

STOLE £7,000.

Arrested in England for Robbing Montrealers.

Story of James Mullin.

We have succeeded in running down James Mullin, who stole seven thousand pounds sterling belonging to Mr. Darling, of the Darling estate, Montreal.

This pleasing news was received by cablegram from the Scotland Yard police authorities on Saturday, and caused much commotion in police circles. The arrest is a most important one. A sensational story is brought to light by which cannot but be interesting to Montrealers.

WHO JAMES MULLIN IS.
James Mullin was for a number of years employed on the Darling farm at Hochelaga, which has been noted as a breeding place of valuable horses. Mullin was looked upon as the most trustworthy man about the farm, and was often given important commissions to execute by the Darlings. He is a married man, and up to a few days ago his wife resided at Point St. Charles, in a comfortable house.

About six weeks ago the Darlings decided to send to London a collection of horses and have them offered for sale. As implicit trust was imposed in Mullin he was given full charge of the horses, with instructions to sell them for as good a figure as possible. The horses were shipped from Montreal, and arrived in good condition in London, where Mullin promptly set to work to dispose of them. He succeeded in his mission, and a few days after landing had £7,000 sterling stowed away in his inside pocket.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRIES ABOUT HIM.
Had an earthquake swallowed Mullin and the horses the moment he arrived he could not have vanished more completely, as far as his employers were concerned. In vain they wrote and telegraphed to the hotel he had been told to stay at; no trace was found of James and his collection of valuable steeds. Finally the Darlings asked the Montreal police authorities to take up the case. James Mullin, as they had been informed that he had sold the horses soon after he arrived in London, and they believed he had absconded with the money.

ORDERS TO ARREST HIM.
Orders were sent from Montreal to the Scotland Yard detectives to be on the lookout for Mullin and to arrest him. For days the London detectives hunted high and low for the accused, but failed to find him. Finally the Montreal police learned that Mrs. Mullin had received a letter from her husband asking her to meet him in London. She was closely shadowed. When the steamship 'Sarnia' left port a few days ago Mrs. Mullin was one of its passengers.

Hardly had the boat left port before a message was flying across the ocean to the London detectives, instructing them to shadow Mrs. Mullin when she arrived, as she was sure to go where her husband was hiding. But while the 'Sarnia' is still on the ocean the detectives have succeeded in arresting Mullin. When Mrs. Mullin arrives in London she will have the misery of finding her husband under arrest.

It is understood that Mullin has most of the money in his possession. It has not been decided yet who is to go to London to bring Mullin to Montreal.

On Saturday the Scotland Yard authorities cabled that they thought it would be necessary before handing Mullin over to the Canadian police to get an order from Sir Charles Tupper. The Montreal authorities claim that such an order is not necessary, but that an ordinary warrant issued by the authorities here is sufficient. It was telegraphed back to that effect. It was rumored this morning that an arrangement may be made to get the case out of the courts here. Whether accused will be tried or not is not definitely known until he is here.

COLLEGE JOKES.

From the McGill 'Fortnightly.'
An informal meeting took place for the purpose of reading the minutes. C—m—i (reading his watch to secretary): 'Here, from the minutes.' Great confusion, which C—m—i escapes.
A serious joke.
A student leaving the Anatomy class was noticed a scissor man, and he remarked, 'What! Another scissor man?'

—Great sights up at the laboratory.
—A student (with visions of class rushes, etc.): 'What sights.'
—'Lecococytes!'

Following appeared on the bulletin board a few days ago:
—A sun-dial by Mr. —, first year with brass face.

ACCIDENT TO AN ALDERMAN.

While Ald. Lefebvre and his brother, Mr. Theodore Lefebvre, were driving along Plessis street, this morning, their wagon collided with an electric car, at the corner of Ontario street. Both were thrown to the ground and the vehicle was badly smashed. Mr. Theodore Lefebvre received some bruises in the face, but Ald. Lefebvre escaped almost unhurt.

MR. MERCIER'S CONDITION.

Mr. Mercier's condition was most deplorable this morning. His tongue is almost completely paralyzed, his emaciated body is getting covered with sores, and his sufferings appear to be intense. How he can still be living in such a condition is a mystery to his physicians.

TO THE WAR.

BRITISH MILITARY SEAMEN PASS THROUGH MONTREAL EN ROUTE TO THE ORIENT.

A well-disciplined, hearty-looking lot, was the detachment of 150 marines and blue-jackets who passed through the city on Saturday afternoon en route to the Pacific coast. Shortly after three o'clock, the Allan line steamship 'Numidian' arrived in port, bearing her freight of jolly tars, who gave three ringing cheers when the police band had finished playing 'God



SOME BAGGAGE.

Save the Queen.' Immediately the 'Numidian' was berthed. Lieut.-Col. Stevenson went aboard, along with Aldermen Barre and McBride, and greetings were exchanged with the officers and men. The

and, headed by the police band, the men quickly formed fours and marched by way of Youville, McGill, St. James and Notre Dame street to the Dalhousie square station, where a special train awaited them, and under the superintendence of Mr. H. R. Ibbotson, the C. P. R. passenger agent, they were speedily despatched on their way to the coast, a dis-



DISSEMBARKING.

tance which the special will reduce to four days. The seamen were all young men, most of them going on their first commission. Lieut. F. A. Garforth was



READY TO MARCH.

In command, the other officers being Sub-Lieut. Shipster, Dr. E. F. Mortimer, Paymaster Constantine and Engineer A. E. Collings. On their arrival at the coast they will join H.M.S. 'Pheasant,' now at Vancouver, B.C.

NEW RAILWAY.

A Colonization Line in the North.

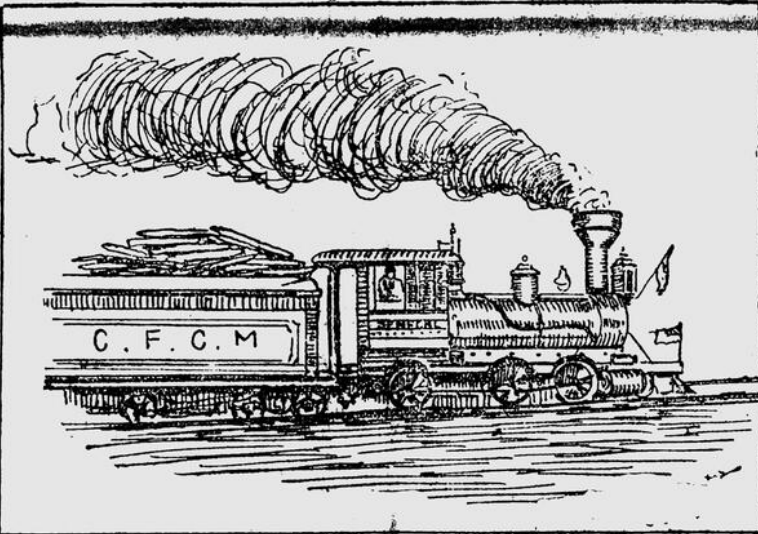
Visited by Citizens.

Everybody praised that little railway on Saturday, and the most laudatory remarks were uttered immediately after a grand dinner in an orphan asylum. The line referred to is the Colonization Railway of Montfort.

were all built of stone. Mr. Libercant, the constructor, accompanied the party and described each point of interest. The road is necessarily of a serpentine character, as the country is very hilly. There are many pretty scenes along the line. Near Montfort Junction is a small river, but as the train climbs higher into the mountains every turn in the route reveals a new view of some mountain lake. The shores are steep and thickly wooded. The water is dotted with pretty little islands. At St. Sauveur the citizens were all assembled, and when the

BRIGHTLY DECORATED TRAIN.

pulled into the station Mayor Cloutier made an eloquent address. He expressed the thanks of the residents to the energetic movers in this scheme of opening up the country. The



THE ENGINE.

Gauge, three feet six inches.

The directors and promoters went by special train to Montfort Junction early on Saturday morning to inspect the results of their enterprise. The new railway was built for the purpose of opening up

THE HIGH COUNTRY
north of Montreal. This is the pet object of the Colonization and Repatriation Society of this city, and some of its members are included on the directorate of the new road. The northern part of the counties of Terrebonne and Argenteuil are as yet thinly settled. Through twenty-one miles of high country the narrow

run. Starting from Montfort Junction, which is about ten miles beyond St. Jerome on the St. Agathe line, the railway runs past St. Sauveur,



ST. SAUVEUR STATION.

Morin Flats, Montfort and Chapleau. The visiting party went over most of the line. They stopped at every point of interest. The stops were of such variable duration that



KODAK SNAPSHOT FROM TRACK.

BOTH EYES HAD TO BE KEPT OPEN to avoid being left there in the howling wilderness, a dozen miles from anywhere.

And every point was interesting. The train itself was of a kind never seen near the city. It consisted of a small engine, one narrow passenger coach and a combination postal, freight, baggage, express, cattle and smoking-car. This equipment, whizzing along over a road, which was smooth enough where it was ballasted, was a new sensation. Several cuts

THROUGH ROCKY POINTS.

were passed. The trestlework was of solid construction, and the culverts

not be preferable to many of the other walks of life.

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FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES.

London, Oct. 29.—A conference was held on Saturday, between Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the West Indian Governors, Sir Arthur Henry Blake, Sir F. Napier Broome and Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, at which was discussed the project recently suggested for the federation of the West Indian colonies. The governors present spoke in favor of the plan. Lord Ripon, however, declined to commit the government to any action in the matter.

HE BEGGED.

'PARDON' WAS WHAT HE MEANT, BUT IT WAS A FIVE CENT PIECE HE RECEIVED.

A portly old gentleman boarded a Park avenue car on his way to church last evening. Before he could reach a seat, the car sprang forward, and the hand he put out to save himself rested very unceremoniously on a young lady's arm. 'I beg —,' he began, but just here the motorman turned on the full current, and the old gentleman lurched still further over. 'I beg,' he said again, making a second attempt to recover his breath and his feet; and before he could get any further the young lady dropped the five cents which she had for car fare into his half-opened palm, saying, 'It's all I have,' with a merry smile. This relieved all embarrassment, and when the conductor came round, the old gentleman, having finally made his way to a seat, dropped the coin in the box along with his own ticket, remarking that he was paying for two.

GERMANY HITS BACK.

UNITED STATES CATTLE TO BE DEBARRED.

RETALIATION FOR DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GERMAN BEET SUGAR.

Hamburg, Oct. 29.—The Senate on Saturday published a decree prohibiting the importation of American live cattle and fresh beef on the ground that two cargoes which have just arrived contained several animals suffering from Texas fever. Consignments which are proved to have left American ports by Oct. 28 are exempted from this prohibition, but the animals imported must be killed at the abattoirs here immediately after they are landed.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The German ambassador has informed the Secretary of State that Germany will prohibit the importation of beef and cattle from this country on the ground that cattle imported from this country have been found to be infected by Texas fever. While this is the ostensible ground, there is little doubt that Germany is seeking to retaliate for the imposition by the tariff of a discriminating duty upon German beet sugar.

