon Force, to the Countess of Aberdeen.

Fort Selkirk, Sept. 1, 1898.

Dear Lady Aberdeen,—On Tuesday afternoon I returned from Dawson after a two and a half days' trip—a hundred and eighty miles—against the powerful current of the Yukon.

On returning here I was greeted with the dismal information that the 'Anglican,' en route to Teslin Lake, to bring down the remainder of my force, had been wrecked on the Hootalinqua, whose waters are now too low to permit of steamboat navigation.

Miss Powell is in full charge of the Good Samaritan Hospital (Presbyterian) and is worked off her feet. This hospital, although not yet completed, is over-filled with patients—nearly all typhoid cases.

It costs a great deal to build a cabin; logs are worth ten dollars each, and wages run from ten to fifteen dollars per day. The police barracks are very small, poor shanties and are not large enough for the detachment here.

The street behind the main street is nearly up to one's knees in mud and the mud and swamp become deeper until the foot of the Mountain is reached.

I have been too busy to run up to the mines and see the creeks being worked, but hope to do this at some future time. It seems to be nobody's business to look after the sanitary arrangements of this town, which has grown in a year from five hundred to twenty thousand people.

My barrack buildings are in grand shape and most of them will be fit to live in by the end of this week. The prices in Dawson are surprising. A glass of lemonade, fifty cents; a cucumber, one dollar; slice of watermelon, a dollar and a half; porter-house steak, two dollars and a half; a chicken ten dollars; eggs (doubtful) two dollars and a half per dozen.

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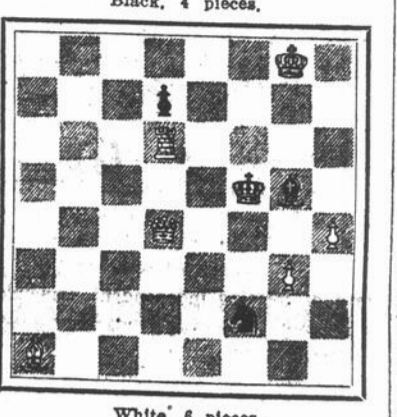
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services which Colonel Evans mentions as having been rendered by the nurses to the soldiers during their march consisted principally in nursing several severe cases of rheumatic fever and also in dressing various wounds and cuts and bruises. In addition to this other travellers and miners who were met by the way were tended as far as circumstances permitted.

CHESS COLUMN.

All communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness' Office.

Saturday, Oct. 1, 1898. PROBLEM NO. 197. Black, 4 pieces.



White mates in two moves. Problem No. 198—White (7 pieces) K at Q R 4; Q at K R 4; R at K B 5; bishops at K B 2 and K B 3; Kt at Q 7; pawn at Q B 4. Black (5 pieces) K at Q R sq; R at K Kt sq; bishop at Q B 6; pawns at Q Kt 2 and R Kt 3. Two moves.

Problem No. 199—White (5 pieces) K at B sq; rooks at K Kt 6 and Q B 2; bishops at Q 4 and Q R 4; Kt at Q Kt 3; pawns at Q 5 and K Kt 3. Black (3 pieces) K at K 5; pawn at Q 3. Two moves.

SOLVERS' SCORE TO NO. 192. A.K.B. (Britannia Bay), Pawn and J.A. D., 27; N.T.T. (Lachute), 26; M.S. (Toronto), 23; Praxis (Kingsmere), 22; Ada, 21; R.M.S. (Sandringham), 20; M.H. (St. Lambert), 19; J.J.G. (St. Scholastique), 18; L.C.W. (Actonville), Greenhorn (Ottawa), 17; C.S.B., 16; A.A. (St. Hyacinthe), 15; A.R.G. (Lachute), G.H.T., J.O.D.C. (Sherbrooke), B.A.M., H.F.P. (Quebec), J.F.H., F.H.F., 10; P.W.L. (Quebec), 8; J.P.M. (Bronson), 6; F.T.B. (Toronto), 4; Old Man of the Woods (Mégantic), 1.

Our next tourney does not commence this week, but with Problem No. 200. Let all who intend entering, however solve Nos. 197, 198 and 199, as the points will count in the present contest. The winners in the present contest, as it stands, might be (three), will commence the continuous tourney of Oct.-Nov. with all, and will be barred altogether from that commencing next week, which otherwise is open to all subscribers.

CORRESPONDENCE. P. W. L.—Your remark on 190 was not taken as a solution. J.O.D.C.—Acknowledgment receipt of your letter. Solvers may enter or re-enter at any time.

GAMES FROM COLOGNE.

We give two games—the first brilliant—played in the tourney at Cologne, also one played the other day at the Ardwick Chess Club, Manchester. Score from the Manchester 'Weekly Times.'

GAME 297, VIENNA OPENING. C. Schlechter. W. Steinitz. White. Black. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K 3 2 Kt-K 3 3 B-B 4 3 B-B 4 4 P-Q 3 4 P-Q 3 5 P-Kt 2 5 P-Kt 2 6 P-Kt 2 6 P-Kt 2 7 Castles 7 Castles 8 P-Q 3 8 P-Q 3 9 Q-Q 3 9 Q-Q 3 10 B-Kt 3 10 B-Kt 3 11 B-Kt 3 11 B-Kt 3 12 Q-R-Q sq 12 Q-R-Q sq 13 B-B 4 13 B-B 4 14 Q-Kt 3 14 Q-Kt 3 15 Q x Kt P 15 Q x Kt P 16 Kt-B 4 16 Kt-B 4 17 Kt-Q 5 ch 17 Kt-Q 5 ch 18 R x B ch 18 R x B ch 19 Q-Q 3 19 Q-Q 3 20 Q x P ch 20 Q x P ch 21 Kt x B 21 Kt x B 22 R x P ch 22 R x P ch 23 Kt-Q 7 ch 23 Kt-Q 7 ch 24 R-Q 6 ch 24 R-Q 6 ch

GAME NO. 298. Berger. Schiffers. White. Black. 1 P-Q 4 1 P-Q 4 2 P-K 3 2 P-K 3 3 P-K 4 3 P-K 4 4 Q-Kt 3 4 Q-Kt 3 5 Kt-Q B 3 5 Kt-Q B 3 6 Kt-B 3 6 Kt-B 3 7 B-K 2 7 B-K 2 8 Kt-K R 4 8 Kt-K R 4 9 P x P 9 P x P 10 Kt x B 10 Kt x B 11 Kt-B 3 11 Kt-B 3 12 B-Q 2 12 B-Q 2 13 Q-Q 3 13 Q-Q 3 14 Kt-Q 3 14 Kt-Q 3 15 B-K 2 15 B-K 2 16 B-B 4 16 B-B 4 17 B-B 4 17 B-B 4 18 K x B 18 K x B 19 K-Kt sq 19 Q x P ch 20 K-R 2 20 P-B 4 21 Q-B 2 21 Q-R 5 ch 22 K-Kt sq 22 R-B 3 23 Kt x B P 23 P x Kt 24 R x Kt, and Black mates in 3 moves.

GAME 299, VIENNA GAMBIT. F. H. Halley. A. Brothers and J. McIntyre. White. Black. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K 3 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 P-K B 4 3 P x P 4 Kt-K B 3 4 P-K Kt 4 5 B-B 4 5 B-B 3 6 P-Q 4 6 P-Q 3 7 Castles 7 P-Q R 3 8 R-K sq 8 P-K B 3 9 P x P 9 P x P 10 P x P 10 P x P 11 Kt x P 11 Q-Kt-K 2 12 B-B 7 ch 12 K-B sq 13 Q x Q ch 13 K-K 2 14 B x Kt 14 Kt x B 15 Q x B P ch 15 K 7 moves.

THE PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT. These are well laid down by Lasker, the world's champion, in the following rules,

which, with the accompanying remarks, are taken from the 'English Mercury':— 1. Do not move any pawns in the opening of a game, but the king's and queen's. 2. Do not move any piece twice in the opening, but put it as once upon the right square. (Lasker adds here: 'In my practice I have usually found it strongest to post the knight at B 3, where they have a magnificent way, and the K B somewhere on his original diagonal, if not exposed to exchange, at Q B 4.') 3. Bring your knights out before developing the bishops, especially the Q B.

SIMPLE TEST OF DRINKING WATER.

Here is a simple test for the presence of sewage in water. All drinking water should be tested in town or country frequently, as there are other impurities besides sewage which are quite as deadly, and every cistern of water is liable to be a source of blood poisoning. Mice, rats and other pests must have water, and many a case of typhoid is set up by such as these falling into the cistern and remaining there for months in a decomposed state. To detect this impure condition is very simple and unfeeling. Draw a tumbler of water from the tap at night, put a piece of white lump sugar into it and place it on the kitchen mantel shelf or anywhere that the temperature will not be under sixty degrees Fahrenheit. In the morning the water, if pure, will be perfectly clear; if contaminated by sewage or other impurities the water will be milky. This is a simple and safe test well known in chemistry.

CHRIST WANTS NOT THINE, BUT THEE.

A poor man beggeth of the thoughtless folk, And one is touch'd to say, 'Take thou my cloak, And pass upon thy way.' Then doth his waiving wistfulness provoke That other, but he cries, 'Nay, take my purse, so that thou now arise, Yielding me grace, this rustling morn of May, To sit and laugh and hear the viol play, Untroubled by thy strange and asking eyes.'

Ah, fond delay! man, ere he turn to that beggar (named Christ) will have thy heart. FREDERICK LANGBRIDGE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are ill you need a doctor in whom you have confidence.

If you need a remedy you want one that has been tested for years; not an obscure, untried thing that is urged upon you, or on which you save a few cents—that is no consideration as against health.

For wasting in children or adults, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites has been the recognized remedy for twenty-five years.

50c and \$1.00; all druggists. 654

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

TAXES. October 1st. Last day of 3 p.c. Discount

Avoid delay and crowding by paying before final date. Accepted cheques may be sent by mail and receipts will be returned.

Accounts altered in any way (unless under Assessor's certificates) cannot be received, and parties doing so will risk their discount.

Rat-payers will please present their accounts at the places indicated by placards in the LONG ROOM. No discount can be allowed after the date fixed by law. Cheques posted later will not be valid. Claims pending before Assessors constitute no exception to the rule, but if reductions are subsequently made, the amount will be refunded on presentation of Assessors' certificates.

Contra accounts, in order to their being applicable against assessments, must be drawn by the Committees to which they pertain, and certified by the Comptroller before they can be accepted in settlement. W. ROBB, City Treasurer.

Finance Department, City Hall, Montreal, 24th Sept., 1898.

LITERARY NOTES.

The 'Bookman' states that Mr. Anthony Hope has just finished a novel which is devoted to a very penetrating study of Disraeli; also that Mr. Hall Caine's next novel will probably be issued in shilling parts, and be called 'The Drunkard.'

Two thousand copies of the American edition of 'Bush's Memoirs of Bismarck' were sold before the day of issue. This augurs well for the publishers who are about to put it on the Canadian market.

'A Woman of Fortune' by S. R. Crockett, author of 'The Lilac Sunbonnet' and 'The Raiders,' will shortly be published by the Copp Clark Co., Limited. In it Mr. Crockett has broken new ground, the heroine being an American girl, highly educated, refined and beautiful, but of independent spirit. The scene is laid in Switzerland and in England and the story is told in Mr. Crockett's well-known vivacious and forcible style.

Among the books which Messrs. Lambson Wolfe & Company announce for publication this fall are 'A Sister of Evangeline: Being the story of Yvonne de Lamourie and how she went into exile with the villagers of Grand Pré,' by Charles G. D. Roberts, and a Treasury of Canadian Song by Theodore Harding Rand.

'Penelope's Progress' or as the title to the English edition more explicitly has it 'Penelope's Experiences in Scotland' has for some months been among the three or four best selling novels. It is a remarkably clever relation of the impressions received by three American ladies in their travels in the Land of Heather. A quarter of the book is read before the hero is mentioned. After but a short dialogue the story lapses again into description and not till the middle is reached is there a suspicion in the mind of the reader that with the last few chapters will culminate one of the prettiest love stories of this year's novels. The story is short and only brought in in snatches. This is well, as otherwise the brilliant conversations would have had to lapse into mediocrity, and the sense of limitlessness in the wit of the participants lost.

The third volume of 'Canada: An Encyclopedia of the Country,' has recently been published by the Linscott Publishing Company. Such a work is a large undertaking, including, as it does, articles on almost everything peculiar to our country. Our banking system, schools, government, natural resources and history are among the more inclusive subjects. The writers are all among the foremost authorities of the Dominion on their special subjects. The preface to the first volume was written by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen; the preface to the second by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that to the third by Sir Charles Tupper. A few of the many prominent contributors are: The Countess of Aberdeen, Sir Henry Strong, the Hon. J. W. Longley, the Hon. George E. Foster, the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Most Rev. John Walsh, Mr. George Hazue, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Sir Louis Davies, Mr. John Carlton, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Sir William Hingston, the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Sir William Dawson.

From 'A Book of Uncommon Prayer,' compiled by Edwin Hodder, the two following examples are taken as illustrative of widely differing schools of Christian

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for 'Suspenders' featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and the text 'WEAR Trade Mark SUSPENDERS GUARANTEED'.

thought. One written in a smooth, symbolic language, is expressive of deep feeling. The other is the cold, judicial introspection of a fine intellect.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS. O Almighty and everlasting God, behold I draw near to the sacrament of thine only begotten Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. I draw near as a sick man to the Fountain of Mercy, as one blind to the light of eternal splendor, as one poor and needy to the Lord of heaven and earth. Wherefore, I implore the fullness of thine infinite bounty, that thou wouldst vouchsafe to heal all my sickness, to wash away my defilement, to give light to my blindness, to enrich my poverty, and to clothe my nakedness, so that I may receive the Bread of Angels, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords.

BENJAMIN JOWETT, M.A. At the critical times of life we have not done justice to ourselves. We have not tried enough to see ourselves as we are, or to know the world as it truly is. We have drifted with society, instead of forming independent principles of our own. We have thought too much of ourselves and of what is being said about us. We have cared more for the opinions of others than for the truth. . . . We have worried ourselves too much about the religious gossip of the age, and have not consulted enough the fixed forms of truth. We have been indolent, and have made many excuses for falling short in thy work. And now, O Lord, in these difficult times. . . .