During the consideration of the tariff bill the German ambassador called attention to the fact that the discrimination would violate an existing treaty stipulation. In a treaty made many years ago with Prussia—a treaty still in force—this government agreed that Prussian imports should not be discriminated against, but should receive the treatment accorded to the most favored nation. Notwithstanding this fact, Congress passed the tariff bill with the 1-10 cent discriminating tax included.

THE LATE DR. DONALD FRASER.

There has just been erected in the Chapel Yard Burying-ground, Inverness, says the 'Inverness Courier,' a beautiful mural memorial to the memory of the late Dr. Donald Fraser, of Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, and formerly of the Free High Church, Inverness. The memorial, which is of handsome proportions, is made of polished grey granite, the greater portion of which came from the famous Rubislaw quarries, at Aberdeen. It is of Gothic design, having a double base course and three panels containing the inscription. These are surmounted by moulded arches and coping, which are supported by piers and double columns of polished Kinleary granite, and the bosses being also of the same material, produce a pleasing effect. The final is a cross tressle with ring, and the whole looks very massive and original in character, and is a fitting memorial for one of the most popular and most widely known clergymen of his day. The centre panel contains the inscription, which is as follows:—
'In memory of
DONALD FRASER, A.M., D.D.,
Born at Inverness, 15th January, 1825.
Minister of the Gospel
For seven years at Montreal.
For eleven years at Inverness.
And for twenty-two years in London.
Died in London, 12th February, 1892.'
The monument reflects the highest credit upon the sculptors, Messrs. D. and A. Davidson, Inverness.

TRINITY'S NEW PROFESSOR.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Trinity University has gained an addition to her staff in the appointment of Professor Henry Montgomery to take charge of the geological and biological departments. Prof. Montgomery is an honor graduate of Toronto University, and was for some years an examiner in the same institution and lecturer in Toronto School of Medicine. Since that time he has held high positions as professor and curator in the state universities of North Dakota and Utah. For the last four years he has been professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—Sir John Thompson leaves for England to-day via New York. He will be sworn one of the Imperial Privy Council before Her Majesty leaves Balmoral for the Continent.
A thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Himsforth, secretary of the Department of Inland Revenue, was smothered to death by falling into a bran hopper on a farm near the city on Saturday.

FLATTERING.

The New Canadian Loan Successfully Launched.

Highest Figure Yet.

London, Oct. 29.—Tenders for the Canadian Government loan of £2,250,000 were opened this afternoon by the Bank of Montreal in the presence of Mr. Foster, Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Clouston and a large gathering of applicants. There were 564 tenders, aggregating £11,294,600, at prices varying from 95 to 99 5-8. Applications at 97 pounds, 8 shillings and 6d will get about 49 percent, and those above that figure will receive full allotment. The success of the loan was the subject of hearty congratulations to Mr. Foster and the bank.

London, Oct. 29.—The new Canadian loan has been very greatly oversubscribed. Tenders at 97 pounds nine shillings will receive the full amount subscribed for. Tenders at 97 pounds eight shillings and sixpence will receive 45 percent.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

THE VICTORY MAY BE IN DOUBT BUT THERE IS NO DOUBT OF A LIVELY CONTEST.

New York, Oct. 29.—The 'Herald's' Washington special says: Twenty-one state legislatures are to be elected next week, upon which will devolve the duty of electing members of the United States Senate. Upon the composition of these state legislatures will depend the control of the Senate, with the same possibility as in the case of the House, that neither Democrats nor Republicans may be able to secure independent control, and the balance of power may be held by the Populists.

In Washington the greatest interest is centred in the election of the members of the House of Representatives, and all the state elections are lost sight of with the exception of that in New York, which owing to the peculiar circumstances that surround it, is regarded as being of much more than local importance and is expected to have an important bearing on the presidential campaign two years hence. Vice-chairman Apley, of the Republican committee, sees Republican victory everywhere, and bids defiance to the united hosts of Democrats and Populists, declaring that he will have enough Republicans from the northern and western states alone to control the House without taking into account the various districts he thinks are certain in the strongholds of Democracy. He says there will be at least 196 Republicans in the next House.

Chairman Faulkner, of the Democratic Committee, is a little more conservative than Chairman Apley. He does not yet give out any exact figures, but he says the Democrats will have control of the House by a good working majority. He says the Republicans will not know what has happened when they read the returns from some of the southern districts they are claiming.

THE CZAR'S CONDITION.

HE SLEPT WELL ON SATURDAY EVENING—NO CHANGE YESTERDAY.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—The Emperor slept well on Saturday night. Yesterday (Sunday) there was no change in the condition of His Majesty.

Vienna, Oct. 29.—The 'Neue Freie Presse' publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg saying that the imperial grand master of ceremonies and several other officials of the court started for Livadia on Saturday and it is expected that the marriage of the Czar with Princess Alix will take place on Nov. 9, the anniversary of the wedding of the Czar.

London, Oct. 29.—A despatch to the 'Globe' from Tien-Tsin says the rout of the Chinese troops on the Yalu river and the failure of the Chinese army to arrest the advance of the Japanese, have spread consternation among the Chinese officials, who do not deny that the Chinese army has met with serious disaster. The Japanese legation here has a despatch saying that the second army under Gen. Oyama, left its rendezvous in Corea on Oct. 23, and made a successful landing at Talien-wan.

KILLED BY A BLOW.

Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 29.—Last night about 12.30 o'clock, Andrew Eberle, a barber, 26 years old, living at 158 Masten street, was struck by John Oriuski, and died instantaneously. It is supposed the former had heart disease.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 27, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures: Edmonton, 32; Prince Albert, 30; Battleford, 20; Qu'Appelle, 24; Winnipeg, 26; Port Arthur, 16; Toronto, 42; Kingston, 32; Montreal, 40; Quebec, 42; Halifax, 31. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fair weather; moderate to fresh winds; little change in temperature.

Montreal, Oct. 29. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.05; yesterday, 30.06; to-day, temperature, max. 61; min. 45; yesterday, max. 60; min. 46.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

AN INDIFFERENT GAME ON THE M.A. A.A. GROUNDS.

MONTREAL DEFEATS M'GILL AT FOOTBALL—

BOTH TEAMS SHOW POOR FORM—OTTAWA

COLLEGE DEFEATS QUEEN'S—HAWK TON

LEADS THE WESTERN LEAGUE—GAMES

ELSEWHERE—LACROSSE—CYCLING—

QUOTING—CHESS AND MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES.

A more perfect day for football could hardly be conceived of than was Saturday last. The chief interest of Montreal leather



THE ARTIST'S DREAM.

Chasers was centred in the match between the Montreal and McGill fifteen. Both of these teams, however, will have to play better ball than they did on Saturday if they wish to retain the admiration of their friends, or desire to make any creditable showing against the champions of the west.



FRY SLIDES OVER THE LINE.

ten league. Montreal won by fifteen points to four, and no one can gainsay them the credit for the victory. They fairly outplayed the college team, who were decidedly weak in team and combination play. The players are all strong, active men, individual specimens of well-developed able-bodied



BUCHANAN DID FINE WORK.

manhood, but all seemed to be lacking in some or other of the qualities of ideal footballers. Even the old-timers, men who have played on the teams for years, were somewhat of color, but this may be the result of the demoralization of the team play, and the application of the new rules under such



M'GILL'S FINE TACKLING.

circumstances. It was nearly half-past three when the teams appeared on the field, and took up their position. The players were—



WELL TACKLED, MONTREAL.

Montreal—Schwarz, J. Barclay, Angus, Grace, and Gordon. McGill—Saville, Fry, Hagar, McDougall, Ward, Godwin, Branch, Rankin, E. James,

G. James, Buchanan, Baird, Poff, Routh, and Redpath.

Montreal won the toss and elected to play with wind and sun in their favor. The disadvantageousness of McGill's position was apparent from the very start, and the game was purely defensive for a long time. This is seen from the fact that Brunelle was forced to rouse three times during the first half. Montreal had scored nine points before McGill had broken the blank on their score sheet. Just before the close of the half, they succeeded in securing a try. Dunn forcing the ball over. Hard Luck attended the college men all through this half, which ended Montreal, 9; McGill, 1.

The college led off nicely in the second half, but some bad muffs lost them the advantage gained, and after a series of bungling play on both sides, the ball was forced back to McGill territory, and Barclay was forced to rouse. This was followed after a short time by a touch in goal for Montreal. Then followed some fair football, but it was too near the close to redeem the reputation of the teams, or the individual players. Some fine runs, interspersed with long kicks and straggles closed the game. Montreal securing a try just before the referee blew his whistle. Montreal, 15; McGill, 4.

QUEEN'S DEFEATED.

The Ottawa College combination have advanced a big notch in the football world by defeating the Queen's fifteen (champions of Canada) by 27 to 7. The play was fast and furious, and worthy the reputation of both teams. Close tackling and warm disputes were marked features of the match. Shaw and J. Murphy, the Star lacrosse men, were behind the line for the College, and showed themselves equally skillful in kicking the pigskin as they are in catching and tossing the lacrosse ball. The first half closed with Ottawa, 6; Queen's, 3.

Throughout the second half everything was Ottawa. Three touch downs, a goal and a rouse brought the College score up to 27, or 21 for this half. Queen's added four to their figures by a touch down just before time was called. Final score, Ottawa, 27; Queen's, 7. This gives the College boys a boom for the championship of Ontario, and it is not at all unlikely that they will come out champions of the Western and Quebec leagues.

THE BRITS AT OTTAWA.

The big attraction in the College and Queen's in Ottawa told severely on the interest attached to the match between the 'Brits' of Montreal, and the Ottawa city team at the Capital. Fifteen hundred attended the first, while only a score or so were present at the latter match. This match was a good one, and more closely and evenly contested than any other that day. Victory ultimately rested with the Brits by a score of 20 to 12. This lead was secured in the second half, the first closing 9 to 8 in favor of the home team. Honors were pretty well divided throughout the game, and the Britannias won only after a hard and spirited struggle.

MONTREAL AND M'GILL SECONDS.

The game put up by the second teams of Montreal and McGill on the College campus was much more even, and altogether a better exhibition of Rugby than that put on by the senior combinations in another field. At first it was a little slow, but the players soon warmed up, and when the second half began all were in excellent trim. The score in this half was ten and ten, but as Montreal had secured the advantage in the first half, they were awarded the match, the total score being Montreal, 19; McGill, 12.

A VICTORY FOR QUEBEC.

The Quebec juniors were too fast for McGill thirds on Saturday. They had the advantage in weight as well as skill, and ran up a score of 34 to the visitors' 2.

HAMILTON WINS.

Hamilton, Oct. 27.—Nearly 3,000 people, including a crowd of 500 who came from Toronto by special train, gathered at the cricket ground this afternoon to witness the greatest Rugby football match of the season between the Hamilton fifteen and the Hamilton team. The play was thoroughly scientific and was fast and furious throughout. The weather was clear and cool, just the day for this kind of sport.

Osgood won the toss, and Cameron of that team kicked off. Hamilton kept the play in the Hall's territory for ten minutes, and then Senkler made a splendid run through the field and scored a try for Osgood. Hamilton had a lead of seven from the game of Saturday last, and Senkler's try reduced this to three. Hamilton then went for the ball hammer and tongs and forced Osgood to rouse. This was followed with a goal by Harvey from a free kick and a try by Glasco, making the score 9 to 4 in Hamilton's favor at half time.