Very amusing and instructive is an article in 'Literature' on a book of 'Civilities,' published in France in 1782. It shows to what a short period back extends the gloss of modern manners: 'At the very close of the eighteenth century it is still necessary to remind your host that he should not chastise his servants at table, and the guest that if he swallows his wine too rapidly he may choke himself, "which is impolite and inconvenient." In the eighteenth century (and within eighteen years of the nineteenth) you sit down to table with your hat on—removing it only if your health is toasted by "a person of quality," or if you are constrained to rise before the meal is over—and every Civilite enjoins upon you to go to dinner with your hands clean. Apparently there is only one towel, for the Civilite requests that "a dry corner be left for the person who is to use it afterwards." Grace being said, and the guests tabled, there is a whole code for the employment of the napkin. It is to be unfolded in a leisurely way, and not as if the guests were in a hurry to pounce upon the viands. It is to be spread over the knees, and carried up to the chin. You may wipe your knife and spoon on it after every course, but the napkin is not to be used as a pocket-handkerchief, nor as a toothpick. It is equally an unpolitessness to wipe your face or to scour your plate with it. With the arrival of the solids on the table, the rules for the polite diner-out need a little explanation. What, for instance, should one make of the following:—"Nothing is more improper than for the guest to lick his fingers, or to wipe them on the tablecloth or the bread." This to the raffine who sups habitually with royalty! But the truth and the explanation are that until the seventeenth century was well advanced everybody in France ate with his fingers. It was so at the "magnificent" Court of Francis I., at the Courts of Henri II., and Louis XIII.; and Louis XIV., the glass of regal fashion, thrust his hand into the platter like the trooper feeding in camp. Touching this matter, there was but one point of difference between the tables of the great and those of the unlearned: at the former, you advanced three fingers delicately to the dish, and took a morsel quickly at hazard; at the latter, you went a-hunting in the dish till you had made a prize of your favorite piece.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

BY GILBERT PARKER. The tragic side of life's possibilities seems to afford great satisfaction to a large class of novel readers, especially when tragedy is served up with a piquant sauce of wit and worldly shrewdness and the numbing wine of the world's conviction that out of a general shipwreck the only person who has any claim on our interest is the one who swims to shore. 'The Trespasser,' by Gilbert Parker (Copp, Clark Co.), is a curious tale, very much in Mr. Parker's

BOND'S SOAP WILL

Write to or call for samples at Bond's Soap Agency, 1 St. Helen street, Montreal.

usual style, contrasting the life and ideas of the wild north with those of the highly conventional society of Europe. Some of the strange problems of heredity are brought up, too, but in incidents whose improbability rules out serious consideration. One Gaston Robert Belward comes back to the English home of his ancestors, looking less like his father who had gone in youth to live in the wilds of Canada than like a portrait of the Sir Gaston Robert Belward who had fought under Charles the First. This young man has both French and Indian blood on his mother's side, his courage and cleverness are great and his principles are of a manly though unconventional type—the chief trouble with them is that he doesn't always stand by them. After conquering the intricacies of a 'society' life in England he decides, chiefly for the sake of pleasing his grandparents, to propose to a beautiful girl of high rank. He feels it to be something of a risk to marry in England for he knows that the longing for the wild life of the forest may come over him again some time, but he becomes engaged to the proud and charming Delia. Then he goes to Paris, and, quite unexpectedly to himself, runs away with Victorine. Miserable disclosures and complications follow till the situation is relieved by Victorine's death in a lion's cage, her profession having been that of a lion tamer. The moral seems to be that heredity will tell, and also that, a man of independent nature and brought up in a wild new country, does not get as much help in keeping his resolutions from the conventional restraints of society as an equally good man would who had been brought up to regard the opinion of the world. The author's power of giving a vivid impression both of character and of events in themselves is very great. The scene in which Gaston repeats the words of a manuscript he has never seen, written by the ancestor he resembles, introduces a weird element in a most matter-of-fact way. It would probably seem too remarkable to fit into a modern story if there were not some other incidents equally realistic to balance it, such as the story of the three men who went mad in Labrador and the fourth (Gaston) whose mind was so far affected by the long solitude that he shot bullets into the wall around the heads of the three others and finally killed one of them. Years afterward he consents to tell the mother of the man he killed thus accidentally, just how it happened, as she lies apparently on her death-bed. A drunken listener, not unnaturally roused to indignation, throws a bottle at the narrator's head which nearly kills him in his turn. He lies in a critical condition at the inn for days. At last the mother, who has recovered, comes to see him.

It ain't for mothers to forge the thing, she replied in a steady voice, 'but I can forge the man. 'Twere done 'I' madness, there beart the will workin' 'I' such. 'Twere a comfort that he'd a prayin' over un!' Gaston took the gnarled fingers in his. It had never struck him how dreadful a thing it was—so used had he been to death in many forms—till he had told the story to this mother.

'Mrs. Cawley,' he said, 'I can't make up to you what Jock would have been, but I can do for you in one way as much as Jock. This house is yours from to-day.'

He drew a deed from the coverlet and handed it to her. He had got it from Sir William that morning. The poor and the crude in mind can only understand an objective emotion, and the counters for these are this world's goods. Here was a balm in Gilead. The love of her child was real, but the consolation was so practical to Mrs. Cawley that lips which might have cursed said:

'Oh, sir, the wind do be stten the shoro lamb. I' the last judgen, I'll no speak agin 'ee. I be sore fretted harm come to 'ee.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER and RHEUMATISM

Paine's Celery Compound Has Never Once Failed to Cure the Dread Disease.

Sufferers from rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia who have had experiences with our Canadian weather in October and November, will tell you that they dread the uncertain, raw and capricious days of these two autumn months. It is in October and November that the sharp twinges of pain, and long days and weeks of agony make thousands wish for death as a release from suffering. October and November are the months 'most fatal to rheumatic mortals'—it is the time when death reaps its richest harvest. Just here the statement cannot be too plainly submitted, that Paine's Celery Compound is the only reliable cure in the world for all forms of rheumatism, and that ninety-nine out of every one hundred who have died from the disease, could have been cured if the great compound had been used in time.

The prime cause of rheumatism, as of so many other diseases, is a lack of nerve force. When this weakness of the nervous system gains ground, the digestive organs are deranged; the food remains too long in the stomach; it turns sour, and the resulting acid enters the blood. Nature tries to get rid of this acid through the urine or perspiration. The patient gets a slight cold in some way, and the acid cannot be expelled. There are chills, pain in the back, quickened pulse, coated tongue, constipation, extreme thirst, poor appetite and sediment-loaded urine. Soon the joints swell; usually the knees, elbows and wrists, and great suffering ensues. This is how rheumatism originates. For long years it has been a recognized fact that celery freely eaten has given relief to rheumatic sufferers. Physicians now rejoice in the discovery of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., the great physician, who gave the world and suffering humanity what is known as Paine's Celery Compound, a prescription which combines celery with other valuable vegetable remedies, the whole making up a perfect cure for agonizing

rheumatism, sciatica, gout and neuralgia. If you are a sufferer from rheumatism or kindred troubles your duty is plain. You must begin by furnishing the body with nervous energy as fast as you can, and get a richer and purer blood supply. There is no way known to medical men in which this restorative process can be so swiftly brought about as by using Paine's Celery Compound. In short, Paine's Celery Compound expels all poisons and acids from the blood; it builds up the system, regulates the nerves, increases strength and gives that true health that makes one feel happy and joyous.

Paine's Celery Compound is superior to all other medicines and pills as strength is better than weakness. If you suffer, follow the advice and example of the thousands who have found a new life—use Paine's Celery Compound during October and November; it will banish your rheumatism and you will never have any return of the terrible disease.

instance, he says that reasoning on general lines we might have thought that a hereditary despotism would be the best form of government, for it might be expected that, the ruling family once chosen, God would cause the right men for rulers to be born in that family. This would sound very naive indeed, from any person of ordinary modern training; but, of course, it is quite in line with Buddhist teaching. Mr. Walthew gives some space to expounding the leading features of his religious doctrine and says that it is far beyond any Greek ideas, and even beyond the German philosophies, though corresponding in some essentials with that of Hegel. Hegel, we may remark in this connection, was no Buddhist, but by his own profession an ordinary Lutheran. It is a good thing, however, to have these similarities and differences of the great schools of thought brought before people's minds. Mr. Walthew speaks constantly of 'the Great Design,' as in the following passage:—

The freer the institutions of a nation the more marked the influence of faction, and this tendency ever gravitates (despite the efforts of seeming wise men to arrest it) towards the division of every people into two great opposing camps or parties. This, in turn, tends to the setting up of the form of government intended by the Great Design which is government by party.

This is the principal idea of the book. The British parliamentary machinery is praised as the most efficient form of party government yet in existence. The system in the United States is denounced as causing all the corruption which a naturally honest people would avoid if they had the possibilities of checking abuses which true party government would give. The Swiss system of the Referendum is condemned as a sad example of popular government without opposing parties, though the possibility is referred to that this may be the best form of government in some future kind of civilization. For the present, 'the public in matters of detail is a terrible blunderer,' but on great general questions, the public voice is the voice that is safe to follow, according to this view.

LONDON WOMEN

Have Words of Praise for DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

No wonder the praises of Doan's Kidney Pills are on the lips of nearly every woman in London, Ont. The terrible backaches, sideaches and headaches which are so common among women quickly disappear when these conquerors of kidney ills are used. Women are recognizing more and more that the seat of these troubles is in the kidneys—that Doan's Kidney Pills banish all the pains and aches by making the kidneys filter out the poisons from the system. Here are two London ladies who want to say something for Doan and his Pills. One is Mrs. Jane Reding, 435 Gray street. She says: 'I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. I have had a weak and painful back for a long time, and until I took this reliable kidney medicine was unable to secure relief. They acted like magic, removing all my troubles and restoring me to health.'

The other is Mrs. Taylor, 755 York street, and she says: 'For years I have been afflicted with kidney troubles, and now am pleased to say that Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, removing the pain from my back, and restoring my kidneys to natural action.' Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box or 3 boxes for \$1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. the following reference to Champlain's difficulties and discouragements: 'Twas his with threads of woe to weave a wreath Of glory for the brow of France. (Published at the 'Chien d'Or' Stationary Depot, Quebec.) A PICTURE BIBLE. The American Bible House (New York) has prepared an illustrated bible in the size known as a teachers' edition. This bible has the usual features of a teachers' bible, references, concordance, maps, etc., and in addition about six hundred pictures, very finely printed. These illustrations have been carefully collated from many sources and are very beautifully printed. Many of them throw light upon the text and some have the true artistic power to suggest devotional feeling; such is the picture of Simeon in the temple. The Old Testament is quite lighted up for ordinary readers by these frequent pictures.' As to the New Testament, art in connection with the gospel story is always at some disadvantage and we can imagine that all tastes will not be satisfied even with the good productions here presented. If we were to offer a criticism it would be that there is too noticeable an absence of the strong Jewish faces which would best represent the reality in the scenes depicted. The pictures being so numerous the reading matter is necessarily in rather small type.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

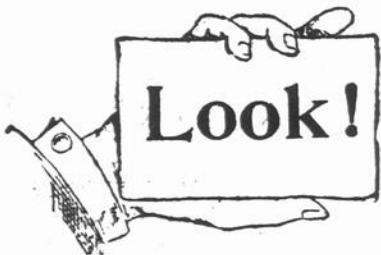


Illustration

has made great strides within the last few years as evidenced by the improvement and growth of the pictorial features of the newspaper and the magazine. The popular paper must be illustrated; the popular magazine must be illustrated, else they simply would not be popular.

Merchants have been quick to recognize the value of illustration in advertisements. And many of them have taken advantage of the 'Witness' experience and equipment, which is at the service of the public generally for such work at reasonable rates.

THE 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and St. Peter Streets.



Look!

Most people do look at illustrations, you know, and that is why they are so much used in advertisements and on business stationery.

The 'Witness' Printing House has a thoroughly equipped department for each class of work and the motto is good work at reasonable prices, without loss of time. The address is Corner of Craig and St. Peter Streets.

Half Tone.

He was a genius who invented the half tone process. It is comparatively so very much cheaper and more expeditious than the old time hand engraving that the latter simply had to yield to the former. To-day, if you see a beautiful building or other picture on business stationery you can generally venture the guess that it is a half tone, and if it is a very well finished picture you might venture to add that it was probably done at the "Witness" Printing House.

Have you not need of finer business stationery than you have been in the habit of using. We would like to print some for you.

THE "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and St. Peter Sts.

Picturesque Canada!

COMPLETE IN 41 PARTS.

A few complete Sets left. Will be sold for \$3.00 per set.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

"Witness" Office, Montreal.

Half Tone Etchings

THE "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE.

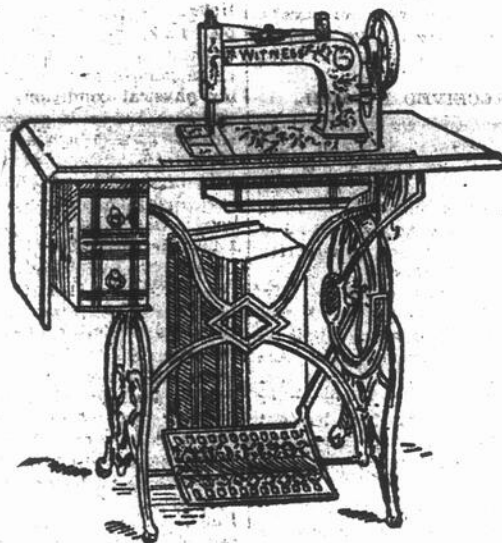
ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE 'WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE

\$25.50 Including the 'Daily Witness' one year or absolutely Free for Twenty-five Subscribers to the 'Daily Witness' at three dollars each.

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent. It is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness'.

It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the \$30 machine. The regular price of this machine is \$45, and it is frequently sold at \$50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offer to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine, as advertised, there is no risk as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the Machine is not as represented, when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded. The machine embodies all the good points found on other machines. The parts, as far as possible are made of steel and hardened at points liable to wear. Adjustment is provided so that any wear that may occur can be taken up by simply turning a screw.

The machine is specially adapted to general family use, dressmakers, manufacturers of shirts, undershirts, etc. It is a quick and light running Machine and has the very latest improvements. It is Strong, Durable and Speedy. This Sewing Machine uses a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The Machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied: Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery. One Ticker, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days. One Ruffler and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and side), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.

A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscribers' homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above is operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can. The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a \$50 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Well-packed apples always find a good market in England. It is absolutely essential that only good, sound fruit be packed and that with the greatest care.

Harvesting Carrots.—With a one-horse plough, make a furrow within an inch of the carrots, throwing the ground away from the roots. They can then be removed by pulling towards the furrow, as easily as if started in the usual way with a fork, and when you are done the land is fall ploughed.

Anyone who watches the fruit markets must notice how rapidly people are learning to grade fruit. They will pay more for first-class fruit and less for inferior. The demand for high grade fruit is increasing, and the people are being educated in many ways. Quality is placed before size, but size also is demanded.

Forty-five percent of the nutriment of the corn plant is in the fodder; do not let it go to waste. Careful feeders say they would just as soon lose the ear as the stalk, and it pays to give 'ear' to such successful ones when they talk. When husked it should be handled with care, so as not to lose so many leaves, and then tied in large bundles or sheaves and again placed in an upright position in large shocks. Never allow it to lie down, as in that position it will deteriorate very rapidly by fermentation, moulding, leaching, etc.

Owing to the number of hands needed to fill the silo, it is well to calculate on doing a rapid job. One man in the silo is considered necessary to keep the corn evenly distributed and the edges tramped. It is well, however, to allow two or three days interval between the time the silo is first filled to the top and when more corn is put in to fill the space made by the corn settling. This should be done two or three times, if one has corn enough to fill the silo completely.

The question of the best way to cover the silage after filling so as to have it keep without spoiling until the time comes to begin feeding, has been discussed a good deal, and many different methods practiced. I tried putting on cut straw and wetting it down, have tried green marsh grass and have tried leaving it without any covering. I have come to the conclusion that as good a way as any was to pick the ears off a few loads at the last and run on the corn fodder. Three or four inches would spoil, but that was as cheap covering as anything else.

Nine years out of ten the time when farmers are busily digging their potatoes is the best time to lay in a supply for the whole year. When the farmer

is digging potatoes, if their skins have become hardened so that they will not easily peel, he can well afford to sell potatoes five cents a bushel cheaper than after he has been to the trouble to pit the potatoes, or to carry them to the barn basement or cellar. Where there is a good crop of potatoes, it is easy to load up wagons from the field as the potatoes are dug, taking out only those of marketable size, and leaving the small or unmarketable ones to be picked up later.

By the method employed I have a superior quality of feed which is the equal of any hay grown. I take a pole of any suitable length, set a crotch one at each end and one about the middle, and as fast as I cut my fodder, rest it against the pole on both sides, making the rick about two feet thick. I continue until the corn is all cut. By the plan I have adopted I think it would be perfectly safe for the fodder to remain in the field all winter. It does not blow down if properly set up against the pole, needs no binding and I am convinced that it is a labor-saving method as well as the best manner of curing drilled corn for fodder.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BIBLE CLUB.

The Outline Bible Club Course of the American Institute of Sacred Literature enters upon its sixth year with the first of October. The subject for the year is one of peculiar interest, namely, the Foreshadowings of the Christ.

The topic will at once suggest to the average mind a few isolated passages from the Old Testament prophets, such as Genesis iii., 14, 15, the child prophecies of Isaiah, and the thirty-third chapter of Isaiah. The course as it is prepared by the American Institute, however, is a very different thing from the study of such individual sections, though including them also.

Beginning with Genesis the whole field of Old Testament history and prophecy from Genesis to Malachi is covered in outline. At the same time all the material is selected and arranged so as to bring out the first beginnings and the continual growth of the whole Messianic idea as revealed step by step in the history of Israel. Every prophecy appears in its own peculiar historical environment. Such an addition of life and color gives new and fresh conceptions to the minds of those long familiar with the scripture passages and bring to the new student a real gratification of the historical as well as the religious sense.

The Institute has thousands of stu-

dents from the young people's societies of every denomination, from churches, schools and isolated homes. The plan adapts itself to either club or individual study. It requires so little time (fifteen minutes a day) that no one who is interested need hesitate to enter upon the work. All Christians read some portion of the bible every day. (This should be true if it is not.) Why not make this reading systematic by adopting some well constructed plan? We would advise all who wish such help to address the American Institute of Sacred Literature, Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill.

BICYCLING IN CHINA.

One of the Canadian Presbyterian missionaries in China writes as follows to the 'Presbyterian Record':—

The bike is not an every day sight in North Honan, and may lead one to odd experiences, especially the second time he goes over a route.

The writer recently decided to ride from Chang Te Fu to Ch'u Wang. So, collecting all his little stock of patience and suavity, with the hope of keeping his temper the whole road, he set off at daybreak; resolving to make the distance in less time than mortal had ever done before. A year without riding is poor preparation for keeping to barrow tracks but some of the forced dismounts corresponded in time to the demands of the people to see.

The first ten li (three li make a mile), no hay forks were run between the spokes, and only one barrow run into the way, while a request for the 'loan of their light' usually removed those who had decided to block the way with their bodies.

The next forty li brought two cases of a rope stretched to stop the 'devil on his self-going cart.'

A pleasant stop at a town vividly recalled the last trip there when a pot of hot tea was upset in his lap by the crush to see the wheel, and then a dump in a mud hole given by a window shutter put across the road.

The most exciting time was when by too forcible repulsion of an effort to snatch the handle bars the rider was thrown and one man made several attempts to snatch him, while calling on the whole crowd to close in and stop the uncanny beast, which they did.

The interest for the wheelman increased when after vain efforts to keep the back tire full, it collapsed and gave the rider the pleasure of a twenty-li walk, with excuses to every one he met for refusing to mount at their request.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD OF BIBLE READERS.

As we turn our backs on seashore and country and mountains, we again face the year's earnest work which for a time we have laid down. With the thought of work comes also the work of self-improvement. Plans are made for a broader mental culture. It may be, too, as we take up our bible for the daily portion, there comes a feeling of desire for more thorough, comprehensive knowledge of God's word. How shall it be accomplished? What plan shall we pursue?

The King's Household offers a course covering the entire bible in four years, for in the light of the whole we can better understand and interpret particular passages.

This plan is not new and untried, for it was in 1885 that the Rev. Edwin H. Bronson gave expression to his desire to help Christians to more intimate acquaintance with the bible, in the formation of the King's Household. Since then over eighteen thousand names have been enrolled as bible readers, and many testify of benefit and blessing received.

The work is done by means of a quarterly slip-book, containing the calendar of daily reading, and blanks for note-making and reviews.

All are invited to join the class now forming. For information address Mrs. E. H. Bronson, Salem, New Jersey.—The 'Outlook.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Misses Simmons and Allen, American Board lady missionaries, were killed in a collision between a launch and a Chinese junk in Yokohama harbor. They had gone out in the launch to see some friends off to America by a steamer.

The Church Missionary Society has received some valuable additions to its centenary funds. The Bishop of Exeter has contributed £1,000, and has promised to give the last £1,000 if a jubilee fund of one million is reached. The Rev. G. F. and Mrs. Whidburne have promised £5,000, while among other donations are £1,000 each from Mr. F. A. Bevan, Mr. T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. W. D. Cruddas, M.P., Captain Cundy, Colonel R. Williams, M.P., and three anonymous donors.

The totem pole (of the Klingits in Alaska) is a coat of arms, it is an epitome of the owner's mythical ancestry; from its curious conventionalized animals or hieroglyphs we read into the past of the time of their garden of Eden and of their struggles and friendships with the monsters of the deep and the creatures of the land and air. The totem pole stands immediately in front of the dwelling, and in its more ancient form was even an intrinsic part of the house, for an oval opening at the base of the pole served as the entrance.—George A. Dorsey, Ph.D., in 'Popular Science Monthly.'

The Chinese Learning to Think.—One of the defects in Chinese education is that it consists largely of a mere memorizing of the classics of Confucius. The Chinese who enjoy the advantages of a Christian school are learning to think.

Dr. Judson Smith believes that under the breath of Christian education patriotism is reviving. At a college commencement he listened to orations in which Chinese students discussed such topics as these: 'The partition of China,' 'How can China become strong?' 'How can China become equal to eastern nations?' These subjects, he says, are constantly in the minds and the conversation of these young men, while they are also well informed regarding the progress of the war with Spain.

A missionary in China gives an example of what he calls Chinese humanity. When passing along a street of a city he came upon a crowd and found that a man about fifty years of age had fallen in the street to die—no uncommon occurrence there. The crowd stood around the poor man, shouting and cursing, when one person called out, 'Haul the fellow into the gutter, and do not let him die in the middle of the street, blocking up the way!' The missionary was obliged to pass on, but returning an hour later, he found the man in the gutter dead, a fan over his face, and two candles burning at his feet, with the design of lighting his soul—whither they did not know. There the body lay until night, and the people passed by unaffected by the sorrowful sight.

'The wholly unexpected has happened,' says the 'Outlook,' in speaking of a communication from the Rev. Arthur H. Smith; 'certain foreign ladies not specially interested in missionary schools have taken up the anti-foot binding movement with great zeal, and a society has been organized to promote the cause. At their recent annual meeting they were able to report striking progress in the enlightenment of Chinese scholars and officials. The governor (Chinese) has edited a tract on the subject, others have composed odes, and the present descendant of Confucius has written to express his sympathy with the effort and refers kindly to the "wise women of the west," who have come to China. What is even more significant is the proposed opening of a school in Shanghai for Chinese girls, under purely Confucian auspices. While almost all Chinese women are grossly ignorant, Confucianism does not require them to be so. There have been many educated women in Chinese history, but they have been rare and lonesome exceptions. Now that the educational reform is broached, it is characteristic of the Confucian promoters of it to mention it as a restoration of the "great educational system for the weaker sex prevailing during the three dynasties."

A few weeks ago a mysterious parcel arrived at the office of the Church Missionary Society, Salisbury square, London. It was found to contain an oblong box of silver, beautifully decorated in repoussé work, and containing an address to the society, printed in gold letters on a parchment scroll. On Jan. 24 the new buildings of the college in Tinian (Towien) were formally opened by Bishop 'Morley.' The address now sent is an after celebration of that event. It is from the past students of the college, most of them men in good position, and one of them being a sub-magistrate. They 'make public acknowledgment of the great good you (the society) have conferred upon the people of this district. As in other places, you have been the pioneers of education in this district.' 'You may have the gratification to know,' they continue, 'that this college has expanded the minds and elevated the morals of numerous young men, and by all such, and by all those interested in them, and by all to whom education is dear, your names and your labors have always been and will always be cherished with love and regard.' Such an exhibition of gratitude is pleasing, and still more so is the testimony from experience of the mental and moral effects of the influence of a mission college. The memorialists say: 'The only return for such great and beneficent kindness is the use made of it.' The difficulties in the way of accepting and confessing Christ are great and many for the Indian student, and no class perhaps more needs the sympathy and sustained prayers of God's children.—C. M. S. 'Gleaner.'

The story of the London Missionary Society Hospital in Tientsin, for the benefit of the Chinese is well known. Founded by Dr. John Kenneth Mackenzie, the charge of the hospital devolved on his lamented death, upon Dr. F. C. Roberts. By whole-hearted devotion and untiring energy, this brave man crowded the work of a lifetime into a few years. When he entered the King's presence, Dr. G. P. Smith took up the work, and is now the medical missionary in charge, with native staff. There is a free bed in the Mackenzie Ward, named after the founder, and supported by some in England who wish to perpetuate his saintly memory amongst those he loved and for whom he worked. Recently, Dr. Smith wrote to the lady who transmits the sum, forwarding her a letter in Chinese characters from an occupant of the Mackenzie bed; of which letter a translation was enclosed, as follows:—'Mrs. N., honored lady,—I am a sick man who came into Dr. Smith's hospital, and he has put me into the bed which you support. My sickness is daily getting better, thanks to God's goodness. Dr. Smith tells me that you always pray for the sick here. I, a sick man, cannot repay you; but I thank you for your goodness, and pray that the Lord will always keep you. I am sorry I cannot see you face to face, but I pray that God will keep you, and you may be in good health, and that your heart may be ever aglow. I hope that the Lord will save my body and soul, and then through the kindness of God we shall see each other in his presence. This is my heart's desire.' The writer is an aged man, a Christian.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

The varied colors of the apples, and the gay tints of orange and crimson on the seed pods of many shrubs, adds a glow to the garden now. Cannas are still bright in their crimson and yellow, while the whole tribe of helianthus flaunt their yellow glory everywhere. Each season has a charm, and the late-flowering phlox, with a faint, delicate perfume, has a sweetness peculiarly its own. The colchicum, called autumn crocus, looks like a spring crocus that has forgotten the proper time to appear, and come up minus its leaves.

I stood in the garden looking at its disarray, when plants have been lifted to take indoors and tubers put away in the cellar—then I voiced my wish to Lotus: 'If I could only get a man to dig the beds for the bulbs!' 'What do you call me?' he asked as he searched for the last plums and picked up a Princess Louise apple. 'I suppose you can dig,' I demurred, but I want some one who will do as I tell them unquestioningly. 'Haven't I been doing that for ages?' he pleaded. 'But I said "unquestioningly," and I need a man to work—' 'No insinuations,' he broke in—to work without questioning, I went on. 'Now, if you begin the job you will be sure to say it isn't the right way, whichever way I want it and you will argue until I get completely tired out and let you do as you like, and afterwards I shall wish I had asserted myself more.' 'It isn't me that argues, it's you,' said this modern Adam. 'Well, dear,' I answered, blandly, 'I will not be guilty this time if you will send me a man to dig.' And so it came about that quick-handed Jerome dug the beds and raked them smooth. Then I went out with several interesting-looking brown boxes that had come from the seedsmen, and prepared to plant bulbs. 'Here,' Jerome, this bed is hollow in the middle, you must have it a little higher than the sides to shed the water.' A pantomime with the rake had the desired effect, and we set out the hyacinths in rows—white, pink, blue, white, having a few extra of the white to make the colors contrast well.

The bed is oval-shaped and the bulbs are about four inches apart. The soil is good, loam mixed with well-rotted manure, and plenty of river sand, while after planting it was covered with sand and later in the autumn with leaves and boughs. Then the new tulips must be set out. You have to be careful, for I have made the mistake before now of planting tall and short together, and they come up so irregular that one spoils the effect of the other. It is best to study it up a little, and plant as to height and time of blossoming. We fill the bed, putting them a little closer than hyacinths, for fear of failure of some bulbs; for I like to see a bed full and bright—especially tulips, that have no background in a bed. There is not a flower in spring time more interesting and cheerful than the tulip, for the colors are so varied and the blooming so sure. They are content with a soil not so rich as is needed for hyacinths but need good sunlight. There are so many varieties now-a-days that it is possible to extend the tulip season over several weeks by planting single early, then double early and Byzarris for late. Parrot tulips are effective in clumps and mixed borders, their brilliant coloring

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Three from two you can't, says the schoolboy. Right! Three from two you can't, either in dollars or dividends or sarsaparilla. It takes the best sarsaparilla root to make the best sarsaparilla extract. The best sarsaparilla comes from Honduras, C. A., and the Dr. Ayer Co. practically controls the entire product. Yet others claim to be making "best" sarsaparilla. They must be making it out of the remainder left after subtracting three from two. But, "three from two you can't." You can't make the best sarsaparilla without best root. You only get the best when you

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla

which is made wholly from the best root imported from Honduras.

being very attractive. There is the Greigi, too, that is a new variety from Central Asia. Its leaves are heavily dotted with purple, and the flowers are an orange red with a black blotch at the base of each petal. It is very Oriental in appearance and looks Asiatic.

A bunch of narcissus next claimed my attention, and I wandered over to the long strip that was so gay in summer with its perennials and annuals. It seems suited to this flower that requires a cool, sheltered situation, so as to get the morning sun. On account of the size of the bulbs, they must be planted deeper than the other mentioned sorts. There is a strip of tulips with a good background of rose bushes that were very firm last season, but I notice that the bulbs were, many of them, on the top of the ground, rootless, and though late the old bulbs must be dug up, though re-setting so late makes flowering less sure. I remember a tulip bed in an old garden, where they only re-planted every third year, and there was always plenty of bloom.