Osgood had now to make 12 points before they could play on even terms with the home team, and the outlook for them was not very cheering. Hamilton worked many splendid combination plays, and showed up in better form than the visitors. Senkler's run elicited loud applause from the spectators. In the first twenty minutes of the second half Gillmore was forced to rouse to save himself. Barker then got the ball after a scrimmage, and had a free kick. Harvey kicked in front of goal. McLaughlin muffed Barker then got over the line, and Harvey made it a goal. This made the score 10 to 4 in Hamilton's favor. The Toronto people looked very blue. Senkler shortly managed to get it over the line. Score 16 to 5. Gillmore was forced to rouse, and the ball came up to Osgood's goal again through Hamilton's hard kick. Cameron passed to Senkler, who carried it over goal line. Smellie then kicked a goal. Score, 17 to 11. Immediately afterward Harvey was allowed a penalty kick, and scored a clear goal from an infield kick. Score, 21 to 11.

This ended the best game of football seen in Hamilton for many a day and the large crowd present retired from the grounds thoroughly satisfied that the best team was Hamilton plays Queen's College of Kingston for the championship. During the game Glasco hurt his chest and had to retire and Gordon and Marshall were ruled off for fighting.

HARVARD BEATS CORNELL.

New York, Oct. 27.—Cornell is happy tonight, for while the football team did not win from Harvard, it managed to score two goals, which was a better score than it made against Princeton on Saturday last, even though Harvard did make one more goal than the Tigers. The score to-day was Harvard 22, Cornell 12. It was evident from the start that the Harvards were out to win, for they played with more aggressiveness than Princeton had shown and were much quicker in getting into line and to play. The feeling between the teams was by no means good as on Saturday last, both had to watch for slugging and off-side plays. There was also a great deal of holding in the line. Cornell lost the services of her best man, Tausig, in the first half and while Downey played a good game in his place, he was by no means the equal of the aggressive Tausig.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE SHAMROCKS FIRST MATCH. Victory rests with the Shamrock footballers in their first match. Credit is specially due them for their successful vanquishing were no less formidable a combination than the Scottish Athletics, one of the leaders in the Canadian League. The victors put up a splendid game, and their defence was the special strength of the team. The score was two goals for the Shamrocks to none for the Scots. This team has come to stay and will probably be among the competitors for the championship next season. The players were—Shamrocks—Mallinson, goal; Bird, Symonds, Backs; Birchmore, Durcan, W.

Wheble, halves; Boddington, Fleming, Chitton, V. Wheble, Wheatcroft, forwards. Mr. Cook, line.

Scots—Mills, goal; Tweedie, Coates, backs; Brown, Turner, Burnett, halves; Conway, Lees, Morris, Milne, Anderson, forwards; Mr. C. Dickey, line.

AT THE BACK RIVER.

The Stars played a representative Back River team at Sault-aux-Recollets on Saturday. After an hour and a half play time was called and neither had scored a goal. They will meet again at an early date to decide the question of relative strength. The Stars say they could win but were minor one of their best forwards which handicapped them in their assaults upon the defence of the Back River team.

THE INTERSCHOOL STRUGGLE.

Abingdon and the Berthier Grammar School met on Saturday forenoon for their return match. The former had the same well in hand from the start and closed with a score of 22 to 3 in their favor.

LACROSSE.

THE INTERMEDIATE MIDDLE.

Quebec has decided to abide by the decision of the N.A.L.A. Council as to when and where the saw-off for the intermediate championship will be played.

POINTS.

The struggle between the White Stars and Beavers ended in a draw on Saturday. Forty-seven minutes elapsed before a game was scored and darkness prevented further play.

The Red Stars defeated the Garnets by three goals to one.

THAT BASEBALL MATCH.

A FINE DAY BUT A SLIM ATTENDANCE.

Baseball received somewhat of a setback on Saturday afternoon. The game on the Shamrock grounds had been boomed on the strength of promises on the part of Farham and Ottawa players to form a nine to play against a picked team from this city. Page and Longtin were the only ones of that lot that turned up.

Belcourt of the Montreal Club, captained the Montrealers, while Page directed the second squad. Belcourt's pitching decided



THERE WERE SOME 'DEAD BALLS.'

the contest. He went through the game with only two runs against him. His excellent pitching was well supported by Ball's perfect catching. Longtin took the first turn in pitching for the other side, and nine runs were run up against him in the first innings. Then Page took a hand at twirling the ball from the box. Two doubles and a single were run up against his side during the next three innings, when he resigned in favor of Nick Furlong, who had only one run scored against him during the remainder of the match.

Messrs. Varney and O'Neill umpired.

SUMMARY.

The score and summary is as follows:—
Belcourt's nine 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Page's nine 9 2 2 1 1 0 0—15
Earned runs, Belcourt's nine, 7.
Two base hits, Gauthier, Michaud, Ball.
Three-base hit, Michaud.
Bases on balls, by Longtin, 3; by Page, 3;
by Furlong, 3; by Belcourt, 3.
Hit by pitcher, Allard and Longtin.
Struck out, by Page, 2; by Furlong, 3;
by Belcourt, 13.
Passed balls, Boston, 2.
Wild pitches, Page, 1; Belcourt, 3.
Time of game, 1:30.

CHESS.

THE MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

New York, Oct. 27.—To-day's games in the chess masters' tournament at the Union Square Hotel, resulted as follows:—Albin beat Showalter after 45 moves; Delmar and Hanham drew 69 moves; Steinitz beat Rocamora, 31 moves; Jasnogrodsky and Baird adjourned, 82 moves; Halpin beat Pillsbury, 60 moves. Score up to date:—

	Won.	Lost.
Albin	2½	1½
Baird	2	1
Delmar	2	2
Halpin	1½	2½
Hanham	2	2
Hynes	1½	1½
Jasnogrodsky	1½	1½
Pillsbury	1½	1½
Rocamora	1	3
Showalter	1	3
Steinitz	3½	2

THE BICYCLE.

JOHNSON'S FAST MILE NO RECORD. Buffalo, Oct. 27.—Johnnie Johnson's record breaking mile is still the talk of the sporting world. Nobody here doubts he made the terrific mile, as the average cyclist who follows the game has learned not to be astonished at anything now-a-days in the way of speed. It is not hard to believe that he has ridden a mile in 1:35 2-5, paced by a quadruplet, with the wind on his back on a straightaway paved course, partly down hill. But when it comes to the acceptance of this mark as a record by the National Racing Board of the L.A.W.—that's different. Henry W. Robinson, who will undoubtedly be chairman of the L.A.W. Racing Board next season, says: "I do not doubt that Johnson did what he said to have done, and that he wheeled a mile in 1:35 2-5, but if he claims it a record I do not see how the Racing Board can possibly accept it, as the rules say distinctly that records must be made on a track, not a road."

TYLER DOES IT.

Waltham, Mass., Oct. 27.—Harry Tyler this afternoon rode a mile on the Waltham Cycle Park in 1:48 3-5, lowering the world's record by 1 2-5 seconds, the Waltham track record by two seconds, and his own previous time by nearly five seconds. By racing authorities this is considered the most wonderful bicycle feat ever performed in the world, and had been held impossible until less than a month ago, being a far greater feat than even Johnson's straightaway mile with the wind in 1:35 2-5 seconds, made in Buffalo. Tyler rode under peculiarly hard conditions. This may end Tyler's work here this season, as he now holds more track world's records than any other man living. He has placed on the Waltham track world's records for the 1-3, ¼, ½, ¾, and 1 mile flying start, paced, 1-3, ¼, ½, ¾, 1, and 2 miles standing start, paced, 1-3, ¼, ½, ¾, 1, and 2 miles.

¼ and 1 mile competition, and thus stands easily king of the track riders of the day.

QUOTING.

THE MONTREAL LEAGUE.

A special meeting of the Montreal Quoting League executive will be held on Wednesday evening in the Montreal club room on Windsor street. All representatives are requested to be present.

GOLF.

THE CONSOLATION PRIZE.

A splendid day for golf was Saturday, and an unusually large number of red coats were at the Royal Montreal Club links for the contest for the consolation prize. The trophy was won by Mr. Morris after a spirited contest.

MR. LAURIER IN TOWN.

THE LIBERAL LEADER'S GREAT POLITICAL TOUR.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier returned this morning from his great political tour in the west.

To his friends he expressed the utmost appreciation of the manner in which he had been received all through the tour. He regards the cordial attitude and sympathy of the farmers as significant, tending to show, as it does, that upon the next opportunity they are likely to break away from the old party to which, in spite of the grinding character of the tariff, they have hitherto given their votes.

Mr. Laurier made altogether almost a hundred speeches.

THE GAS TROUBLES.

THREE DAYS TO REPLY ON THE PETITION TO QUASH.

The petition of the Consumers' Gas Company to quash the seizure before judgment taken in the hands of the Montreal Gas Company by Dr. Alexander, of the Turkish Baths, was duly presented before Judge Tait in chambers this morning, and three days were asked by the other side to reply in writing, which was granted.

JEWISH SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society was held at the Baron De Hirsch Institute yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. A. Ansell, president of the society. Many well known Hebrews were present. The report of the board of directors for the past year showed that increased demands had been made upon their resources. The government grant was reduced by one-third, entailing economy of administration and increased donations. The report of the relief committee stated that 294 families had been assisted during the year. In addition to those who had been supplied with matzoths at passover. The number of immigrants had decreased and employment had been found for many. The finances of the society were unsatisfactory. An appeal for funds was made. One hundred dollars were required to put in order the cemetery at Sault au Recollet.

The school committee reported that 294 children were under instruction last year, whilst the monthly average attendance was 210. The efforts of the committee to obtain a fair and equitable distribution of the Hebrew school taxes of the city amongst the recognized efficient schools in proportion to the number of children attending such schools, had been continued. The Roman Catholic and Protestant Boards of School Commissioners now recognized the justice of the principle. By resorting to legal means \$800 had been obtained from the school committee of the Spanish and Portuguese congregations. The sum of \$46.50 had been contributed by the Roman Catholic School commissioners, but without the material aid of the Alliance, Israelite, Paris, and Baron De Hirsch, whose donations amounted to \$478.50, the schools could not have been kept open.

After some discussion the report was adopted. The Board of directors are hopeful that the school difficulty will soon be amicably arranged and the necessary funds for its sustenance forthcoming. Mr. D. A. Ansell was re-elected president.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

REV. DR. POTTS, EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY, PREACHES IN THE DOMINION SQUARE AND ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCHES.

Annual meetings of the educational societies in Montreal are looked forward to with pleasure by many, inasmuch as they bring to the city, the Rev. Dr. Potts, Educational Secretary, who has so many admirers here. He preached in Dominion Square Methodist Church yesterday morning to a large and appreciative audience, and in the evening at the St. James, which was crowded to overflowing. He appealed in eloquent terms for an educated ministry, toward which the generous support of the educational society is necessary. A feature of the evening service was the singing by the choir, assisted by J. Marshall Williams, of New York, the soloist of Sousa's band. Mr. Williams sang 'Calvary' in a manner which entranced the audience. A very great improvement in the choir is noticeable under the leadership of Prof. Birks, who now has it in charge.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, will be at the board of trade to-morrow afternoon, to meet manufacturers and tradesmen generally, who are anxious of doing business with Australia.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.