While we were busy Lotus came out with a packet of snowdrop bulbs in his hand. 'Wouldn't you like these planted in the grass?' he said. 'But you know,' I answered, with the assurance of dearly-bought experience, 'they never live more than one season.' 'They look so pretty,' he said meditatively, 'I remember the borders of crocus, and the banks of snowdrops in England, set in such vivid green grass as never grows here, and they bloomed often in February.' 'But this isn't England,' I asserted, 'and the lawn mower clips so deep it pulls them out or leaves them exposed during the dry heat of summer.' 'Then put them in where the lawn mower never visits,' he advised, and going for a crowbar planted about fifty in the shelter of some trees in a moist, cool corner of the shrubbery. There is a difference in the growth of the daffodil as the seasons vary. One year, when the spring is hot and dry we find the flowers go blind, another year, with proper moisture they bloom freely, and are a blaze of golden color. They should be planted deeper than other bulbs and taken up every year in July. In Holland all bulbs are lifted once a year and the soil of dark sea sand richly manured with deep culture, greatly helps their success. I like the little grape hyacinth, and have two clusters at the points of two beds where they send up their stiff blue shoots of flowers early and brighten the bed with a bit of color. There is a mingling of joy and sorrow in bulb planting as in everything else in this world—sorrow for the long, long months that our treasures must rest in the ground—joy that the day will come when there will be a resurrection. O this resurrection! how it consoles us through many a deep winter's gloom of garden and heart, and sure, as we are told that springtime will not fail. So sure as it comes again we feel that the glorious resurrection will be as real, and mortal put on immortality. Cover them up, let the leaves be placed over them, and by and by Jerome will bring branches to keep the leaves from blowing away; they are ours—we can wait till the sunshine of another spring.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

FAILURES.

A writer, who gives no name, asks—'Do you ever have any failures?' Ans.—The question was amusing and brought us face to face with the question: Are failures, so-called, really failures? I think not. They are experiences by which we learn how better to succeed. Even in this question of bulbs as given above, we have planted and they have failed to come up—perhaps the harsh season, perhaps too deep or too shallow planting. But it is only by experience one learns, and I find that each year teaches new lessons even after a lifetime spent in floriculture.

MAIDENHAIR FERN.

Mrs. M. J. B.—The maidenhair fern is difficult to grow in a window unless it has a cool shaded situation and plenty of water. It thrives best in a fernery. The soil must be from the woods, its native element, and it must have a moist air. If there is no steam in the room where it is kept, better remove it to the kitchen, where the steam will keep it moist and growing, if given shade. There are many hydrangeas. If yours is a house plant and has blossomed, it is better in the cellar for the leaves will fall off and it needs time to rest and will not blossom again till next year.

TRUZIAS, ETC.

A. M., Nova Scotia.—If you have good, sound bulbs they should be planted by this time in pots of good earth, but do not require any special treatment. Water sparingly at first; place in a sunny window and give more water as soon as the grass-like blades appear. It is very doubtful if you can force them for Christmas in a window. Perhaps by placing them on the back of the stove, over a pot of hot water, they might be forced. I have hurried Roman hyacinths in that way by placing the pot on top of the hot water boiler for two or three hours a day during December. Your abolition may have some insects on the back of the leaf, if it is not turning yellow, from over-watering. I should re-pot and see if the roots are all right, then examine the leaves. It grows faster in rich soil, and flower better. Your lobelia has probably gone to seed. I have a bed that looks quite brown now, but there are numberless tiny plants, where seed has been dropped. Better cut off the top and put in a shaded corner. I find that the leaves are a better green, and flowers a better blue when grown in the shade. It does not retain its color in the strong sunlight. With a clay soil alone flowers will not do well; but you can surely get some decayed leaves and prepare them for another sea-

son by thorough rotting, and for this year the scrapings of the barn-yard and a little charcoal mixed with the clay should improve it.

RED OLEANDER.

Mrs. J. D.—I do not know of a dark red oleander. There is a white that is very satisfactory, and a yellow is now for sale by the florists. Fuchsias that have done blooming can go into a cool room until next season, unless it is a winter-flowering sort. You can trim to any shape you like. A calla needs plenty of room and plenty of water.

ICE PLANT.

Mrs. C. McD.—I have no ice plants to spare. Those mentioned as in window boxes were forty miles from here. Wait till spring and you can get one for a trifle from the florists. It requires no extra care out of doors, but in the house in winter does not always succeed. Your interesting letter, like many others received, brings me nearer to readers, and it is pleasant to know that the 'Talks' are enjoyed. But, alas, it is easy to see to-day that the time is near when it will be too cold to walk and talk together there. Better not anticipate. We can grow our house plants together, and enjoy the blossoms more for being more rare.

PLANTS RECEIVED BY MAIL.

Here let me say that all those plants that are received by mail must be potted and watered, then shaded for a few days. It is no use to set them right into the window, exposed to strong sunlight, till they have had time to settle. And be sure to have the earth light and inclined to sandy, for heavy, soggy soil will not grow flowers. Mr. Peter Henderson, the New York florist, long ago discarded drainage, but it is much safer for the amateur to place some bits of broken crock at the bottom of the pot, so that if too much water should be given it will run off and not injure the plants. A little care now will be amply rewarded when the flowers are more precious.

AMARYLLIS.

Amaryllis.—No; this flower needs the light. For answer to question, read last clause of the nineteenth verse, third chapter of John.

LITTLE DOROTHY.

There was many a heart full of sorrow that day, As their thought turned to Ha'rden, where Gladstone lay.— Patiently breathing his life's pain away! He was loved and revered, and from cot, and from throne They sent their kind messages there, to his 'own.'

His own, his beloved ones, watched by his bed, His dearly loved granddaughter leaned on her head, On his gentle hand, and she tearfully said— 'Oh, why don't he speak to me? Grandfather dear! It's your own little Dorothy Drew that's here!'

They bore the child, sobbing, away from his side, Soon she slept, all unconscious, while death's risen tide Swept away every bar, as the Grand Old Man died; Just whispered 'Amen,' to the prayer and the Psalm, And was gone! that May morning, so bright and so calm.

May we follow the footsteps of him, loved so dear; With his God for our God;—then, though clouds should appear, In that morn, in Eternity, all will be clear. Our beloved there they'll know us, and with angels, await To welcome us home through the Beautiful Gate.

Victoria, B.C.

E. STYLES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Badly Sprained Arm.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 25, 1898. DR. RADWAY & Co.: Dear Sirs—August 25th last I had a badly sprained arm. After using six different (what was called) remedies, I never got relief till I used Radway's Ready Relief, which eased the pain at once and cured me in two days. My father, who is 56 years old, says: "Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills are the best of all medicines." We keep them in the house the year around. Respectfully, THOMAS HANSBROUGH, Special Police, City Hall.

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A CURE FOR ALL Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headaches, Tooth-aches, Asthma, DIFFICULT BREATHING. CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this you will SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists. RADWAY & Co., 751. Helen St., Montreal

ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Afflicted Mother. NURSING HER DYING CHILD HER HEALTH GAVE WAY.

Anæmia, Followed by Neuralgic Pains, Racked Her System—Her Friends Feared That She Could Not Recover. (From the 'Enterprise,' Bridgewater, N.S.)

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Diehl, who live about one and a half miles from Bridgewater, are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Diehl has passed through a trying illness, the particulars of which she recently gave to a reporter of the 'Enterprise,' as follows:—In the spring of 1896 my health gave way. In addition to my ordinary household duties I had the constant care day and night of a sick child. In the hope of saving my little one, it did not occur to me that overwork, loss of sleep and anxiety, were exhausting my strength. Finally my child passed away, and then I realized my physical condition. Shortly after I was attacked with neuralgic pains in the shoulder which shifted to my right side after three weeks, and settled there. The pain in my side grew worse, and after a few days I became unable to leave my bed. In addition to my bodily trouble I became melancholy and was very much reduced in flesh. My friends regarded my condition as dangerous. I remained in bed several weeks; to me it seemed ages. It is impossible to describe the agonies I suffered during that time. A skillful physician was in constant attendance upon me. He said mine was the worst case of anæmia and general neuralgia he had ever seen. After some weeks he succeeded in getting me out of bed, and after a few more weeks I was able to do some light household work. But I was only a shadow of my former self; my appetite was very poor and that maddening pain still clung to my side and also spread to the region of the heart and lungs, darting through and about them like lances cutting the flesh. Every few days I had to apply croton oil and fly blisters to my chest, and had a bad cough. My friends gave up, thinking I had consumption. I, too, really thought my end was near, fearing mostly that the pains about my heart might take me off any day. During all my illness I had never thought of any medicine other than what my doctor prescribed. It happened, however, that in glancing over the 'Enterprise,' one day, my eye fell upon the statement of a cure made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case resembled mine in some respects. I read and re-read the article. It haunted me for several days, notwithstanding I tried sometimes to force my mind. At last I asked the doctor whether he thought these pills would help me. He looked at me a moment and then remarked, 'well, perhaps you had better try them.' I believe they do work wonders in some cases, and if they do not cure you, they will certainly do no harm.' That remark opened to me the door of life, for had he said 'no,' I should not have used the pills. When I had used two boxes I began to feel better, my appetite improved and there were less of those pains about the heart and chest. The cough too was less severe. I kept on till six boxes more were taken, and to make a long story short, I was myself again, appetite good, spirits buoyant, pains gone, and I could do my own work with comfort. I have been well ever since, and have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and restored me to my family. I am ever ready to speak their praises, and in my heart am ever invoking God's blessing upon their discoverer.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

ESTATE LATE WILLIAM M. BRIGGS. On the Declaration or Petition of Dame Mary Ann Duggan, widow of the said late William M. Briggs, as Beneficiary Heir or Legatee, filed the 23rd day of September instant (1898), the relations and creditors of the said deceased William M. Briggs are hereby notified to appear before the undersigned Notary at his office, No. 110 St. James St., Montreal, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the sixteenth of October next (1898), for the purpose of giving their advice upon the appointment of a curator in connection with the succession of the said late William M. Briggs under the provisions of Article 1404, of the Code of Civil Procedure. R. A. DUNTON, Notary Public, Montreal, this 28th September, 1898.

E. W. BARNES Wholesale Manufacturer of all kinds of GRILLE IRON AND WIRE WORK to order. Also WIRE SWINGING COTS, WIRE CRIBS AND IRON BEDSTEADS to special order. Orders solicited. 47 1/2 BLEURY ST Special attention to all orders to the trade.

FREE! FREE! DR. KLINE'S Great Nerve Restorer! A Sample Bottle FREE to those troubled with any form of Nervous Disorder. J. A. HARTE, Agent, 1780 Notre Dame St.

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We have 500 SECOND-HAND and NEW HALL STOVES of all sorts and sizes which we are bound to clean out. Prices from \$3.00 up. Stoves not made by us we have overhauled and we guarantee every stove, even the \$3.00 ones, to work well. These are an extra lot—we have a full line of our

LEADER RANGES and STOVES.

Of which we are the only original makers. We carry in stock PIECES for every stove we know of in the country. Pieces not in stock we can make for any stove, as we cast every day and have an immense variety of patterns. Men sent out promptly to repair and make water connections stoves.

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One Second-hand Concord, \$30. Covered, \$35. Phaeton, \$50. Doctor's Phaeton, full leather hood, nearly new, \$75.

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HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL. TENDERS FOR Timber & Planks. Sealed Tenders for Supplying Timber and Planks for 1898, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, 'Tender for Timber,' will be received at this office until Twelve o'clock noon, on MONDAY, October 10th, 1898.

Specifications and printed forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, at this office. The Harbor Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital, 43 ARGYLE AVE. The only hospital in the city taking babies under seven years of age. Young Women desiring training in nursing, Apply to Dr. WARD, at the above address.

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE MISSIONARY AND HER BICYCLE IN INDIA.

Mrs. Tracy's Sister-in-law—Comfort in the Kitchen.

A THIRTY-DOLLAR SUBSTITUTE.

THE BICYCLE IN INDIA.

That the bicycle is a real help in missionary work in India may be judged by a picture in a recent number of the "Chronicle" of the London Missionary Society. It is given in connection with the account of Miss Harband's work of village evangelization. Miss Harband gives an interesting peep at her work in the following paragraphs:

This year a new departure has been made in the development of women's work in Bellary, viz., the commencement of evangelistic work in the villages. Taking the mission house as a starting point, one may travel north, south, east or west, and every two or three miles come to a group of seventy or eighty houses built very compactly together, and forming a village in which are living people of one caste. Perhaps they are all cultivators or shepherds, or they may even be a community of outcasts. In approaching these villages one seems to be coming upon a high mud wall; no chimneys or sloping roofs can be seen to indicate the fact that the walls form part of the houses, and as one enters the village and traverses the streets, or rather narrow alleys, it is a matter of astonishment to find the number of living places that are crowded together under the shadow of these mud walls.

As a rule the people treat us with kindly courtesy when first we visit them. I have generally found that one man will constitute himself a sort of champion, and in his own way do the honors of the village. Our "preaching place" is nearly always outside the temple, upon the steps of which a coarse rug or dirty sack will be spread for me to sit upon. I must confess that at first I used to hesitate and view my extemporized cushion askance, but now I have learned to appreciate the kindly motives of these people, and I can see in their action as much forethought for my comfort as though they were spreading out the richest product of some Turkish loom. When we are seated, and have talked a little while on general matters with the few around us, we begin to sing a hymn, and the sound of our singing is the signal for the crowd to gather. Then ensues a confusion which lasts until I appeal to our champion to bring some kind of order about, and he sets about his task in real good earnest. If he happens to have a stick in his hand he flourishes it about in a dreadfully menacing way, and some of the children, if they happen to be too assertive of their rights, feel the weight of the rod. Last week, in one village, the head man used a most ugly looking axe as his weapon of silence, and it was certainly a very effective one. When there is some degree of quietness established, our opportunity comes to talk to these people of the love of God.

Oh, the faces that look into ours from amongst that strange crowd of people! Old men on the verge of the grave, with no hope for the future; young men, stalwart and strong, but with lazy indifference depicted in every line of their countenance; women prematurely old, with heavy, joyless, hopeless faces; hard working daughters of toil; child mothers, with tiny babies on their hips; and scores of dirty unkempt boys and girls, joyous and happy with the delightful freedom of childhood, which for them in benighted India is all too short.

"ALL EXCEPT CLARA!"

"There is no other way, Clara. I am the only relative she has left, and we must invite her here for the winter, anyhow. She and John stayed with father and mother while I was roaming here and there. Now they are all gone. Martha's loss, and it's no more than right for me to look out for her a while. I'll write immediately."

"Yes, Nathan, that is right I know, but I can't help dreading it. I always had a horror of old maids," and Mrs. Tracy looked nervously around the plain kitchen of the little farmhouse.

"You needn't be afraid of Martha; she isn't very old, and I venture to say none of the prying disagreeable old maids we read of."

In spite of his reassuring words, Mrs. Tracy dreaded the arrival of her husband's maiden sister, whom he had not seen since the day he left his New England home to try his fortune in the New West.

But, as Clara soon discovered, there was nothing to fear from the quiet, sad-faced woman who came to them, whose life had been so full of devotion to others, and noble self-sacrifice, that there had been no time for growing hard and bitter, because some of life's sweetest blessings had been denied her.

The children, Bert and Mabel and baby Ray, with the unerring instinct of childhood, felt the depth of her quiet kindness, and took her at once into their loving little hearts.

Miss Tracy, although wholly unobtrusive, was observant. This, together with the interest she felt in her brother's family led her, before she had been many weeks an inmate of his house to make a discovery. Nathan, in his desire to get on in the

world, was missing much that would have made life pleasant. In thinking so constantly of the future, he was losing all the sweetness of the present. That this was affecting the whole family was only too apparent. It was seen in Clara's anxious, weary face, and repeated in a less degree upon the countenances of their children.

There seemed to be no rest for any of them. No relaxation in the struggle for existence. Nothing to vary the wearing monotony of every-day labor, which, like some huge juggernaut, was crushing beneath its wheels all that might have made life sweet and pleasant.

Martha shrank from interference with the habits of her brother's family; but, looking ahead, she saw for them nothing but sorrow and disappointment, and felt that something must be done to save them.

Watching for an opportunity to talk alone with Nathan, she gladly accepted his invitation one morning, to ride with him to town.

They were rolling rapidly over the level prairie road, when Martha broke the silence. "It is truly exhilarating to ride in this

Clark hasn't vitality enough to take her through another year of hard work. I have your interests at heart, and would not needlessly arouse your fears; but I am convinced that your wife is wearing out. She must rest from this constant labor, or your children may soon be motherless."

"Don't, Martha, talk in that way! Clara is as well as usual. She was always slender and delicate. I'd gladly have kept her in ease, but she knew she married a poor man, and was willing to work up." He was a little annoyed.

"I doubt not you have been kind and good to her, and now that she has helped 'work up' so far, I know you will be glad to give her a vacation. You do not realize what it is to care for three children and do all the work that must be done in a farm house. She might have been slender when a girl, but not afterwards. The night if you will look at one of her old pictures, you will be convinced I am right."

"Suppose I am; what then?"

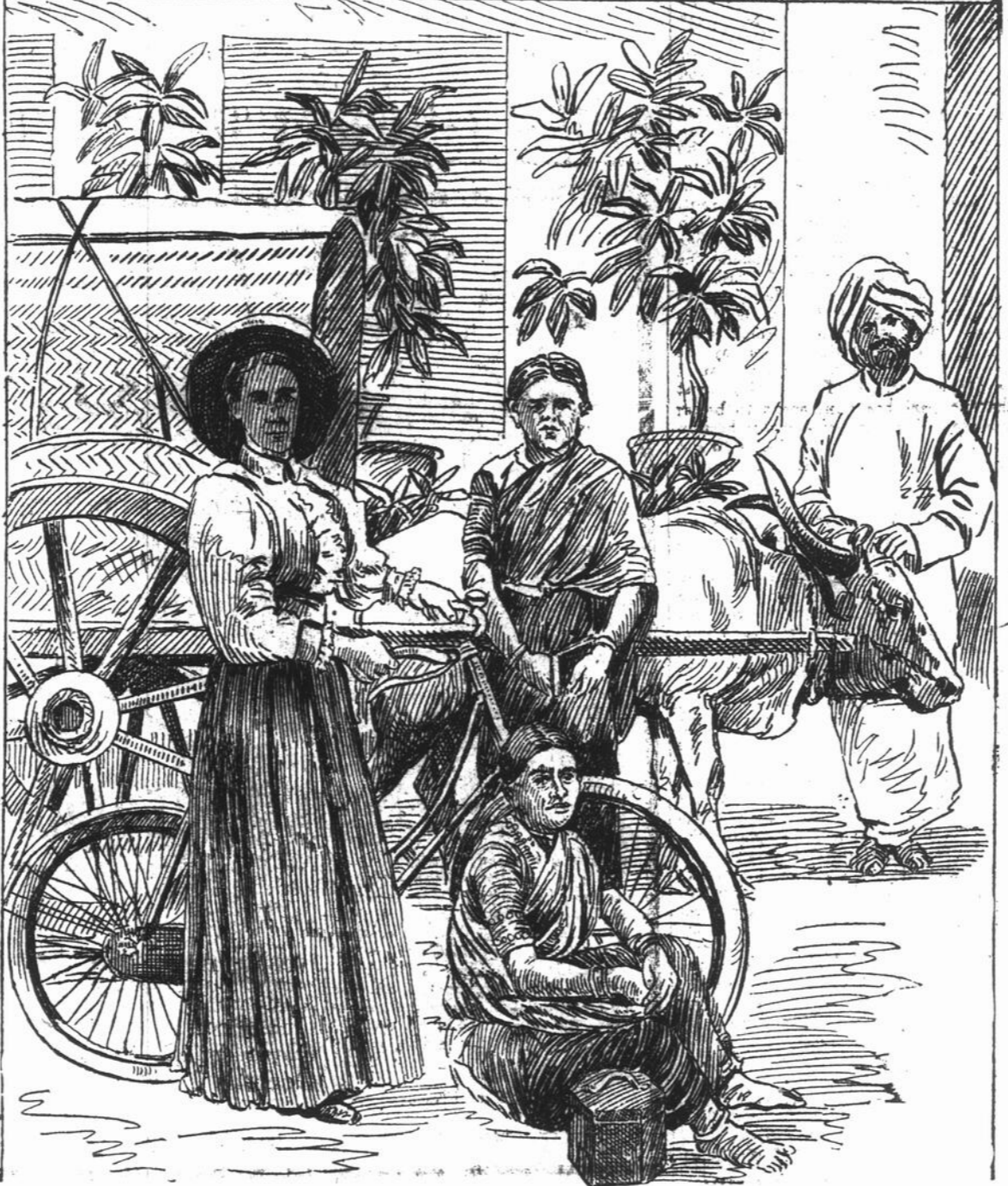
"How much would it cost to send her back to Ohio for the winter? I can keep house."

"Simply out of the question. She wouldn't go anyhow, Martha."

"I thought you didn't know it; but she is as homesick as a child to see her father and mother. She hasn't said so, she never complains, but an unutterable longing fills her eyes, and quick tears when she speaks of them. Sure of your consent and my willingness to keep house for her, she would go gladly."

"And you think it would do her good?"

"Undoubtedly, and it would be the cheapest medicine you could give her, and the surest. Think it over a day or so, Nathan."



ABOUT TO START FOR THE DAY'S WORK.

bracing air, over these fine roads, especially with so nice a "rig" as you call it. The buggy is easy and the horses really fine animals. You must be doing well now, Nathan."

"I suppose I am, Martha; but it has been a hard pull, with losing crops, sickness, etc. We're in debt yet, but with hard work and economy I guess we can make it up in another year."

"Then what will come next?"

"I intend to have a nice, large barn and some choice cattle; then I shall build a good house and prepare to take comfort. There isn't a better farm than mine for miles around, and I must make the best improvements possible. Then, some day, we'll have the best of everything."

"But who will share it all with you?"

"Why, my family, of course," opening his eyes wide with astonishment.

"All except Clara, you mean," solemnly.

"Why, Martha, how you talk! It is for her I'm working—who else, I'd like to know?"

"Now, Nathan, just take a few plain words from your sister, who means only kindness. I've had experience, and, in my judgment,

That evening Martha was not surprised to see a startled, anxious look on her brother's face, as he closely regarded his wife, whenever he thought himself unobserved. Husbands are often the blindest of all persons in regard to their wives, but Nathan was convinced.

That night when they were alone, he suddenly exclaimed:

"Clara, how would you like to visit your mother this fall?"

"Don't talk about it, Nat; I know we can't afford it, and I'd rather not speak about it."

"But we can afford it, and Martha is willing to keep house for me. Now do you want to go, dear?"

There was an unconscious tone of reproach in his voice, and a look of pain in his face which she could not understand.

"Oh, Nathan," she sobbed, with her face hidden on his shoulder, "don't imagine that I love you any the less, or am tired of our little home; but I do want to go. Just now there is nothing in the world I want so much to see as father and mother."

"Well, then, you shall go, little wife. Don't cry so; I didn't know you cared so much; but that settles it, you shall go."

"After Mrs. Tracey and the baby were gone, Martha looked round the unornamented rooms and resolved that there should be something new, something bright and pretty, to welcome back the home-keeper. The 'front room' had never been furnished, but after considering her resources, Martha thought she could manage it, if she could persuade Nathan into buying a carpet.

"A carpet? why, Martha!" he exclaimed at her proposal, too astonished to say more.

"What was Clara's old home like? You don't want her to notice too sharp a contrast on her return," said the sister, quietly.

"I may get a carpet, thoughtfully; but so many other things would have to follow."

"Nat, when father and mother died, we were going to divide things, but you had no home then, and while John and I stayed, everything remained the same. When I came here, I sold or packed everything, and there is a big box for you, which is on the way out here. Besides bedding and clothing, there are pictures, vases, curtains, a table-spread, and some of mother's nice rugs. They will help to furnish the room. I guess you can afford to buy a cane-seat rocker and two chairs, and we'll make the rest."

"I'd like to know how."

"There are two bottomless chairs in the garret; I will bonnet the frames, cushion seat and back, and with strips of embroidery and heavy fringe they will be handsome. That old rocker which is forever coming to pieces can be mended and treated likewise, minus the rockers, and you'll have an easy chair. A pine table, which you can make, stained and varnished, and covered with the spread, will do nicely."

"Well, it sounds practicable. I'll help all I can."

"There will be ottomans to make, a mantel to put up, and a cornice for the curtains. It will take our spare time for all winter, but how pleased Clara will be."

"I intend to have everything nice for her some day."

"Yes, Nat; but a woman must have something to live on in the meantime. There's a love of the beautiful in every woman's heart, and it must be satisfied. If sur-

again. You've taught me a lesson I'll not forget. We'll take all the comfort we can now if we never get a big house."

"Martha has made this so pretty, that we shan't want another," exclaimed Clara, hearing his last remark as they entered the room. "I'm so thankful to you all for this pleasant home-coming."

"Martha deserves the thanks, for she planned it all," said Nathan, catching up the baby.

"You are a jewel, Martha; and to think that I was afraid of you and dreaded to have you come!"—Hearthstone.

EVERY DAY.

BY L. EUGENIE ELDRIDGE.

It is better to grease cake pans with new lard than butter, since the salt of butter is often noticeable in the bottom edges of cake, whereas lard is free from this objection. Have you a sufficient number of cake pans in daily use? To be supplied with various sizes is convenient, and sometimes economical. One may have too much or not enough cake mixture for one size, but with several it is easier to accommodate. Cookie pans and pans for sheet ginger bread, basins, saucepans, porcelain and agateware kettle, dough spoons, eggbeaters, potato mashers, a glass lemon juice extractor—these and many other small conveniences greatly aid the housekeeper, and some are needed in cooking almost every day.

It were better to forego ornaments in the parlor than conveniences in the kitchen, better to economize in decorations and dress than household utensils, or depend upon neighbors. I am acquainted with a family who borrowed a washtub at each washing for two years, and many another as useful and needful article, yet the draperies at their front windows were heavily trimmed with lace, and lace gowns were found in their wardrobes.

For my part, I am fond of decorations and a lover of fine clothes, but must let prudence and commonsense go before, and supply my home with the useful at the expense of the ornamental, especially trifling ornaments that quickly tarnish and fade. And such cost!

I sometimes wonder, if a true estimate were made of useless trifles, including those of dress, that are brought into an average home in one year, if the amount would not exceed the sum given by its inmates to support the Gospel and other benevolent causes.

In everyday life there are many improvements that may lighten labor. One tired woman calculated how many extra steps she must one day take in passing around a certain chair going to and from her pantry. The result was such that she was amazed that she had not sooner thought to move that chair. A little system in work helps wonderfully. The wheels move so much easier if the oil of good management is applied, and quietness is a wonderful lubrication.

In speaking of a certain family, one lady remarked that they were good and quiet workers. The adjective quiet saves a world of friction. She also added that they were early risers. I think it was Mary Lyon, the pioneer of female seminaries in Massachusetts, that told her pupils one could select those who lost an hour in the morning. As a rule, they were looking all day to find it. And this is quite true. Possessed of a quiet spirit, persevering ways, with useful and needed articles at hand, more than at first appears possible may be accomplished in household industries.

A slender income and small amount of strength may be yours to contend with. Even then, given conditions named, and much may be won, for the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

Every day we need assistance of the meek and quiet spirit. Every day we may have this help if we will. And oftentimes by earnest prayer and well directed effort we may rise above our environment, reach out to those about us and become a saving power to them. But a repining spirit must remember that heaven helps them that help themselves.—"Christian Work."

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

THE REV. J. D. McEwen, of Stouffville, wishing to encourage those who long for foreign missionary work and cannot go out themselves, has brought to our notice a lively article from the "Young People's Weekly" on 'How to Work Twenty-four Hours a Day.' This shows that for thirty dollars a year a native worker may be maintained in India, China or Africa, and thus whoever wishes to work for Christ in a foreign land by means of a substitute can do it at comparatively small expense. We may note in passing that the idea of supporting an individual missionary instead of merely making donations to a mission board seems to be growing in favor. The "Church Missionary Society" of England encourages this plan very much. A good number of its

missionaries are supported entirely by personal friends or by the church they used to attend at home. This method reaches its highest interest when a single person makes himself responsible for the support of a friend who is working for the Lord in some dangerous or difficult field. But the salary necessary to maintain a white man in good health in Africa for instance, is too large a sum for any one to give who has not a fairly good income. Those who love to give to missions are for the most part people of very limited means. Shall they miss the pleasure of having a "substitute at the front?" Here comes in the advantage of engaging native preachers. The support of a native preacher costs only about thirty dollars per annum and many a man who thinks he has nothing to spare for missions in general would find that he could manage the thirty dollars in the course of a year if he were interested in supporting a preacher of his own. Mr. Pope who writes the article referred to, says:—

"I know a young man who works as a farm hand for twenty dollars a month and his board. A year ago he heard of this way of working twenty-four hours a day, and he began by taking a substitute in Africa. He was so pleased with the idea of talking in Africanese that he soon took another in India, and then one in China, and now he has seven of these substitutes, and thus is really working ninety-six hours a day for the Lord. If you could read his letters you would think he was one of the happiest men living. And why should he not be? To live in eight countries at the same time, and speak eight different languages (It was said of Bismarck that he knew how to be silent in eight different languages!)—to have eight tongues to speak for Jesus!—no wonder his 'cup runneth over,' and his saucer too. But that is not all. He has persuaded nineteen other people to lead this double life for Christ, so that practically he has multiplied himself twenty-six times in one year. He has organized these twenty-four-hours-a-day people into a Substitute Band, and they are doing all they can to spread the idea. Plenty of people fold their hands and sing:—

"Oh for a thousand tongues to sing
My great Redeemer's praise,"

but this young fellow stirs around and gets them, and at the present rate of progress he will have more than a thousand tongues before he dies."