The Rev. Abbe Charlebois, director of the Agricultural School of L'Assomption, died on Saturday last, at the age of 23 years. He fell a victim to consumption.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Principal MacVicar, in one of his theological classes last week, intimated his intention of shortly publishing an original work on apologetics.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square.

FURS! FURS!

A DROP IN MINK!

Owing to a drop in the Mink Market we are able to offer a few very choice

MINK CAPES

At the following reductions on last week's prices, in lengths from 18 to 32 inches:

A 32-in. MINK CAPE at.....\$142.50.	Now.....\$100.00
A 28-in. MINK CAPE at.....\$123.00.	Now.....\$ 90.00
A 28-in. MINK CAPE at.....\$ 90.00.	Now.....\$ 75.00
A 24-in. MINK CAPE at.....\$123.00.	Now.....\$105.00
A 24-in. MINK CAPE at.....\$123.00.	Now.....\$ 90.00
(Yoke of Tails).	
A 20 in. MINK CAPE at.....\$ 82.50.	Now.....\$ 65.00
An 18 in. MINK CAPE at.....\$ 27.50.	Now.....\$ 30.00

ALL LESS 5 PERCENT EXTRA FOR CASH.

We would also direct special attention to a recent shipment of

MEDIUM-PRICED CAPES,

In Greenland Seal and Australian Sable, in 24, 28, 32 and 36 inches long.

Dress-making Department.

We continue to take orders for making Dresses and Costumes at very low rates.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL

CITIZENS' CHARTER CHANGES.

A FEW AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED BY REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

Messrs. Joel Leduc, gentleman; Adolphe Leveque, architect; John Barry, trader, and other members of the Real Estate Association of Montreal, give notice that they will ask that the city charter be amended to the following effect: (1) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the City Council; (2) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the City Council; (3) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the City Council; (4) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the City Council; (5) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the City Council; (6) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the City Council; (7) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the City Council; (8) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the City Council; (9) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the City Council; (10) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the City Council.

A BAD BELL BOY IN JAIL.

Chas. Arter, colored, 25 years of age, late a bell boy at the Windsor Hotel, was charged in the Police Court, this morning, with stealing \$50 worth of property of Mr. E. Hamilton, a visitor at the Hotel. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded until to-morrow. According to the story told in the Police Court, Mr. Hamilton entrusted Arter, on Friday last, with ten sovereigns to pay for a suit of clothes just finished for him by Mr. Gibbs, tailor. Arter obtained the clothes, pretended that he would return with the money and then left the city in company with his wife, via the G.T.R. He was finally captured at Richmond and lodged in No. 6 police station on Saturday night. When arrested Arter was wearing Mr. Hamilton's clothes.

VERY YOUNG THIEVES.

James Callaghan, 12 years of age, of St. Germain street, the second of the diminutive criminals charged with fowl stealing, in company with Horace Pelletier, pleaded guilty to the offence in Court this morning and was remanded. The other two will probably be arrested this afternoon, and the four brought up together to-morrow morning.

A NOTED SPIRITUALIST DEAD.

New York, Oct. 29.—Dr. Eugene Crowell, the noted spiritualist, died this morning. He was seventy-eight years of age and his death was primarily due to old age.

TIERED OF THE STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 29.—The wearyers at a special meeting held in the Academy of Music this morning voted almost unanimously to declare the strike off.

FIRE NEAR COLBORNE.

Colborne, Ont., Oct. 27.—The fine three-story residence of Mr. Henry Purdy, built by Mr. Austin Dudley, near this place, was burned this afternoon. The fire started from a cooking stove, placed in the woodshed. The greater part of Mr. Purdy's household property was lost.

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE SALE.

Attention is requested to our grand clearing sale of Elegant Upholstered and Cabinet Furniture, to be held at the warehouse, Beaver Hall Hill, To-morrow, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30 o'clock. All first class and new designs, from best manufacturers. Every lot will be sold regardless of price, as we must vacate the premises at once. Sale at 2.30 o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

29

BELFAST LINENS.

Ladies are reminded to call and examine the Fine Belfast Linens, Quilts, Curtains and other imported house furnishing goods, on view at our Rooms To-morrow, TUESDAY, from 9 to 6 o'clock. Sale WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30 o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

29

GRAND EVENING SALE.

To-night, at 7.30 o'clock. It being impossible to dispose of the large quantity of goods on hand, we have decided to hold a Grand Evening Sale, to-morrow, at 7.30 o'clock. All first class and new designs, from best manufacturers. Every lot will be sold regardless of price, as we must vacate the premises at once. Sale at 7.30 o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

29

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 77. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT for the current half year, being at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth days of November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

(Signed), D. COUSON,

General Manager,

Bank of Toronto, Toronto, Oct. 24, 1894.

29

PRESSWORK done for Printing

Offices that have not large printing presses at the "WITNESS" OFFICE, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29.

MISS ANNA CUMMINGS.

Under the Auspices of the Y. W. C. T. U.

MONDAY—Meeting for prayer and conference with young women. Evangelistic Hall at 4 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING—From the Dark Continent—Light on the Temperance Question. Lecture Hall of the new Erskine Church at 8 o'clock p.m. Collection.

THURSDAY EVENING—Travel talk, "From Cape Town to Cairo." Lecture Hall of new Erskine Church at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 15 cents, two for 25 cents.

COTE ST. LOUIS.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Cor. Berri and Mount Royal.

Lime-light Views of Egypt and Holy Land.

OCTOBER 29.

Admission, 10c. Children, Half Price.

Art Association,

PHILIPS SQUARE.

ADVANCED ART CLASSES.

Session 1894-95.

Commencing OCTOBER 17th.

Intending Students please communicate with the Secretary. Galleries open daily 9 a.m. to dusk.

Admission, 25c. Saturdays Free.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

COURSE OF THREE LECTURES.

BY—

J. J. MCINTOSH, ESQ.

Tuesday, Oct. 30.—The Camera and Lens.

Nov. 6.—Exposure, &c.

Nov. 13.—Development, &c.

In the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Educational Course.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM,

The Celebrated Pianist.

AT WINDSOR HALL.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1st, 8.15 p.m.

Reserved Seats, 75c and \$1.00, now for sale at Nordheimer's and Sheppard's Music Stores. Admission, 50c.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

WINDSOR HALL.

FOUR GRAND

ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

BY—

Mrs. Mountford,

IN AID OF THE

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Nov. 5—Homes and Haunts of Jesus.

Nov. 6—The True Life of Jacob.

Nov. 8—Life in Jerusalem.

Nov. 9—Eccle Homo.

Reserved Seats, 50c. Plan at Sheppard's, St. Catharines street.

HER WRIST A NEEDLE CUSHION.

EIGHTEEN INCHES OF NEEDLE TAKEN FROM

A YOUNG LADY'S WRIST.

Cornwall, Oct. 29.—Dr. Taylor, of Massena, N.Y., has taken thirty-two pieces of needles, measuring in all eighteen inches in length from the wrist of Miss Ida Wheeler, who lives a couple of miles east of that town, and almost opposite Cornwall. It appears that as Miss Wheeler was going to bed one night last week she laid her hand on the pillow and felt something like a needle prick her wrist. She did not heed it at the time but during the night it became painful and next day was so much worse that the doctor was sent for with the above result. The pieces range all the way from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch long, and many of them were found to be badly bent. How so many pieces could get into a space on her wrist not more than two inches square is a mystery. An examination of the pillow revealed an empty needle case and it is possible that in her sleep Miss Wheeler's wrist came in contact with the bunch of needles which had worked through the feathers.

OLD PIONEERS PASS AWAY.

Cornwall, Oct. 29.—Not a week passes but one or more of the hardy old pioneers of Glenagarry and Stormont go to their long reward. Mr. John A. Cameron, of Kenyon Township, a veteran of 1837-38 has passed away at the age of seventy-two years. He was an ideal Highlander, brave, hardy and honorable.

Mrs. Annie McLaughlin, relict of the late Donald McLaughlin, Lancaster township, died at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. The deceased lady was a native of Scotland and came to this country when a young woman.

Mr. James Johnston, aged sixty-five, died suddenly of heart disease, at his home at Point Iroquois.

Mrs. Thomas Barkley, of Matilda, was over eighty-three years a resident of Dundas County, where she died the other day. She was the last survivor of the old Dilabough family. Her husband is also the last of the Barkley family, which settled in Matilda in the early part of this century.

THE 'STANDARD' SMELLS BOODLE.

London, Oct. 28.—The 'Standard' will say to-morrow:—The Grand Trunk has been out-manoeuvred and hustled aside in the game of party politics in Canada for many years past, and the board has been unable to make an effective fight for the shareholders' interests, but the recent bad times have forced another question to the front, whether the company is being locally robbed or not. The present directorate ought to clear that up.

A THIEF MADE TO DISGORGE.

Cornwall, Oct. 29.—Last week Mr. W. Bogart, a farmer living near Morewood, hired two farm hands in Montreal. They worked all right for a few days, but one of them, taking advantage of the absence of the family, broke into his chum's trunk and stole \$24. He then skipped out but was traced to South Finch, where he was caught at the C.P.R. station and made to disgorge his ill-gotten booty.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, \$2.50; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$1.90; 30, \$1.50; 100, \$2.00. For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$2.50 on Daily Witness. The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1894.

The other day the 'Witness' published a letter from a civil engineer which advocated the digging of a canal between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario by way of Lake Simcoe. We pointed out in reply to this letter that this project was a very old one, which, after much consideration and study by prominent men and engineers of Toronto, has been condemned as not feasible. The letter of our Toronto correspondent, which glances over the history of this project and gives very clearly the reasons for believing it to be a project which cannot be realized, tells how it has dwindled down to an aqueduct scheme for supplying power for milling and electricity purposes to Toronto and the towns and villages between Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario. This would be a magnificent proposal if there is enough of water in Lake Simcoe for the purpose. There is nothing in physical geography, however, less reliable than a lake. You have only to remove a dam or make a channel big enough, or what is the same thing, swift enough, and the lake disappears.

"NO RESULTS."