Some people may have a feeling that native preachers are not as satisfactory to support as the missionaries whom "the board" has examined and sent out. Natives are apt to be lazy, they say, and have so many temptations to backslide that we don't feel so much confidence in them. But just here comes in the great value of the individual support. No one who is, at a sacrifice to himself, supporting a worker in the foreign field will forget to pray for that worker, and it is the prayer of real personal interest that will avail to make the native teacher the great, tremendous force he can be at his best. To quote again from Mr. Pope's article, here is a letter he received on the subject from one who appreciated the privilege of working twenty-four hours a day:—

"Here at home I work twelve hours, and when I go to sleep at night my substitute in India is just getting out of bed to begin his day's work. He works while I sleep, and sleeps while I work, and thus I get in twenty-four hours a day. It costs me thirty dollars a year to support my 'other self,' but that is much cheaper than I can live. Then my wife has her 'double' in China, and my daughter one in Africa, and my little boy one in Turkey, so we are all doing double duty. The worker in China at one communion season admitted sixty-three adults to his church on confession of their faith. That was a pretty good year's work for my wife, wasn't it?"

The different mission boards in connection with the large denominations will gladly assign a special native worker (preacher or bible-woman) to any one undertaking to send regularly the necessary amount of money. Thirty dollars is not sufficient in some localities. Any one who has difficulty in securing a thirty dollar worker may send the money through the Rev. H. W. Pope, New Haven, Conn., who will send a receipt for the money, secure a worker, and what helps the interest and prayer greatly, get the missionary in charge to write to you about the work and success of 'your own native.' Persons sending in this way should mention what denomination they prefer to work through, as this can be arranged to suit them in some cases, though perhaps not in all. It is important, as this is all done free of charge, to send a stamped envelope for a reply.

Why should we be care-stricken. What business have we to be sad in the sunshine? We have nothing to do with the past, nothing to do with the future; we have to do with the present only, and that, even in the hour of trial, we are, by God's grace, strong enough to bear.—Canon Farrar.

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IN NORTHERN REGIONS.

Description of a Trip to the Arctic Circle by a Traveller to the Klondike

HUDSON'S BAY OFFICIALS NEVER HEARD OF GOLD BEING FOUND ON THE PEACE OR LIARD RIVERS—A HUGE FRAUD.

A package of correspondence from Klondike regions descriptive of the mineral, geographical and climatic nature of our great North-West has been received from Mr. L. C. Tarlton, who left Montreal in February last for the gold fields of the Yukon district, and who, at the time of mailing his last communication, on the Peel river, near Fort McPherson, N.W.T., on July 19, had been travelling six months, with the prospect of spending two months more on the route ere he would reach Dawson City. There is no such thing, Mr. Tarlton claims, as an 'Edmonton route' to the Klondike. Travellers going this way are practically pioneer explorers traversing an almost unknown wilderness.

While on the McKenzie river, near Great Slave lake, he writes as follows, under date of June 30.—At writing I am in a storm on the McKenzie river, just as it leaves the enormous Great Slave lake, over which we have just crossed. The boat is pitching terribly. I was fortunate enough to get a passing guide to take my last letter, and hope to post this at Fort Providence or Simpson. After leaving the Falls of the McKenzie we made 25 miles down river, and then camped over Sunday. The mosquitoes were so very annoying that we started again at one o'clock on Monday morning and made a long run before the wind, covering 80 miles. The next two days we remained in camp owing to the storm that was raging. We again got started, and covered 120 miles, when we fell in with a Mr. Peterson, whose home is on Craig street, Montreal. We journeyed together, and camped on an island near Resolution. The next day a sudden gale sprang up almost in a minute, and we had a hard struggle to gain the shore. We then went in search of game, and secured several ducks' eggs and geese. I shot several ducks and geese, but we had to boil the latter for three-quarters of an hour to get the fishy taste out of them. After travelling 70 miles further we reached Hay river, where we were heartily welcomed by the English Church minister, who showed us through the mission, although it was seven o'clock at night. The mission school here are doing a good work among the Indians, who are full-blooded and are of the Slavies tribe. The minister has an assistant and three lady missionaries. All these devoted people get to eat potatoes and fish, but they say they get quite used to this fare, and are too busy to get lonesome. The squaws here are extremely dirty and are continually smoking. The minister told us that we were welcome to all times to make use of his house and library, of which kind offer we gladly availed ourselves. The McKenzie river at this section is 20 miles wide, and the water is so rough that our boat requires skillful handling to avoid an upset. Further on, however, the river narrows down to about five or six miles in width and remains such almost to its mouth.

Tuesday, July 1.—We reached Providence and were shown through the Roman Catholic mission. This is a nice place, but it has a fishy odor. Everybody here lives almost entirely on fish and potatoes. We left the mission, and reached Little Lake (about 15 by 25 miles in size). We struck straight across and made the river on the other side. We passed the Red Knife Mission at eight a.m., and as all the lakes are now behind us, we expect to make rapid headway, as the river is easily navigated. We have travelled 1,400 miles in our little boat, the 'Good Hope,' and have shot several severe rapids without any accident. Notwithstanding our hardships, we are in good health, and expect to be in Dawson City in eight weeks from date. I have seen poor fellows up here who are in a terrible state. This is the place to see life in its most peculiar stage—civilized in one sense, and yet uncivilized.

McKenzie river, July 3.—I am sitting in a "teepee." It has been raining all day, but the sun has just burst out in its northern splendor; the mosquitoes (known here as "bulldog flies") are humming about as usual, with vicious intent. Directly in front of the "teepee" tower the magnificent Rocky Mountains to the height of about 5,000 feet. They are as plain to the vision as if but 100 yards away, although at this point they are about forty miles distant. We expect to get to Wrighley to-morrow night. Lately we have fallen in with several Klondike parties, which breaks pleasantly our isolation.

I will just tell you what reports do: When we got to Peace River we asked the inhabitants about the 'yellow stuff' it was supposed to be there. They laughed, and said it was the first they had heard of it. We had also been informed that the Liard River was paved with gold, but when we got there the Hudson Bay officials wondered what was being sounded at all the people were going down the river. They said that they had never as much as heard of any gold being found on that river, and some of them had been there for 25 years. They also say that a

white man cannot get up the Liard owing to the terrible rush of water. I firmly believe the whole business is a contemptible fraud, with the exception, perhaps, of a few—very few, comparatively—finds in the region of Dawson City. Now that we are here we have got to get out of the country, and via Dawson is probably the quickest way. There was a man drowned last Saturday within twenty yards from shore at the mouth of the Liard. He was the cook of Dr. Brown's party, and was buried here.

The scenery along the McKenzie between Wrighley and Norman is something magnificent. We see ninety miles of new country every day. We have a little stove in the boat and cook our meals without landing. The coming winter promises to be a severe and trying one on the inhabitants in these northern regions. We have met numbers of men turning back, discouraged at the difficulties to be overcome. I have seen dozens of miners who told me they had not a cent and could not get out of the country. I believe some will starve, or there will be food riots before the spring. The further north we travel the cooler it gets and there is snow on the river banks and on the mountains. We occasionally kill a moose for fresh meat, but they are extremely shy. If I find Dawson as big a fake as this 'Edmonton route,' I will travel straight through to the coast.

McKenzie River, past Old Fort Good Hope, July 14.—I am sitting on the bench of the 'Shamrock' boat with a couple of fellows who are going through to Dawson, and if they don't delay too long at the Peel River we will all travel together. We have good news about the portage at Peel River; they say we can get over with little difficulty; if that be so we will get to Dawson a week earlier. The river here is beautiful. I tried some sand, but there were no colors in it, although they say it is a gold country. I have some mineral quartz with copper in it, but I think there is no gold this side the Rockies. The Indians here speak the Mountain language, and below at the Peel are the Huskies. They are very dirty and live on fish and what they hunt. They are great beggars and only give you fish, and I am disgusted with it. I went in to Fort Good Hope and was entertained by a Montrealer, who has charge of the post. I saw Mr. John Grose's snowshoes and some of his things; he is going back by this steamer; he seems to have had enough of it. As I look across the river I see several Indians who have just killed a moose or bear and are having a great jollification. I would go over and buy some from them only the current is too strong. At Red River we visited the Catholic mission, the priest in charge was a Montrealer, and gave us information that was very discouraging about the pass. We are not thinking of gold now, it is how to get out of the country. If we cannot get over the pass it means ten months' wait, but I am sure I can get over by hook or crook.

Peel River, Miners' Camp, July 18.—We left camp early and reached the Delta, that is the mouth of the McKenzie, and a good way in the Arctic circle, then twelve miles down we reached the Peel River, and started up current, by tracking, that is, one man steers the boat and the other puts on his pack harness and pulls it up. It is hard work, but easier than rowing against a heavy current. Well, we got to a miners' camp near where we crossed to take up the Rat River. Lots of the miners are going back discouraged. Bacon is two cents per lb. and flour the same on account of the difficulty in getting over the pass with any amount of goods quickly.

I am more impressed than ever that the whole thing is a huge advertising fraud, and poor people starting for the Klondike are criminally neglected when not warned, but I suppose they would not believe it if they were told. I have met men who have spent a thousand dollars and have not one left to get out with. It takes at least a hundred and thirty dollars to get out from here. It requires a very strong constitution to stand the hard work and hardships from exposure. If any one talks of coming here tell them there is no Edmonton route, land or water. I have been on both and know every foot of the country for over two thousand miles, that I have already travelled. I believe the money spent on this trip worth while,

for it lets me know the value of home and the good of friends, as well as an experience of a life-time to talk about. We are going to tackle the Rat River to-morrow, and work with another lot of fellows, helping each other over bad places, thus making things safe and easy.

JOHN BROWN'S LAST LETTER

IT WAS WRITTEN TO A COUSIN A SHORT TIME BEFORE HIS EXECUTION.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat'.)

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 8.—The following unpublished letter from the pen of the great liberator, John Brown, will be of unusual interest. The letter was written to an old friend and relative, the Rev. Luther Humphreys, of Windham, Ohio, a short time before his execution and while Brown was under sentence of death. The letter follows:—

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., Nov. 13, 1859.—The Rev. Luther Humphreys, Windham, Ohio: My Dear Friend,—Your kind letter of Aug. 29 is now before me. So far as my knowledge goes as to our mutual kindred, I suppose I am the first since the landing of Peter Brown from the 'Mayflower' that has either been sentenced to imprisonment or to the gallows. But my dear old friend, let not that fact grieve you. You cannot have forgotten how and where our grandfather (Captain John Brown) fell in 1776, and that he, too, might have perished on the scaffold had circumstances been but very little different. The fact that the man dies under the hand of the executioner or otherwise has but little to do with his true character.

John Rogers, a great and good man, as I suppose, perished at the stake, but his doing so does not prove that any other man who died in the same way was good or otherwise. Whether I have any reason to be of good cheer or not, in view of my end, I can assure you that I feel so, and that I am totally blinded if I do not really experience that strengthening and consolation you so faithfully implore in my behalf. The God of our fathers reward your fidelity. I neither feel mortified, degraded, nor in the least ashamed of my imprisonment, my chain, nor my near prospect of death by hanging. I feel assured that not one hair shall fall from my head without the will of my heavenly Father. I also feel that I have long been endeavoring to hold exactly such a fast as God has chosen. See the passage in Isaiah which you have quoted. No part of my life has been more happily spent than I have spent here, and I humbly trust that no part has been spent to better purpose. I would not say this hesitatingly, but thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory, through infinite grace.

I should be sixty years old were I to live until May 9, 1860. I have enjoyed much of life as it is, and have been remarkably prosperous, having early learned to regard the welfare and prosperity of others as my own. I have never, since I can remember, required a great amount of sleep, so that I conclude that I have already enjoyed an average number of waking hours as those who reach their threescore years and ten. I have not as yet been driven to the use of glasses, but can see to read and write quite comfortably. More than that, I have generally enjoyed remarkably good health. I might go on to recount unnumbered and unmerited blessings, among which would be some very severe afflictions, and those the most needed blessings of all. And now, when I think how easily I might be left to spoil all I have done or suffered in the cause of freedom, I hardly dare wish another voyage, even if I had the opportunity. It is a long time since we met, but we shall soon come together in our Father's house, I trust. Let us hold fast that we already have, remembering 'we shall reap in due time if we faint not.'

Thanks be ever unto God, who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ, our Lord. And now, my old, warm-hearted friend, good-bye, a long farewell. Your affectionate cousin, JOHN BROWN.

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(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.) WILL YOU REACH SEVENTY The allotted span of life. If you do, and are careful and provident all your life, none of your children or dependents are likely to suffer want, from any fault of yours. But are you sure? How many men are always careful and provident? These are questions that must occur to any right-minded, thinking man whose untimely death might bring untold privations to his wife and family or dependents. To solve the question simply join the CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS, enjoy the privileges of the safe and sound insurance they provide. The price of a cheap cigar a day will do it. Their policy is a comfort in time of misfortune during life, and a blessing to your loved ones after your death—a perpetual reminder of your kindness, love and forethought. THIS SOCIETY IS The Leading Benevolent and Fraternal Insurance Society of Canada. Giving \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 or \$2,000 Insurance, and Sick and Funeral Benefits to its members. For further particulars enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address R. ELLIOTT, THOS. WHITE, H.C.R., Ingersoll. High Sec'y, Brantford, or ERNST GARTUNG, Brantford.

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The Boys' Page.

To Stamp Collectors.

SPANISH COLONIAL STAMPS.

The Chicago 'Inter-Ocean' publishes an article full of interest for stamp collectors. We select from it the following valuable information:—

A speculation can be made now in securing early complete sets of Spanish colonial stamps. Several persons have been sharp enough to foresee that with Spain's dominion over Cuba and Puerto Rico surrendered, and the Philippines taken from her control, there will be no further use for the die which has made Spanish stamps for these colonies. Therefore each dealer has picked up as many of these stamps as he could, quietly, in order not to call attention to their scarcity until the stock in hand is sufficient to create a brisk demand. The number extant will then be estimated, and the catalogue for 1899 will be altered to show an advance, probably a doubling of prices. Spanish colonial stamps will soon be dead issues.

The current Spanish colonial stamps, no matter for what locality intended, bear the likeness of Alfonso XIII., and the money received from their sale is part of the revenue which supports his kingdom. When one stops to consider that a certain rare stamp of the Philippine Islands sells among collectors for \$45, it can easily be seen how a doubling of prices will immediately interest collectors, who strive principally to get every variety issued. Of course, this one referred to is a particular case, but there are many issues by the colony having a high value. Dealers also believe that when the ownership of the respective Spanish colonies is finally settled it will be advised by Congress to put forth a new issue commemorative of the event. A complete set of stamps from the Spanish colonies would cost even now more than is supposed, and, moreover, it is not merely a question of entering the store and ordering the lot for a few dollars. Perhaps no dealer in the United States has such a thing for sale, and it is readily seen that a set would cost a respectable item when it is known that there are seventy-six different types or complete sets of one colony alone, with their respective scale of values.

PHILIPPINE STAMPS.

The first set of stamps for the Philip-



A PHILIPPINE STAMP OF 1859, BEARING THE HEAD OF ISABELLA.

pine Islands was issued in 1854. The earliest stamp was a five-cent one, orange, with the head of Isabella turned to the right, within a circle of small ovals or beads; covering her ear is a huge curl, as worn in those days. At the top are the words, 'Correos 1854 Y S S', and along the lower edge, in bold type, 'Franco 5c.' This stamp sells at \$50 if it be an unused copy, and at \$20 if cancelled. The 5 c. vermilion of 1855 sells for \$45 unused and \$20 when cancelled. On this stamp the words over the head are upon a placard or shingle, and the face is much uglier than on the former. In 1870 the woman's head gave place to the man's, and the word 'Filipinas' was adopted instead of 'Philippines'.

Other expensive stamps of this colony are: 1892, red surcharge, 8 c. x 2 1/2" on top of 2 c. blue, \$10 unused, \$8 cancelled, shield in centre oval; 1877, 2 c. blue, \$8.50 unused, \$15 cancelled, head of Alfonso XII. to right in oval. The young king's head, facing to the right, was adopted as the central figure in 1889. The latest issue, that of 1896, displays the head of Alfonso XIII., as above, and the values, with prices before the war, are as follows: 1 c. green, valued at 40 cents; 2 c. blue, 5 cents; 2 c. brown, 5 cents; 3 c. light brown, 10 cents; 6 c. vermilion, 50 cents; 8 c. rose, 15 cents; 10 c. gray brown, 18 cents; 15 c. pale green, 25 cents; 20 c. yellow, 35 cents.

The most recently issued set (always the cheapest) therefore comprises ten stamps, the whole worth \$2.25, according to the 1898 catalogue of the Scott Stamp Company, of New York, and the average price of a stamp of this issue is found to be 22 cents. A page of stamps in an album can therefore be regarded as of greater value than the same space which could be covered with \$10 bills, if the stamps are of equal value to the last set of the Philippines.

PUERTO RICAN STAMPS.

It is barely possible that the United States may use special stamps for the island of Puerto Rico, unless the matter of convenience by preserving similarity has stronger weight. If the island had been taken by Great Britain, France, Germany or any other power, a special series of stamps would certainly be printed. Stamp dealers would be willing to

pay for the new dies if the government would issue a special set, because there would be a new demand started at once, but collectors would certainly petition Congress not to undertake it.

The first Puerto Rican issue bears date of 1873, and the face of Alfonso XII. is seen inside the oval. The first stamps used on the island were those borrowed from Cuba, which were surcharged with curious symbols. Up to this date there have been nine different sets. In 1893 a set was instituted which resembled the Columbian issue of the United States in shape and details, with the same object of celebrating the discovery of America. The 3-cent stamp of this issue, which is dark green in color, costs \$2, either unused or cancelled, at the dealer's. The most expensive Puerto Rican stamp is of 1875 issue, a 1-peseta (a peseta equals about 19 cents), brown. It has a shield in the centre, the word 'Ultramar' and date of issue on the up-



PUERTO RICAN, 1874, SHOWING SURCHARGE WHICH DISTINGUISHED IT FROM THE CUBAN STAMP.

per edge, and the postage price on the lower border. It sells for \$5 if used and \$1 if cancelled.

The set of 1896 was the last issued, and its denominations and selling prices are as follows: One-half m. violet, 1 cent; 1 m. lilac brown, 2 cents; 4 m. blue green, 2 cents; 1 c. claret, 3 cents; 2c. red brown, 4 cents; 3 c. ultramarine, 6 cents; 4 c. brown, 8 cents; 5 c. light blue, 10 cents; 6 c. lilac, 12 cents; 8 c. rose, 15 cents; 20 c. olive gray, 35 cents; 40 c. salmon, 70 cents; 1897, 3 v. claret, 6 cents; 80 c. black, \$1.25. All these bear the head of the young king facing to the right, the words 'Puerto Rico' along the top, and the value beneath. The total value of the fifteen stamps in the last set is \$3.02, or an average of 20 cents for each stamp.

CUBAN STAMPS.

There is no doubt that nine-tenths of the people of the United States would like to see this government print a special issue of stamps for Cuba, and half of these persons would like to see the 'Maine' as a prominent part of one of the designs. There would then be a way to keep alive the deeds of Lee, Shafter, Wheeler, Lawton, Roosevelt, Miles, and others of the war leaders. Over three years ago the republic, as organized by the insurgents, with Cisneros as President, issued a set of stamps, in order to provide for a complete form of government to be recognized by the powers. These stamps are rare and sell at a good figure. Collectors put them in their albums, but no prices are quoted in catalogues. International and governmental regulations do not provide for their acceptance. If a letter leaves the island bearing one of these stamps and is received at a United States office it is said that it will be forwarded to its destination the same as a letter which has its postage partly paid—the dues to be collected at the place where it is finally received.

Seventeen sets of stamps have been issued in Cuba, the first appearing in 1855, with the head of Isabella facing



THE OLDEST CUBAN STAMP, 1855.

to the right, inside a dark oval, the word 'Correos' along the upper edge, and the postal value beneath the figure of the Queen.

PRICES OF CUBAN STAMPS.

The costliest Cuban stamps for sale are: 1857, 2 rp. red, \$10 unused, and \$15 cancelled, if printed on a smooth, white paper; 1/2 rp. blue, \$10 unused and \$5 cancelled; 1870, 5 c. blue, \$5 unused and \$1.50 cancelled; 40 c. rose, \$5 unused and \$1.50 cancelled; 1877, 10 c. light green, \$5 unused.

On the 1897 issue is the face of the young King, which form was adopted in 1890; along the upper edge were placed the words, 'Isla de Cuba', and underneath the postal value, the price being in Spanish, as 'un c de peso.' In 1891, 1894, 1896, and 1897 the same sets were



HOW TO MAKE A MIMIC CYCLONE. YOU CAN IMITATE NATURE'S GREAT HANDWORK WITH A BOTTLE AND A CORK.—'New York Herald.'

Would you like to see in miniature an illustration of a ship foundering in mid-ocean when struck by a cyclone? If so, try the following experiment:

Take a cork, cut it in half and bore a good-sized hole through its centre. Place it in a bottle that has been half filled with water. To the cork stopper of the bottle fasten a wire, the end of which is about two inches above the surface of the vessels. Penetrated by the wire, the bit of cork floats freely on the surface of the water,

The problem proposed is how to free the piece of cork from the wire without removing the stopper from the bottle. It is a very simple matter. All one has to do is to give the bottle a quick, circular movement on the surface of a table four or five times in succession. By the application of this centrifugal force a cone shaped hollow will form in the water, pointing downward.

Sinking on its wire stem, the piece of cork descends the cone and is freed. That is how a cyclone operates in mid-ocean.

issued, but with a complete change of colors.

The values of the 1897 issue of Cuban stamps are as follows:—1 c. lilac brown, 3 cents; 2 c. claret, 4 cents; 2 1/2 c. rose, 5 cents; 5 c. slate blue, 8 cents; 10 c. emerald green, 15 cents; 20 c. violet, 30 cents. The value of this set of six stamps is 85 cents, or an average of 14 cents for each stamp. The latest issue of Cuban stamps, a specimen of which is reproduced, bears, above the boy King's head, the words, 'Cuba—1898 y 99.' The denomination here shown is one milésima, or one-twentieth of a cent. The design of this stamp is the same as that of



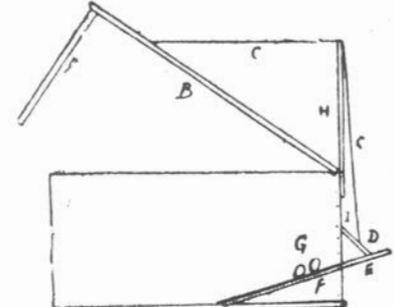
THE LATEST CUBAN STAMP.

all the current Spanish colonial stamps no matter of what denomination or for what colony.

TO MAKE A SQUIRREL TRAP.

[A 'Reader of the Boys' Page' asks us how he may make a simple squirrel trap. For the following description and illustrations we are indebted to the kindness of an 'Old Boy.' From the interest which has evidently been taken in the describing, one is led to suspect that the writer has not been so very long an 'old' boy and that, perhaps, he would not mind being a small boy again, that is if he might spend all his time in trapping.]

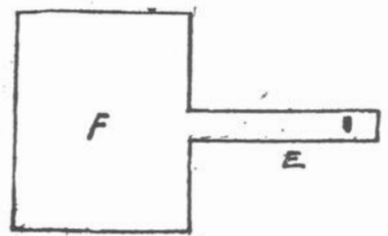
The most simply made trap with which to catch squirrels alive is the 'steepie' trap. It is made, as shown above, of a box about eighteen inches long and eight or nine inches square at the end. In the above figure (a) is the front of the box, which has been taken off and nailed to the cover. (b) A stick of wood about an inch thick and eight or ten inches long is nailed to the back of the box as (h). A string (c) fastened to the cover passes over the top of the stick (h) and is tied to the middle of the short pointed stick (d). There



is a slight nick cut into the box at (i) against which the point of the stick (d) rests. The lower end of (d) is held by a notch in the handle of the spade (f) at (e). A narrow vertical slit is cut in the back of the box from the centre of the bottom of the board to a height of about three inches through which the handle of the spade-shaped board (f) fits. The spade (f) is made as in fig. 2. The broad part should be as wide as the box and about a third as long. (g)

is the bait, usually nuts, when set for squirrels, or a piece of carrot or lettuce if for rabbits.

When the squirrel goes up the spade



to get the bait, his weight presses it down; the stick (d) is released from its notches and flies up; and the side (a) descends, imprisoning the squirrel. The trap should be set in any place which the squirrels have been observed to frequent.

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MENELIK AND HIS EMPIRE.

Interesting Details Given by M. Mondon-Vidalhet, Director of Public Education in Abyssinia.

WISE AND PEACEFUL MONARCH.

The British advance on Khartoum and its probable consequences have once more drawn public attention in England and on the Continent to Abyssinia and the Emperor Menelik. In this connection M. Casimir Mondon-Vidalhet, who for many years past has been a member of Emperor Menelik's Council of State and Director of Public Education, has given out an interview.

Is it not to be feared, M. Vidalhet asked, that the English, after their successful march toward Khartoum, will be tempted to follow up their victories and take possession of, say, the provinces of Ghabaret and of Gallabat?

The Emperor Menelik will certainly never take the offensive against the British, answered M. Vidalhet, but should they attempt to conquer any territory



MENELIK.

which at present forms an integral portion of the empire of Ethiopia—that empire which represents a high degree of civilization in the Dark Continent—then they will most certainly be opposed by the army of the Negus, 300,000 strong, and capable of being increased to a considerable extent.

But on the other hand, is it not to be feared that Menelik, in his anxiety to secure his sovereignty over the remote regions of his empire, may, by the very force of circumstances as well as by an excess of ambition, be tempted to launch a series of wars of conquest which will run all Eastern Africa?

Nothing of the kind is to be feared, replied M. Vidalhet. Menelik is too wise a politician ever to be dominated by the love of territorial conquest. A long-headed and a practical statesman, he is fully aware that peace is the most precious blessing he can desire, and he will, in consequence, do his utmost to prevent war. You will remember that he only took up arms against Italy with the greatest reluctance.

It has been suggested that Menelik may some day wish to definitely expel the Italians from Abyssinia. I do not think so. The Italians no longer interfere with the Abyssinians, who think that it is infinitely preferable that Erythra should be occupied by the Italians than by the English. So long as the Abyssinians are not interfered with by either the English or the Italian they will, under the intelligent leadership of Menelik, advance steadily on the path of European civilization, and work toward the development, both material and moral, of their country. The reign of Menelik, in fact, inaugurates in the history of Abyssinia the modern régime. The country lends itself easily to civilization, and its organization, still en-

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cumbered by feudal traditions, tends more and more to become modelled on the lines of European constitutional monarchies. Menelik, powerful and respected, an enlightened reformer and administrator, who has abolished slavery in his dominions, and dislikes fanatics to whatever sect they belong, has revealed himself as a really great sovereign, worthy of admiration by his conduct, as well as by the dignity of his character. When he was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia, on Nov. 4, 1889, after the death of King Johannes, killed on March 10 of the same year in a battle against the derisives, he was far from being the powerful monarch that he is to-day. King of Choa by divine right, he was compelled to fight for his empire against those chieftains who did not recognize in him the successor of Johannes.

QUESTION OF INHERITANCE EXPLAINED.

To fully understand this question of inheritance, it must be remembered that Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, an empire composed of several kingdoms, is not peopled by savages; the great majority of the inhabitants are Christians, and they are governed by a feudal constitution similar to the one which prevailed in France during the Middle Ages. Thoroughly monarchical, this constitution has a very distinct idea of regular succession to the throne and of kingship by divine right. The ancient sovereigns of Ethiopia boasted of their direct descent in uninterrupted succession from Menelik, or Menelek, son of King Solomon and of Makada, Queen of Sheba. The descendants of this illustrious race, after having ruled over all the countries of Ethiopia with imperial power, had their dominions reduced to the kingdom of Choa, in the southern portion of Abyssinia. It is to this royal branch that Salah-Salassie belonged—a sovereign who, by the way, professed great friendship for King Louis Philippe. He ended by making his peace with Johannes and a marriage united the two rival families. Such is, briefly, the succession of events which permitted Menelik to reconstruct the ancient empire of Ethiopia, which he had the good sense not to extend to the sea, like Theodoros.

Every province is governed by a 'ras,' or by a functionary of high degree, appointed by the Emperor. The 'ras' is a military as well as a civil officer. The army is composed of regulars, volunteers, and of the militia, who are liable to be called upon for active service at any time. The volunteers, recruited for one year at a time, form small permanent armies in the service of the Emperor. The volunteer soldiers have a right to their food and keep, in much the same manner as in Europe, and they are paid a small salary. The army is not quartered in barracks, but is scattered among the peasants, who are compelled to provide for the soldiers, this being a portion of their yearly taxes to the government. The cavalry, infantry, and artillery are organized in the same manner as in Europe; Menelik is himself noted for his personal courage; on the field of battle he is the bravest among the brave. He has made warfare in his empire as humane as it can possibly be, and has abolished slavery. Besides his army, Menelik has a splendid police force, as the ferocious brigand hordes of the desert know to their cost. Brigandage, once so common in Abyssinia, is now a memory of the past. Outside of their regular military service, no Abyssinian is allowed to carry weapons of any kind.

Menelik has also effected great reforms in the judiciary. He personally presides over the sittings of the Supreme Court of the Kingdom twice a week. The sittings of this court are public, and Menelik the Just sees that no act of injustice is committed. As supreme judge there is no appeal from his decisions; he listens patiently to the pleadings of the most humble of his subjects. Surrounded by his lieutenants, or justices, he represents at the same time both the president of the Court and the jury. The Emperor has not, however, the power of pardon. A sentence of death, when once passed, is final. But Menelik has long since done away with the horrible tortures and mutilations which once prevailed in the empire.