'No results' is likely to be the phrase by which the venerable detective force of Montreal will be known hereafter, or we should perhaps say remembered, as it can hardly be supposed to be long for this life. In its place will probably appear a very different body of men. If not all, some at least of them will be well educated men, speaking several languages easily and able to take their places in any company. They will have at their offices books in which the habitual criminals not only of Montreal and of Canada but of the world will be in their degree docketed and indexed with descriptions which no disguise short of Dr. Jekyll's will be able to evade. They will also be posted by observation and correspondence as to the presence in the city and whereabouts of all professional criminals. To this end they will be found diligently taking notes in all public places. In such a case as the attempt to blow up the 'Witness' press, for instance, such a force, instead of waiting to be formally apprised of what the whole city was already talking about, would be informed by police methods within a quarter of an hour of the event. The officials on duty would know, without looking up, exactly what desperate characters had entered the city within the last few days and what had been their resorts, and every outgoing train of the same morning would be watched for the attempted departure of any such. The detectives that the citizens are longing for, instead of spending the greater part of the day in the detective office playing pranks on each other like overgrown boys, or quarrelling over easy cases, or cases that pay, will have sufficient manliness to respect the confidence reposed in them and be out on the streets collecting facts and making themselves competent to handle any case that may suddenly occur. The Montreal detective of the future, when a robbery or a murder is reported, will no longer feel that he has faithfully and intelligently done his duty when he has visited the second-hand stores and houses of vice. The present system, of only allowing men who have been on the police force for many years to be detectives, is a bad one. Long police service should no longer be the only door to a detectiveship. It may easily be possible to get better men off the force than on it, and doubtless there are on the force to-day a number of policemen who are by nature far better fitted to be detectives than those

now acting as such, not one of whom has been chosen because of any marked talent for such an important office. The public is not asking what is unreasonable when it demands a detective force equal in intelligence to that possessed by other important cities. The chief detective should be a man peculiarly adapted for the position and thoroughly competent to instruct and command the men under him. The members of the committee are men of education and men who have travelled, and consequently know what constitutes a modern detective force. The public is looking to them to remedy the state of things against which it has so long complained.

A BAD LEAD.

The Liberal party will, we believe, make a great mistake if it follows the lead of the Toronto 'Globe' and opposes the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion now or at any time she is willing to enter. The great island which lies in the mouth of Canada's great river is geographically so much a part of the Dominion, and owing to its commanding position there is so imperatively necessary to her national security, if not to her very existence, that on the very first opportunity that offers this invaluable province should be welcomed to her place among the rest of the provinces of the Dominion. Newfoundland possesses, moreover, a large part of the Labrador peninsula, including hundreds of miles of Canada's mainland seacoast, and has a lengthy coterminous boundary over which trouble might arise. It is true that the entrance of Newfoundland to the Dominion will add very greatly to both the foreign and domestic problems, solutions of which the Dominion will have to work out. Owing to Canada's French population the settlement of the French shore dispute between Great Britain and France may be embarrassed by the existence in the Dominion of a strong sentiment in favor of France's claim. It is a French saying, however, that it is the unexpected that arrives, and it might very well be that once the French shore question became a dispute between Canada and France, French-Canadians would be found as true as English-Canadians to Canada on that question, as on others, and that France approached by French-Canadian statesmen in a settlement of the affair might show herself much less difficult to deal with than she has been with British statesmen. Newfoundland would bring a considerable debt with her into the Dominion, would for years to come heavily tax the national treasury, and might greatly corrupt our politics, by laying upon Canada the necessity of rapidly developing the island's resources and improving her means of communication with the rest of the country. The Dominion has had to pay this price for every province or territory added to the nation since the beginning. The cost is heavy, but heavy as it has been, even in the case of British Columbia, who would wish Canada relieved of it at the expense of the loss of the Pacific coast and all that the possession of that coast promises in the future to Canada and to the empire? It seems to us, too, that Canada has had sufficient experience to guide her in a path that will enable her to avoid the heaviest and most demoralizing of the prices which she has hitherto paid for acquisitions to her territory. Surely the worst of the political corruption hitherto suffered as a consequence of the admission of new provinces can be guarded against. The effluence of corruption which attended the Canadian Pacific Railway's contract and construction can surely be avoided. Ministers of the crown and members of parliament can now be prevented from becoming rich on the boodle stolen from the country through the agency of railway promoters and contractors. The government can be prevented from accepting bribes in the shape of subscriptions to political funds from public work contractors. Surely Canada has had enough of experience of this kind to enable her to avoid further humiliation and shame and degradation in the eyes of the world, and such demoralization as she has suffered during the last thirteen years as a consequence of her over-sanguine attempt at the rapid development of the North-West and her equally vain endeavor to foster healthy manufactures and promote

prosperity by taxing the mass of the people to subsidize a class. That Newfoundland, if admitted to the Dominion, will be inclined to elect representatives who, by supporting the government of the day, will secure public works for their province is probable enough, but that also is an evil which experience will enable future parliaments greatly to lessen. The 'Globe' is evidently afraid that the Conservative Government, by beginning the negotiations with Newfoundland at once, will be able to use them effectively as an issue in the next general election, and by completing them afterward maintain itself in power by the votes of the Newfoundland members. This is what may happen if the Liberal party follows its lead and raises objections and places obstacles in the way of Newfoundland's admission. But if the Liberals allow the right and natural desires of their hearts in regard to this matter to shape their policy in regard to it they will show themselves as eager as the Conservatives to add this seaward province to the sisterhood of the Dominion, and thus defeat the purpose of the Conservatives, if it be their purpose to turn this national issue into a party question, and make political capital out of it. Whatever the Liberal party decide, it is quite certain that the people of the Dominion will support the proposition to add Newfoundland to the Dominion whenever the eldest island colony desires to take her place among the provinces of Canada.

MARTINI-METFORD.

THE RIFLE MATCHES AT COTE ST. LUC ON SATURDAY.

The Martini-Metford rifle was tested at the Cote St. Luc ranges on Saturday. The militia department issued ten rifles to each local corps and the experiments were made by practised marksmen from the various regiments. Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., was range officer, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Gray. The teams and scores were as follows:—

Prince of Wales—Sergt. Drysdale, 60; Pte. Foot, 57; Col.-Sergt. Cunningham, 52; Drum-Major Beach, 26; Sergt. Lindsay, 44; Corp. Pendleton, 47; Sergt. Ferguson, 54; Sergt. Pittman, 47; Col.-Sergt. Dance, 61; Corp. Maull, 47. Team total, 495.

Victoria Rifles—Lt.-Col. Starke, 61; Major Busted, 63; Staff-Sergt. Macrae, 53; Sergt. Blinmore, 64; Corp. Mills, 49; Pte. Thompson, 56. Team total, 348.

Royal Scots—Sergt. Clark, 54; Pipe-Major Mathieson, 54; Sergt. McKeown, 17; Col.-Sergt. Gardner, 24; Pte. Burns, 15; Corp. Norton, 8; Pte. Deuchers, 29; Pte. Todd, 32. Team total, 246.

Fusiliers—Capt. Andrews, 78; Col.-Sergt. Riddle, 62; Col.-Sergt. Pratt, 63; Sergt. Todd, 45; Sergt. Lane, 38; Pte. Porteous, 20; Pte. Long, 30. Team total, 336.

After these ranges the same teams fired ten shots at 800 yards with the following results:—

Prince of Wales—Sergt. Drysdale, 10; Pte. Foot, 12; Col.-Sergt. Cunningham, 30; Drum-Major Beach, 7; Sergt. Lindsay, 14; Corp. Pendleton, 0; Sergt. Ferguson, 8; Sergt. Pittman, 10; Col.-Sergt. Dance, 16; Corp. Maull, 12.

Victoria Rifles—Lt.-Col. Starke, 24; Major Busted, 28; Staff-Sergt. Macrae, 26; Sergt. Blinmore, 19; Corp. Miller, 10; Pte. Thompson, 12.

Royal Scots—Sergt. Clark, 18; Pipe-Major Mathieson, 26; Sergt. McKeown, 0; Col.-Sergt. Gardner, 15; Pte. Burns, 4; Corp. Norton, 3; Pte. Deuchers, 21; Pte. Todd, 2.

Fusiliers—Capt. Andrews, 25; Col.-Sergt. Riddle, 14; Col.-Sergt. Pratt, 27; Sergt. Todd, 17; Sergt. Lane, 11; Pte. Porteous, 0; Pte. Long, 11.

While shooting at 800 yards was going on, the officers got up a sweepstakes at 500 yards, 10 shots, Major Blacklock winning first, with 34; Col. Starke second, with 25; Major Ibbotson third, with 20.

Col. Gray took a Lee-Metford out to test with the Martini-Metford, each man trying a shot, some making bulls. All liked the shooting qualities of the rifle. A rapid firing match was arranged between the Martini-Metford and Lee-Metford, Sergt. Blinmore with the Lee and Capt. Andrews with the Martini. Sergt. Blinmore started with his magazine loaded and succeeded in firing 19 shots leaving one in the chamber. Capt. Andrews fired 12, but he lost a few seconds by the jamming of a shell. The time allowed was two minutes, but though Sergt. Blinmore fired the greater number of shots, Capt. Andrews was far more accurate, as the scores will show:—

Sergt. Blinmore—Bulls, 1; inners, 2; mags, 2; outers, 7; misses, 7. Total, 33 out of a possible 95.

Capt. Andrews—Bulls, 6; inners, 3; mags, 1; outers, 2; misses, 0. Total, 47 out of a possible 60.

The team rapid firing was then taken up, each man was given 20 rounds with instructions to place one in the chamber at the word 'fire'. They were to commence firing and fire as many shots and make as many points as possible in two minutes.

A prize of \$1 per man was offered by Colonel Houghton. The scores were as follows:—

Prince of Wales, team of ten; shots fired, 127; bulls, 8-40; inners, 45-64; mags, 18-39; outers, 30-60; misses, 60-90. Average per man, 20-30.

Victoria Rifles, six men; shots fired, 71. Bulls, 7-35; inners, 6-24; mags, 9-27; outers, 30-60; misses, 19-40. Average per man, 24-33.

Royal Scots, teams of eight; shots fired, 123. Bulls, 6-30; inners, 8-32; mags, 5-15; outers, 26-52; misses, 45-60. Average per man, 16-12.

Fusiliers, team of seven; shots fired, 116. Bulls, 15-75; inners, 10-40; mags, 9-27; outers, 23-40; misses, 59-90. Average per man, 23-50.

MR. SCHIVEREA'S MEETINGS.

LIVELY EVANGELISTIC WORK AT POINT ST. CHARLES.

Large audiences listened to Mr. Schiverea in Centenary Church yesterday morning, afternoon and evening, the church being crowded to the doors at the latter service. In the morning Mr. Schiverea took for his text John III, 3: 'Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily I say unto thee, except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God.'

Let us look at this subject, said Mr. Schiverea, trusting in God for guidance. We are living in strange times. It is told by some people that we are saved by the evolution of morals; by following Christ's example and by keeping from sin and doing the best we can, but the unchangeable word of God says we must be born again. This subject shows us the absolute necessity of the new birth. Jesus declares positively that we must have the spiritual birth in order to be saved. It makes no difference what the theologian, the philosopher or the Christian scientist may say, God has said that we must be born again. There is no reason for asking why we should be born again. If we were going to be saved by evolution or Christian science God would have said so. If we must be born again let us bow our heads in submission. The second birth, that of spiritual life, gives us our spiritual existence. We may give the flesh culture and refinement, but it is only flesh and we

CANNOT GIVE IT TO GOD.

The way to change the sinful nature is to replace it with the spiritual nature. We must have that nature that pertains to things holy and to things in heaven.

The flesh in its unregenerated state could never be happy in heaven. There are men in Point St. Charles to-day who, if brought into a prayer meeting, would be in torture. Take the man who does not find comfort in the prayer meeting and place him in heaven and heaven would be perdition to him. Take the whiskey man, in his unregenerated state, and put him into heaven, he would not be happy unless he could get whiskey there. A thing that I cannot understand is the headway this infernal traffic is making and so many so-called Christians countenancing it by their votes. I tell you, men, the time is coming when the Christian man will have to vote against it. No wonder God says we must be born again when we have men who are nothing but money bags, who think of nothing else from Monday to Saturday but how much they can squeeze out of the poor workingman.

THE MAN WHO LIVES FOR GOLD

does not care for church, nor for spiritual life, but him in heaven and he would think of nothing else. Take the young girl who loves the dance better than spiritual life would be unhappy in heaven. To my mind, said Mr. Schiverea, the dance is one of the main instruments in the devil's hands in sending thousands of young men and women to perdition. Archbishop Corrigan, at a large mass meeting in New York recently, appealed to the audience, in God's name, to stamp out this habit of dancing. It is demoralizing. Dancers in heaven in their unregenerated state, would be in torture.

The entire nature must be renewed by a spiritual nature. That which is flesh is flesh and that which is spirit is spirit. The unregenerated soul cannot enter heaven. Young men and young women, in God's name, do not let anything in this world keep you from the next.

What is the new life? It is not trying to do the best we can; it is not going to church; it is not being baptized; it is not confirmation; it is not taking the sacrament. The man who takes the sacrament in his unregenerated state will be punished, and the offender takes it in that state the greater the punishment. The new birth is not reformation. It is doing what Christ tells us to do; it is turning from sin and coming just as we are looking, trusting and accepting Christ. All those here this morning who cannot say they are born again let them decide at once.

A large number of persons responded to the invitation extended to accept Christ, by rising to their feet, and remained for a short time after the service.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

Mr. Schiverea's text in the afternoon at the men's meeting was taken from Gal. vi, 7 and 8: 'Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting.'

'Every man is a sower,' said Mr. Schiverea; 'he is either a good or a bad man; he has learned to love God or he has not. We are all conscious of the fact that it is impossible for man not to know he is sowing either good or bad seed. The first thought in this subject is that of "conscience." One of the grandest things God has given to us, is a conscience. What is conscience? It is God Almighty's voice talking to man. Conscience to man is like the governor to the engine; it regulates his life. Man cannot go to ruin unless he demoralizes conscience. The way to demoralize conscience is to disobey its promptings.

The second thought is influence. Every man without an influence is a blank. The boy is what the father is. Fathers, if you want your boys to be a credit to you when you are dead and gone, be careful how you live now. Thousands of men to-day are drunkards because their fathers were drunkards. If you want to know what kind of a man you are look at your influence. Every man that sows whiskey shall reap a drunken life. A college boy, whom I knew, had passed all his examinations successfully and had come out with the brightest of prospects and when I saw him again he was begging, he had not enough clothes to keep him warm. Why? Because of this infernal cup. A little while ago I visited a Koeley institute. I did not find in that institute fools, knaves or idiots, I found some of the brightest men in the United States.

There is the influence of bad company

which leads to immorality. The

said Mr. Schiverea, as much as the father, never have touched a glass of beer for had company. The speaker then told the state of the fact, and the number. In conclusion, he asked all the men to be born again, to rise to their feet in the large audience, and showed a desire to be born again.

THE EVENING

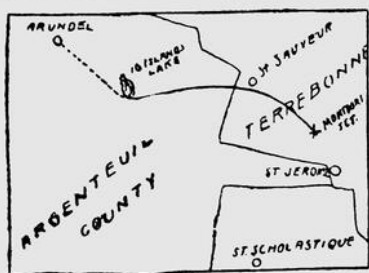
The subject of the evening was taken from John III, 3: 'I do to be saved, I must be born again.' Mr. Schiverea said, 'I believe that the man who is born again will be a new creature, who will be a new man, who will be a new being, who will be a new person, who will be a new soul, who will be a new spirit, who will be a new life, who will be a new hope, who will be a new love, who will be a new faith, who will be a new charity, who will be a new grace, who will be a new glory, who will be a new kingdom, who will be a new heaven, who will be a new earth, who will be a new world, who will be a new universe, who will be a new creation, who will be a new redemption, who will be a new salvation, who will be a new life, who will be a new hope, who will be a new love, who will be a new faith, who will be a new charity, who will be a new grace, who will be a new glory, who will be a new kingdom, who will be a new heaven, who will be a new earth, who will be a new world, who will be a new universe, who will be a new creation, who will be a new redemption, who will be a new salvation, who 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grace, who will be a new glory, who will be a new kingdom, who will be a new heaven, who will

AMBROSE BUDD.

THE NEW RAILWAY.

(Continued from first page.)

Among the party were the Hon. Messrs. Nantel, Beaubien, Flynn, de la Bruere, Senator Tasse, Mayor Villeneuve, Messrs. D. Christie, M.P.P., Leclair, M.P., D. Parizeau, M.P.P., F. Martineau, M.P.P., J. D. Rolland, L. J. Forget and Eusebe Senecal.



LINE OF THE RAILWAY.

The repast was a sumptuous one. It included all the delicacies of city and country. The appetites accumulated during that morning train ride in the bracing mountain air took some time to appease. Then someone remarked that it was no wonder.

THESE ORPHANS WERE HEALTHY. Father Boucher occupied the chair. When the several toasts were proposed, speeches became in order. The speakers praised the institution the hospitality of which they were enjoying. The orphans there are nearly



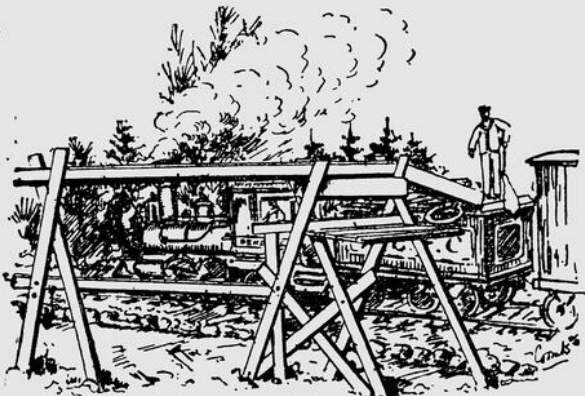
A BIT OF THE LINE.

all city waifs who are brought before the Recorder and sent to this asylum. Further back in the country is a model farm on which the boys are educated in agricultural pursuits. If they prefer city life they will be sent to Montreal and taught some useful trade. The speakers all expressed delight with the

PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY

specimens of which were displayed by small boys after dinner. The Hon. Mr. Beaubien promised a gift of a hundred apple trees to the institution.

The trip over the line was resumed in the afternoon. A short visit was made to a portion of the line still in course of construction. The twenty-



TAKING IN WATER, A NEW DEVICE.

one miles already constructed represent about one-half of what the line will be when complete. The road now ends at Sixteen Island Lake, but when complete will reach Arundel.

The directors of the company are Messrs. Eusebe Senecal, president; Ald. James Brunet, vice-president; F. Froideveaux, Godfrey Chapleau and E. Debarchon, all of Montreal.

Two years have been spent in the construction so far, and an equal time may elapse before the completion of the road. It will, however, open up a rich country. To the eyes of a city man the country is at present

PICTURESQUE BUT ROUGH.

One of the most valuable points of the road is that it will afford a facility for sending timber to market. The nature of the country is taken advantage of ingeniously in the construction of water tanks. A small reservoir is constructed by the use of a few planks on the hill, which nearly everywhere rises up steeply from the track. The reservoirs are supplied by small streams, or springs, and all that is necessary is a small wooden trough leading to the track to supply the engines with water. A large hotel is being built at Montfort, and will be a good place for sportsmen, as the neighboring lakes are well stocked with fish.

A number of the party went on to St. Agathe to spend a few days there. The rest of the party returned home, arriving in Dalhousie square station at nine o'clock, very well pleased with the day's outing.

G.T.R. DIRECTORS WILLING.

London, Oct. 29.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway have agreed to allow a thorough scrutiny of the accounts of the company by an expert in Canada.

THE RULE STILL IN FORCE.

NO ONE CAN GET TO THE GRAND TRUNK PLATFORM WITHOUT A TICKET OR PASS.

The statement of a contemporary that the Grand Trunk had abandoned its new rule, and that the platforms of the Bonaventure station were once more open to the public, is foundationless.

'Let any one who doubts that the new rule is still in force try to get through,' is the comment of Mr. Riddell, assistant superintendent, upon the statement. 'The new rule is fully in force and will remain in force. It is working well, although now and then we have a little growl. The travelling public are seeing that it is to their own advantage to have the new rule in operation. Some color may have been lent to the statement from the fact that we have dispensed with a few temporary men who are no longer needed now that we are taking off some trains, and getting down to a winter basis.'

Four men are still at the wickets, the Mountain street crossing is guarded and no person can get on the Grand Trunk platform without a special pass. It is right to say, that these passes are given at the discretion of the agent, who, of course, will not prevent respectable people from seeing their friends off, provided the privilege is not abused.

The officials at the Windsor station also wish to deny the report which has been circulated to the effect that their platform had been again thrown open to the public. The system of showing tickets before being admitted to the platform is still in force, and is found to work so well that there is no likelihood of its being done away with.

EASTERN WAR NEWS.

SINEWS OF WAR FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ENTHUSIASTIC JAPS FORWARD \$10,000 AND MORE WILL FOLLOW.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—Japanese residents of the Pacific coast have recently remitted to the war department at Tokio \$10,000 to be used in the present campaign against China. Another \$10,000 will be sent next week and periodical remittances as long as the war lasts.

Newport, R.I., Oct. 29.—The cruiser 'Detroit', Captain Newell, has sailed for her station during the next three years in China.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.

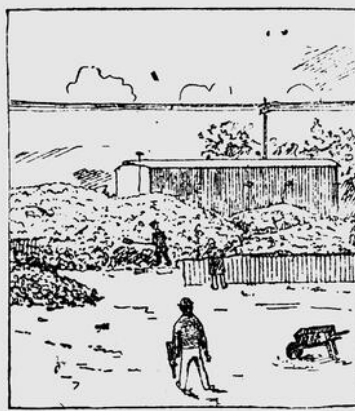
LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN TO SPEND THE WINTER IN MONTREAL.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen will arrive in Montreal on Nov. 15, and will take up their quarters in the Abbott residence on Sherbrooke street. Lady Abbott and her daughters have taken passage for Europe, where they will spend the winter.

THE BEET ROOT INDUSTRY.

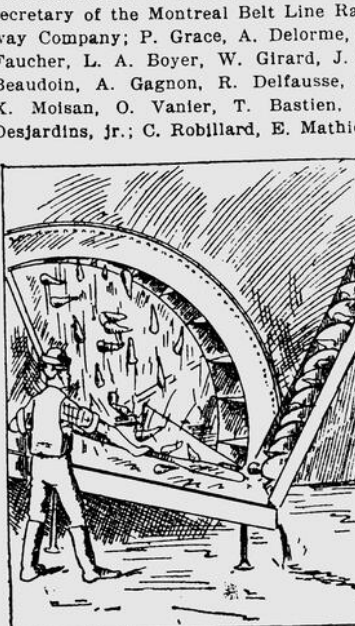
FLOURISHING CONDITION OF THE BERTHIER FACTORY.