EMPEROR MENELIK AT HOME.

The Emperor generally resides at his country place, a few miles from the capital of the kingdom, Entotto. This Imperial and royal palace is called Adissaba, or the "New Flower." Adissaba is, indeed, a new structure, and can in most respects compare favorably with the country residence of any European nobleman. The capital city, Entotto, is situated on an abrupt, mountainous, much like an eagle's nest, and has not the necessary advantages for a royal residence. Adissaba, at the foot of the mountain, enjoys a much milder climate. It is therefore the Versailles of the Ethiopian capital. Moreover, its hot springs have a widespread reputation.

There Menelik holds his Court, surrounded by a large retinue of officials and household servants. The Imperial family consists of Menelik's two daughters, who are married to "ras" of provinces; the Empress, and the Emperor's grandson, heir presumptive to the throne of Ethiopia. The hope of the throne, the "dedjazmatch," is but thirteen years old. His name, "Wassen Segged," literally translated means, "I pray for my frontiers," which is, indeed, the constant pre-occupation of Menelik. This royal child is being most thoroughly educated in European style. The Empress Taitou is a handsome and indolent woman, who leads a very retired life and takes no part in matters of state. The Emperor's habits are simple and austere, his sobriety is proverbial, and there are no scandals connected with his name, though the morals of the Abyssinians are somewhat dissolute. Fifty-three years old, of medium height, strong and powerfully built, Menelik's features display great

energy and will power. He is well-informed concerning the political and social institutions of Europe and of America. His sympathies are more particularly with France and Russia, which is but natural. France has always been a friend of Abyssinia, and is, moreover, at the present time an enemy of Italy. Such, according to Mr. Mondon-Vidalhet, is Menelik—a curious and interesting figure, in a country which, though still plunged in semi-barbarism, is rapidly rising on the road to progress and civilization, and is destined to play a great part in the future of the Dark Continent.

[For the 'Witness']

TWO MONARCHS GREAT AKE WE.

(By Professor John E. Webster.)

The Thunder god, King Thor am I, Supreme is my control! When Monarch Lightning rends the sky, My mighty voice resounds on high, O'er oceans vast to roll! A fiery king is he, Who reck not high degree, He wields his sword with ruthless sway, No power on earth may bar his way, Tho' kingly power it be! We laugh Ho, ho! at every flash, On stormy day; We're hand and glove mid thunder's crash, Right in the fray! Two monarchs great are we!

HE KEPT THE SEAT.

A man who had not been to church for a very long time finally hearkened to the persuasions of his wife, and decided to go. He got the family all together and they started early. Arriving at the church, there were very few people in it, and no pew-openers at hand, so the man led his family well up the aisle, and took possession of a nice pew. Just as the service was about to begin, a pompous-looking old man came in, walked up to the door of that pew, and stood there, exhibiting evident surprise that it was occupied. The occupants moved over and offered him room to sit.

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down, but he declined to be seated. Finally, the old man produced a card, and wrote upon it with a pencil: 'I pay for this pew.' He gave the card to the strange occupant, who, had he been like most people, would have at once got up and left. But the intruder adjusted his glasses, and with a smile, read the card. Then he calmly wrote beneath it: 'How much do you pay a year?' To this inquiry the pompous old gentleman, still standing, wrote abruptly: 'Ten pounds.' The stranger smiled as though he were pleased, looked round to compare the new-comer with the others, and his nice questions and furnishings, and wrote back: 'I don't blame you. It is well worth it.' The pompous old gentleman at that stage collapsed into his seat.

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THE WILD PIGEONS.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM?

(By Colin Dewar.)

There are comparatively few people who have not at some period of their lives, resided in the country, and to such of those whose memory extends back to the thirties and early forties will be the recollection of the myriads of wild pigeons that visited the country parts every year, usually coming in the early part of May, and remaining about three weeks. During the whole of that time there would be no exaggeration in saying that from early morn till late in the afternoon, they would be flying hither and thither in flocks of several hundreds, and from a hill-top or other point of observation, thousands, and tens of thousands, could be seen in almost an unbroken stream. Whatever the attraction was found to be in a bush of second-growth pine, or other evergreens, certain it is, it was one of their favorite halting-places, probably the seeds found in the cones, which were in such places in great profusion, were the tempting morsel, and here a person sheltered behind a temporary screen of pine boughs could observe their movements, but he had to keep perfectly still, and make good use of his eyes, as they remained but a few moments, and presto!—they were off and their places were supplied by others.

They were beautiful birds, uniform in size and color, strong on the wing and swift in flight. That sharp whirring sound could be heard almost before they came in sight, at one of these halting-places, and as they fitted around so quickly, with head erect, showing off their beautiful sloping neck and breast. Ever and anon that soft cooing could also be heard, which has been referred to in all ages, by the writers of love stories.

As they rose on the wing the variegated colors of their plumage, reflected in the sunlight, from bluish grey, to green and purple, were simply magnificent.

But there is another side to this picture. These beautiful birds could do a great amount of damage to the farmers, in making unwelcome visits to the fields of newly-sown grain—they did not despise any kind of grain, but peas and wheat were their favorites, and if they by chance alighted on a field before the grain was properly covered the farmer might count upon sowing at least a part of it over again.

During the time they remained with us, those who were fortunate enough to possess a fowling-piece, would get some return for the seed taken from the fields, by watching at any sheltered spot where they were likely to pass, and he must be a very poor marksman indeed who could not bring down at least half a score at one shot. Necessity has been called the 'mother of invention,' and the proverb was well exemplified in the case of those farmers' sons who were without a gun, as many of them invented wooden traps, by which they could catch five or six at a time.

Although the pigeons were, in one sense, a nuisance, yet the farmer's larder was replenished at a time of year when—like Dame Hubbard in the nursery rhyme—the 'cupboard was bare,' as many a fine, toothsome pot-pie graced their frugal board, which was well enjoyed at the time, and the remembrance of which still clings to our memory, as their flesh had a very fine flavor, just enough of the wild element in it to give a peculiar relish, such as could not be had in our every-day domestic fowl.

The fact that the County of Argenteuil, from which this sketch is written, being at that time a comparatively new country, and much of it in a state of nature—was supposed to be the reason why the pigeons were so plentiful every year; but before the close of the 'thirties' their number had visibly decreased, so much so, that it was the commonly expressed opinion, that as the country was getting gradually cleared up, they kept further back from the haunts of men. But there must have been some other cause, for they were not seen in any larger numbers outside of the regions of settlement, and each succeeding year brought less and less, until about the close of the 'forties,' they scarcely put in an appearance. The writer has been endeavoring for some time past to get others interested in this matter, to find out if possible the cause of their disappearance, as it seems remarkably strange that such a numerous family of strong, vigorous birds should be completely exterminated in a few years. A similar case is brought to mind when we remember the immense herds of buffalo that once roamed over the prairies of the North-West, and which are now nearly extinct. He has also had communications on this subject from lumbermen, well known on the Ottawa River to the head waters of the main stream, including the Temiscamingue and Kippewa regions, and the reply from them in each case can be summed up in these few words, 'We see nothing of them—they are not here.'

Many theories are advanced to account for their disappearance, one of which has been already noted, viz.—keeping beyond the limits of civilization, etc. Another one is that in their migrations southward they have been wantonly and ruthlessly slaughtered.

While there may be some reason to believe that a portion of these theories may be correct, still, they do not give a perfect solution of the matter, and so far as has been ascertained, the question at the head of this article remains unanswered.

Ottawa, August, 1898.



'I swear to the Netherlands people that I will always guard and maintain the Constitution.'

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S ACCESSION: HER MAJESTY TAKING THE OATH IN THE NEW CHURCH, AMSTERDAM.

—The 'Graphic.'

CANADA WOULD GAIN.

So Would the United States, Were Customs Barriers Ended.

(Buffalo, N.Y., 'Express'.)

Editor Buffalo 'Express':—Since the abrogation of the Elgin-Marcy treaty we have apparently tried, by hostile tariff legislation, to make the Canadians feel that it was to their best interests to join the Union, and we have so far failed. The questions now to be considered are:

1. Have we any reason to believe that the spirit of nationality in Canada is so strong as to prevent such a result no matter what laws we might pass?

2. If so, shall we continue this policy in a spirit of pique at our failure to coerce them?

3. Or, shall we, with a view to our best interests, throw down all tariff barriers and develop our trade with that country to a greater extent than is now possible?

1. As far as the first question is concerned, I believe that Canada will never voluntarily join the Union. She might have fifty years ago, but her growth in population, wealth, and, above all, the

rapid development of a feeling of nationality, has made her feel confident of her ability to work out her own destiny in her own way apart from us. Let us consider this spirit and how it has arisen. When Canada was invaded in the wars of 1776 and 1812 it was perfectly justifiable from a military viewpoint, and no doubt we expected to conquer and annex the country; but the results were principally to give the Canadians courage, and to develop the feeling that they could defend their country even against one twenty times as populous. The driving out of the United Empire Loyalists was hardly defensible from a military standpoint, and certainly could not be defended from a moral standpoint, as any people who will give up all they have in the world for an idea, even though in our opinion it is a mistaken one, are well worth keeping at home, while the influence of themselves and their children has steadily been against us.

The Fenian raid, instead of frightening Canada, only further consolidated her citizens and scattered interests and deepened the dislike to a government which permitted such an outrage in the face of abundant evidence at Washington and Ottawa that Canada had endeavored to do her duty to the United

States during the trying times of the Civil War. During the continuance of the Elgin-Marcy treaty Canada undoubtedly prospered. After its abrogation she suffered and felt bitter. The treatment at Washington accorded to her various delegations, sent thither, looking to a renewal of reciprocity, has simply annoyed Canadians, and helped to make them understand that they must develop and live upon their own resources. Had the treaty been continued to this day, the various Canadian provinces would have gone on trading with the states immediately south of them, but when these channels were closed, it compelled attention to lines of trade and expansion east and west, and helped them to that extent to build up trade between themselves and to develop the nation. When the first Riel rebellion occurred, permission to send troops through the United States was refused, thus making our neighbors realize more than anything else the necessity of a Pacific coast line of their own. Last, but not least, the border labor laws, passed by this country in the interests of a few and for political effect, have angered Canadians, as it is safe to say no other act of ours could have done, and again helped to throw them back upon themselves.

In fact, if our treatment of Canada and the Canadians had been with a view of developing that nation we could hardly have succeeded more admirably. These circumstances have all helped to make our neighbors feel independent, and the knowledge that there is no lynching in Canada, that their Indians were never treated as were ours; that life and property are as safe in the Klondike as in Ontario; that there is more respect for the law and judiciary in Canada than here, have all given them a pride in their government and social conditions which it is hard for us to understand. Whether we agree with them or not, they believe that their system of government is superior to ours and that annexation to this country would mean the giving up of a higher and better system for an inferior one solely for the sake of the 'almighty dollar.' Nor can they forget that Canada is the fourth shipping nation in the world; that her import and export trade for the last fiscal year was \$50 per capita, while ours was less than half that amount.

In fact, it is safe to say that the spirit of annexation which undoubtedly existed some years ago, is dead. To be otherwise is to ask 5,000,000 people largely of our own race, to admit that they are, with all the vast resources at their disposal, unable to make a success of

them, and to develop a nation; and the sons and daughters of the United Empire Loyalists to confess that their fathers and mothers every whit as brave and conscientious as the Puritan Fathers) were wrong, and that they had failed in what they had attempted. As well ask us to admit that the Puritan Fathers were wrong and our rebellion a failure.

2nd. We can, of course, largely injure Canadian prosperity by refusing her a market for her products, but we cannot altogether protect our farmers from the competition of our friends across the line, as their products meet ours in Liverpool, and the harder we make it for our neighbors in this way, the more will their statesmen be compelled to build up an export trade in wheat, cattle, timber, etc.; and the export of butter, cheese, eggs and fruits by the establishment of refrigerating plants at central points, the running of refrigerating trains and subsidies to fast vessels to carry them to European markets in direct competition with ourselves. In other words to make Canada's Government encourage her trade by all sorts of artificial ways, which they would not be inclined to do had they a freer market with us. That country can also injure us by putting an export tariff on logs and nickel matte with a view to compelling us to manufacture the unfinished product in Canada. We can also trust her people to give a marked preference to British goods as against ours, should we arouse ill-feelings.

3. Now let us consider what we would gain by reciprocity of the freest kind. Before the Thirteen States joined hands more or less restriction to the freedom of commerce existed between them, which upon union were swept away, causing, doubtless, many hardships which soon adjusted themselves. To break down all the customs barriers between the United States and Canada at once would make many interests on both sides suffer, and it might hardly be wise to do so, but just as freedom of trade between the federated States made us more prosperous, so a similar state of things between the 6,000,000 of the Canadian people and ourselves would undoubtedly be of vastly more benefit to both sides of the line than the present conditions. This country in the last century has increased enormously in population, but we cannot go on at the same ratio, else 100 years hence we would have more than the present population of the world. Canada has increased in proportion even more rapidly and is, of course, subject to the same law, with this difference: We have filled up our farm lands and developed our resources with great rapidity, while Canada has millions of acres of the finest wheat lands in the world yet untouched in a section of the country splendidly watered and well timbered; mines of coal, iron, copper and precious metals of incalculable value, splendid forests and perhaps the most valuable fisheries in the world.

Now, in the event of freedom of trade, it is natural to suppose that Canada would gain great benefit by it, and that her splendid North-West would fill up more rapidly by it than at present and that many more of our own citizens would emigrate and take up farm lands and thereby help to develop her various resources. All this would make trade and that is what we most need as the greatest manufacturing country in the world. In other words, Canada's prosperity would react upon us and the more she thrived the greater would be our markets within her borders. Take the case of Great Britain. She is our great competitor in manufactures, and also our largest customer, taking over fifty percent of all we export. Anything which affects her prosperity affects ours, in that it diminishes her buying power. It is much the same case across the line, though, of course, Canada competes with us in farm produce, timber and minerals. But, in spite of her competition, she now buys from us over twelve dollars per capita, more in that respect than any other country in the world, and her trade is worth to us more than that of all the rest of the Western Hemisphere put together. Make her prosperous and she will buy yet more largely from us. We need her timber, nickel, etc., for our industries. Her coal at Vancouver and Nova Scotia are the only deposits of any value upon their respective coasts on this continent. If our operatives in New England can get food cheaper in the Maritime Provinces, they can work cheaper, and still have the same buying value in their dollars, and the manufacturers of that section would welcome cheaper coal which might enable them to compete with the South in the manufacture of cotton, something that they are at present unable to do owing to cheaper labor and fuel in latter section. It is estimated that our wheat field will soon be taken up and that in the course of a generation our growth of wheat will just about equal our consumption. Should this be true, then will be Canada's opportunity, her vast prairies will give homes to millions of people, our own as well as foreigners, she, and not us, will become the granary of the world and then will our descendants look back with regret, if our commissioners at Quebec fail to seize their golden opportunity to enable us to have this splendid future market for our manufactures instead of those of Great Britain.

J. W. HAMILTON.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.

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