In response to the invitation of Messrs. M. Lefebvre & Co., over sixty persons went out to Berthier on the 8.10 Quebec train, on Saturday morning, to visit the beet root sugar factory. Among the present were Ald. Beausoleil, M.P.; Messrs. V. Allard, M. L. A.; M. Kleczkowski, French consul-general; J. E. De Pereira, Spanish vice-consul; H. Laporte, president of the Chambre de Commerce;



THE BEET YARD.

E. Gallibert, president of the Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Montreal; ex-Mayor Grenier, Aldermen Renault, Savignac, Grothe, Lefebvre, ex-Ald. Clendinning, ex-Ald. Genereux, Dr. N. B. Desmarre, Dr. J. L. Leprohon, A. Prieur, secretary of the Montreal Belt Line Railway Company; P. Grace, A. Delorme, J. Faucher, L. A. Boyer, W. Girard, J. P. Beaudoin, A. Gagnon, R. Delfosse, F. X. Moisan, O. Vanier, T. Bastien, A. Desjardins, Jr.; C. Robillard, E. Mathieu,



CLEANING THE BEETS.

C. Desmarre, J. X. Perrault, G. Bovin, C. A. Chouillou, A. Orsali, L. S. Gendron, C. Langlois, J. A. Robitaille, C. Gallibert, L. E. Beauchemin, J. S. Kelly, G. De Georges, R. L. Gault, W. Kinloch, E. G. Lajoie, L. E. Poirier, J. De Sijles, J. Contant, H. Jonas, J. Haynes, W. Morris (of Ste. Therese), A. Garth (of Ste. Therese), L. E. Morin, Jr., J. A. Foley (notary), and J. Z. Lefebvre.

On reaching Berthier the visitors were conducted to the factory, over which they were shown by Ald. Lefebvre and Mr. De Musy, the manager. It is a handsome stone structure, and contains much improved machinery. About 120 people are employed, work being carried on night and day during the season. From 150 to 200 car-loads of beetroots are each week received and converted into sugar. The visitors were shown the several processes through which the beetroots pass from the time they are received on



BEETS ENTERING THE VAT.

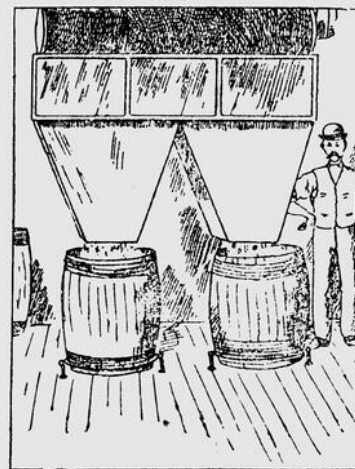
the cars until their saccharine matter is extracted, and is, by an automatic process, filled into casks in the shape of white sugar ready for the market.

At the close of the inspection the party adjourned to the Hotel du Canada, where Messrs. Lefebvre & Co. entertained their guests at dinner, ex-Mayor Grenier presiding. A number of toasts were proposed and spoken to, the first, of course, being 'The Queen,' which was heartily responded to.

FACTS ABOUT THE ENTERPRISE.

'The Manager of the Factory,' was replied to by Mr. De Musy, who said that to some extent the beetroot sugar industry owed its establishment in this province to Lieut.-Governor Chapleau, who went to France to study the industry as it is carried on there, and on his return made special reports and did all he could to promote it. Baron De Soullere was also among the first to work in the interests of the enterprise. He then proceeded to give some interesting figures relative to the present factory, which, he said, was erected in 1880, and was opened in 1881, but after one season's working it proved so unremunerative that it was closed until 1883, when it was reopened. The same result, however, attended it as before,

and again it was closed. The industry was restored in 1888, but once more failure attended it, and it was not until last year, when Messrs. Lefebvre & Co. took hold of it, that it was reopened and pro-



THE SIFTERS.

ed successfully. The premises, he said, occupied seventeen acres of ground, the factory itself covering four acres. The employees received about \$120 a day in wages, and \$1,000 a day was paid for beets. The coal bill amounted to \$100 a day, and another \$100 a day was expended in oil, lighting, grease, etc. The sugar manufactured was sold at from 3 1/2 cents to 4 cents a pound at the factory; but he thought that next year they would be able to sell it at from 2 1/2 cents to 3 cents per pound, as they had now considerably improved the machinery. The annual expenditure in connection with the factory was about \$180,000. Until this year the industry had never realized a profit, but it was expected that this season's working would result in

A FAVORABLE BALANCE.

of between \$30,000 and \$40,000. In conclusion he proposed 'Lieut.-Governor Chapleau and Baron De Soullere,' which was duly honored.

The party returned to the city by the last train in the evening, having spent a most enjoyable day.

A PREPOSTEROUS PROPOSAL.

TO CHANGE THE GRAIN STANDARDS WOULD CAUSE CONFUSION AND LOSS.

The grain men of this city all agree with the 'Witness' that to change the grades of wheat at the present time is preposterous. The matter was talked of to-day on 'Change and there was not one who would favor such a step as that proposed in Ottawa. It would cause no end of trouble and those who have on hand No. 1 hard wheat under the present standard might under the new grade find themselves in possession of No. 2 hard instead. It would undoubtedly be unfair and might cause heavy losses in some localities.

BALM FOR VON CAPRIVI.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The official 'Reichsanzeiger' briefly announces that the Emperor has relieved General Von Caprivi of the office of Chancellor and has conferred upon him the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle, set with brilliants. Count Zu Eulenburg has been decorated with the cross and star of a grand commander of the order of the Royal House of Hohenzollern.

The 'Reichsanzeiger' also announces that Prince Von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst has been accepted Chancellor and Baron Koeller Minister of the Interior.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

WHEAT CLOSED A SHADE HIGHER, AND CORN CLOSED STRONG.

ANOTHER LARGE INCREASE IN THE VISIBLE SUPPLY, FOREIGN MARKETS FIRM.

Wheat in Chicago closed on Saturday at 52 1/2c Dec, and 56 1/2c May and opened this morning at about the same figures, May delivery being perhaps 1/4 of a cent higher. The market, however, did not long maintain this position for it declined after one or two attempts to recover to 51 1/2c Dec, and 56 1/2c May. The feeling was anything but buoyant up to noon although at that time there was a slight improvement in the prices just quoted. The total wheat on passage showed only a slight decrease and the feeling early in the day was that there would be a good increase in the total wheat in sight. This, of course, had a depressing effect upon the market. The foreign markets according to Beerholm were firm. There is still a good deal of stress put upon the importance of wheat feeding and the effect it should have on the market.

The St. Louis 'Chronicle' says regarding wheat feeding that the only thing in the situations is the question of how much is being fed. According to the Government census in 1890, there were 5,068,000 farms in the country. The reports coming in from all over the country would make the conservative estimate of the number using wheat fully 1,000,000. A very small estimate would be one bushel per day, or on all the farms 1,000,000 bushels. Kansas says 8,000,000 bushels have been used already and Michigan 1,000,000 bushels. Taking the amount used and the consumption in the future, the amount disposed of will be not far from 150,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels.

Corn closed at an advance. Saturday's closing prices of 1/2 of a cent for December delivery and 1/4 of a cent for May, at 50c Dec, and 50 1/2c May. The market advanced to 50 1/2c Dec, and 50 1/2c May, but afterwards declined to 49 1/2c Dec, and 50 1/2c May. At noon the prices were 50 1/2c Dec, and 50 1/2c May.

The total wheat in sight showed an increase last week over the previous week of 1,963,000 bushels. The wheat market improved a little this afternoon. The closing prices in Chicago were 51 1/2c Dec, 52 1/2c Dec, and 57c May, being 1/4 of a cent higher than the closing prices of Saturday. Corn closed at 51 1/2c Oct, 50 1/2c Dec, and 50 1/2c May, being an advance over Saturday's closing prices of one cent for December delivery, and 1/4 of a cent for May delivery.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

London, Oct. 29, 4.30 p.m.—Sugar, centrifugal, 96 test, 12s 9d; Muscovado, fair refining, 9s 9d; beet, Oct. 29 11 1/4d; Jan. and March, 10s 2 1/4d.

LOCAL STOCKS FIRM.

BUSINESS CONFINED PRINCIPALLY TO STREET RAILWAY.

VALUES GENERALLY FIRM WITH GAS CONSIDERABLY HIGHER.

The local stock market this morning was hardly as active as it was on Saturday, but prices were generally firm, and in one or two cases, higher. The bulk of the trading was in Street Railway, which sold a shade higher than on Saturday. Gas was two percent stronger to-day, 120 shares selling at 187.

The sales at the morning board were—25 Commercial Cable at 14 1/2, 50 at 14 1/4, 25 at 14 1/2, 50 Telegraph at 15, 25 Hichellou & Ontario Navigation Co. at 84, 125 Street Railway at 159 1/2, 100 at 159, 125 at 159 1/2, 25 at 159 1/2, 5 new stock at 158, 200 at 157 1/2, 102 at 158, 120 Gas at 185, 2 Merchants Bank at 167, 25 Bank of Commerce at 112, 25 Duluth preferred at 10.

The market closed dull this afternoon. The sales at the afternoon board were—25 Canadian Pacific at 63 1/2, 100 Street Railway at 159 1/2, 50 new stock at 158, 125 at 157 1/2, 75 Telegraph at 152, 10 Royal Electric at 13 1/2.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler.

Between Banks.	Buyers.	Sellers.
New York Funds—	1-32 to par.	14 prem.
Sterling, 60 days—	97 1/8 to 98	94 to 95
Sterling, demand—	94 to 94 1/2	94 to 95
Sterling, cables—	94 to 95	94 to 95

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets.

Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Canadian Pacific—	63 1/2	63 1/2
Do. do. Land Bonds—	5	5
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic—	10	9
Do. do. Pref. Stock—	14 1/4	14 1/4
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.—	14 1/4	14 1/4
Do. do. 2nd Pref.—	14 1/4	14 1/4
Commercial Cable—	14 1/2	14 1/2
Montreal Electric Ry.—	159 1/2	159 1/2
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.—	84	83
Montreal Street Railway Co.—	159 1/2	159 1/2
Montreal Street Railway (New)—	158 1/2	158 1/2
Montreal Gas Co.—	185	184
Well Telephone Co.—	157	154

Bonds.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Do. do. Bonds—	140	130
Royal Electric—	230	225
Bank of Montreal—	112 1/2	110
Bank of British North America—	127	125
La Banque du Peuple—	127	125
Molson Bank—	170	165
Bank of Toronto—	260	257 1/2
La Banque Jacques Cartier—	129 1/2	118
Merchants Bank—	168	166
Do. do. of Halifax—	13	12
Eastern Townships Bank—	130	130
Quebec Bank—	130	130
La Banque Nationale—	130	130
Union Bank—	140	139
Canadian Bank of Commerce—	140	139
La Banque Ville Marie—	127	125
Hochelaga Bank—	127	125
Intercolonial Bank—	127	125
Do. do. Pref. Stock—	127	125
North-West Land—	127	125
Canada Shipping Co.—	127	125
Canada Paper—	127	125
Chaplain & St. Lawrence Bonds—	127	125
Montreal Cotton—	127	125
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co.—	127	125
Do. do. Bonds—	127	125
Merchants Manufacturing Co.—	130	110
Dominion Cot. Mills Co.—	114	105
Do. do. Bonds—	114	105
Loan & Mortgage Co.—	114	105

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.

Stocks.	10 a.m.	3.00 p.m.
Atchafalaya—	4 1/2	4 1/2
Can. Pacific—	63 1/2	63 1/2
Can. Southern—	50 1/2	49 1/2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—	72 1/2	72
Clev. C. & St. Louis—	36 1/2	36
Com. Cable—	123 1/2	123
Del. & Hud.—	123 1/2	123
Del. Lack. & West—	158	156
W. Va.—	13	12 1/2
Ill. Central—	13	12 1/2
Louis. & Nash—	53 1/2	53
Lake Shore—	134	132 1/2
Manhattan Consolidated—	10 1/2	10 1/2
Missouri Pacific—	27 1/2	27 1/2
North American—	10 1/2	10 1/2
Nor. Pac. pfd.—	16 1/2	16 1/2
New Jersey Central—	98 1/2	98 1/2
Nor. West.—	101 1/2	100 1/2
N. Y. & N. Eng.—	30 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. Central—	98 1/2	98 1/2
Omaha Common—	34 1/2	34 1/2
Pacific Mail—	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading Philadelphia—	16 1/2	16 1/2
Richmond Terminal—	17 1/2	17 1/2
Rock Island Chicago & Pac.—	60 1/2	60
St. Paul, Chic. & Minn.—	60 1/2	60 1/2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.—	9 1/2	9 1/2
Texas Pacific—	9 1/2	9 1/2
Union Pacific—	11 1/2	11 1/2
Wabash Com.—	14 1/2	14 1/2
Wabash pfd.—	14 1/2	14 1/2
Western Union Tel.—	86 1/2	86 1/2
W. Va. Consol.—	86 1/2	86 1/2
Lead—	39	38 1/2
Gas, Chicago—	74	72 1/2
Can. Electric—	33 1/2	33 1/2
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Not. Mich.—	33 1/2	33 1/2
Tam.—	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rebber—	4 1/2	4 1/2

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

Commodities.	Saturday's Close.	Today's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Oct.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Dec.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
May	56 1/2	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	57
Corn—					
Dec.	49 1/2	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
May	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Oats—					
Dec.	28 1/2	32	32 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
May	28 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pork—					
Oct.	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.95
Jan.	11.70	11.65	11.77	11.65	11.72
Lard—					
Oct.	6.85	6.70	6.77	6.70	6.90
Jan.	6.70	6.70	6.77	6.70	6.77
Short Ribs—					
Oct.	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.35
Jan.	5.90	5.87	5.95	5.87	5.92

New York, Oct. 29, 2.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 54 1/2c Oct., 55 1/2c Dec., 56c May; corn 60c Oct., 55 1/2c Dec., 54 1/2c May; oats, 32c Oct., 32 1/2c Dec., 36 1/2c May.

A RICH WOMAN.

(Continued from page 8.)
Brown-Strode, in 'American Agriculturist.')

Hope Harper's mother had been a sturdy, high-strung woman whose energies were early forced along channels of financial gain. She had possessed the soul of a philanthropist and poet, but she had early married a magnetic young farmer whose tastes were as material as her own were spiritual. She married well, as her friends said—an excellent manager, a man of indomitable will, but one who gave every promise of some day being rich. They had begun humbly, but in the first four years of their married life they had purchased and paid for a fine farm and had built a handsome brick house. Besides Mr. Harper was at the head of a thriving lumber trade in the adjoining town. But one spring morning when the sky was like sapphires and the dew green of the orchard sward mottled pink and white by the rain of apple-blossoms, Hope had come in from her search of the damp weeds of an unkempt garden where a brood of young turkeys had wandered, to find her mother sitting with her head between her outstretched arms, upon the heavy chaise longue. It was that long, deep sleep from which the physical being never awakes.

Hope was then thirteen years of age. She had been her mother's pet. Through years of enforced repression, Mrs. Harper had saved herself from the bitterness of life by centering her ambitions on this part of her bosom. In her she perceived the fulfillment of her own deep longing. She had grown at length to feel that that was enough, that it was right—a part of the great plan; and after all, had been but a quarrel, but destined to bear a spiritual blossom. That was enough. Drudgery at times became almost pleasant in the thought that her child should never endure the struggle for material gain. In Hope's young childhood this had been her comfort, but as time went on she came to realize that even this later ambition was not to be achieved without strong effort.

At the time of her mother's death Hope had received scarcely the advantages afforded by the common school. She had been a wonderfully brilliant pupil, but the walk to school had been a long and tiresome one, and she had often been obliged to give it up on account of delicate health. At such times her father would say, 'Better let her stop for good, mother.'

'I would rather die,' Hope would say plaintively, 'that not know anything.' 'Tut, tut!' her father had said, 'the girls mustn't talk like that.' 'We could have Miss Dare come for a few hours each day to teach Mrs. Harper would say, half meditatively, half pleadingly. 'I can't bear to think of the child growing up without an education. I have worked for that all my life.'

'She will be able to start to school again in the spring,' had been Mr. Harper's encouraging reply. 'Let her rest up now.' And thus each time the matter had been settled. After her mother's death Hope's father offered to give her a home. Her father accepted the proposition. It seemed his paying the child's board, besides giving her a fixed home, and he would not have asked a better one for her than this at Henneberry farm. His own home was now unsuited. He had broken up house-keeping, and increasing business occupied him both in town and in the country.

The home to which Hope went was very like the one she had left, save the lack of her mother's refining influence. Her aunt was her father's sister, with similar business tact and ambition. She was, so to speak, a staid, dignified, sweeping everything before her. She was a portly woman, with a large, comely face, and very fair. 'I used to be as white as a doll,' she said, looking deprecatingly at Hope's olive-tinted complexion. 'Our folks was all light-skinned. Hope takes after her mother.'

Hope's skin was dark, but smooth and clear as translucent marble through which the light of life shined. Her hair was dark to blackness, as was her large, soulful eyes. 'A spear of medder grass 'ud make a shadow beside her,' said Uncle Henneberry; 'they ain't no strength in them like that.'

'She ain't been put to nothing to test her strength,' said Aunt Henneberry. 'Her ma has spoiled her. She must be made to keep regular habits and keep round and she will get as fat as any of us.'

Regular habits at Henneberry farm meant to rise at four and go to bed somewhere between eight and eleven. It seemed to Hope that almost before she had closed her weary eyes her aunt's voice was calling her at the foot of the stairs. How unsympathetic and commanding the tones sounded in the clear gray morning! She would creep dutifully out, and the others begin the labor of the day. She would have died rather than have been thought lazy; inbred was a feeling that there was nothing so intolerable or disgraceful as laziness, and that even physical weakness was not to be pampered.

School was now entirely given up. Aunt Henneberry would say, 'Your uncle'll do right by you some day.'

Hope had stayed home. She had not the strength of will to do otherwise. At fifteen she knew all the dreariness of drudgery, and was beginning to realize all the hopelessness that springs from unsatisfied longing. But early in her fifteenth year there shone a brightness on this unchosen path of existence. From the distant metropolis there came to the farm a Miss Strange, a student and teacher. She was also a young naturalist and an artist, and had sought this country spot in which to spend a few weeks of her vacation. By the merest accident she had found a boarding place at Henneberry farm.

She had been there a week when Mr. Harper drove out from town to back home that night through the red sunset light, Hope looking straight before her along the line of hard, baked road. She was silent.

'Don't look like that,' Miss Strange had said, gazing at the white and stony profile. 'Cry, do anything—don't look like that.'

'I shall never cry again. I shall never beg again as long as I live.'

'It may be that you can come to school next year.'

'No, I shall live on always just as you see me now.'

She went about her work that night with a set face of cold despair. 'I can abide anything but a stubborn disposition,' said her aunt. The next day Miss Strange returned to the city.

'You orto be ashamed of yourself,' Aunt Henneberry said, as the days went by and the cold, white face never changed, 'you as have everything and will be a rich woman some day.'

'I hate such riches!' Hope flashed out with sharp bitterness. 'Were they mine to-day I would spend every dollar as though it were water.'

'And she would, too,' Aunt Henneberry said that night as she quoted to Uncle Henneberry Hope's remark. 'She is no more like the Harpers than day is like night.'

Ten years later Miss Strange called at Henneberry farm. She was passing through the adjoining town, and took the opportunity of again seeing Hope. She was obliged, however, to drive across to the Harper farm. Hope had married five years before and was living with her husband on her father's place. Her father was also married and was living in town. A young family was springing up around him.

Hope came in from the garden, where she had been picking berries from the tangled vines in the hot afternoon sunshine. 'I would have known you anywhere,' she said to Miss Strange, as she took the fretting baby from the cradle and held it to her bosom. The other two children left with the maid-of-all-work had come in and were clinging about her bashfully. 'You are not married?'

She asked, looking searchingly into the sweet, high-bred face. 'I am soon to be married,' Miss Strange answered, a delicate wave of color sweeping her soft cheek.

'Oh, don't!' with the old appealing look. Miss Strange laughed, and Hope blushed as she caressed fondly the little darning needle against her arm. 'You know I am afraid it might put an end to your ambitions. You remember my own wild dreams of impossible achievement. They are all crowded out now.'

'Your ambitions will now more or less centre in your children,' Miss Strange answered, almost soothingly. 'They are bright and lovely.'

'My mother had ambitions for me,' was all Hope said, as she laid her baby tenderly back in the cradle.

'Nice farm, this,' said the burly driver as he assisted Miss Strange into the carriage. 'Your little gal is a rich woman.'

Miss Strange looked back as they drove on and saw Hope returning to the berry patch. A flapping sun-bonnet hid her face. Her frail shoulders were already bent. 'A rich woman.' Ah, me!

There is an uncoined, undeveloped wealth of soul and brain. There are gold and jewels in earth's rich bosom that will never see the light of day.

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Notices.

NOTICE.

The Corporation of the Village Dorion will at the next session of the Legislature, apply for a Bill to amend its Act of Incorporation and specially to give to said corporation amongst other powers the power to prepare a plan of the Municipality or accept the plan prepared by J. J. March, Civil Engineer or any other plan, which will be obligatory in all cases. 26

LA BANQUE

JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half (3 1/2) per cent for the current half-year upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
A. DE MARTIGNY,
Mgr.-Director.

Montreal, October 20th, 1894. 27

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Consolidated Land & Investment Company (limited), and the Montreal Freehold Company will apply at the next session of the Legislature of Quebec for an act to amalgamate said companies under the name of the Montreal Freehold Company or such other as may be determined, and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the shareholders of said companies, without real estate transfer tax, and for other purposes. Montreal 24th October 1894.

CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Montreal September 29, 1894. 1

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given

that application will be made at the next session of the legislature of the Province of Quebec, for an act to authorize the sale of certain real estate situated in the city and district of Montreal, the property of the heirs at law of the late Duncan Playson, in his lifetime of Montreal, and for the distribution of the proceeds arising from said sale.

ROBERTSON, FLETCHER & FALCOVER,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal September 29, 1894. 1

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Miscellaneous.

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