

Vol. 245.
No. 245.
MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1903.

DAILY WITNESS

Cooler
Weather.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Canadian Commissioners Speak Plainly of the Tribunal's Decision.

THE BOUNDARY LINE IS WORKED OUT IN SUCH A MANNER THAT CANADA LOSES ALL BENEFIT.

Two Islands of Great Strategic Value are Signed Away by Lord Alverstone Without a Murmur.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 20.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton, asked by the Canadian Associated Press to express his views regarding the Alaskan boundary award just made, said the award substantially favored the United States all along the line. We, it is true, have succeeded in establishing two of our main contentions, first, Portland Canal, and second, the existence of the mountain boundary line, but while finding in favor of our contentions upon these phases of the case, the tribunal has worked out a line in such a way as to deprive us of all practical benefit. While we get Pearce and Wales islands, which the Americans have been in possession of for some years, they are deprived of value to Canada by the fact that two islands which lie immediately outside, commanding the entrance to Observatory Inlet and Port Simpson, are given to the United States. I do not profess to understand the principle upon which these islands are given away. The mountain line, while adopted as contended for by Canada, is drawn so far back that the United States gets practically all that she has seriously contended for. As to our position on the subject of the heads of inlets, it has evidently received no consideration from a majority of the tribunal.

Have you anything to say regarding the conduct of the case by the representatives of the United States?
I have to say that the agent and counsel for the United States acted with perfect courtesy and good faith throughout. Have you anything to say regarding the merits of the case?
No.

CANADIAN STATEMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 20.—Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, the two Canadian Commissioners, who refused to sign the Alaskan boundary award, have issued the following statement:
The decision of the Alaskan boundary tribunal has been given, and in view of its character, the people of Canada in our judgment, are entitled to an explanation from us as to what we have to say in regard to the manner in which their interests have been dealt with. We take the points of the decision in the order presented in the treaty by which the tribunal was constituted.

First, Portland Canal. There are two channels parallel to each other with four islands lying between them. The Canadian contention was that the northern channel be adopted. The United States contended for the southern channel. If the Canadians succeeded it would give Canada the four islands which lie opposite the southern shore of Observatory Inlet and the harbor at Port Simpson. If the United States succeeded it would give them these four islands, named in order as they run from the sea inward, Kannaghunut, Sitklan, Wales and Pearce islands. When the members of the tribunal met after the argument and considered this question the view of the three British commissioners was that the Canadian contention was absolutely unanswerable.

A memorandum was prepared and read to the commissioners, embodying our views and showing it to be beyond dispute that the Canadian contention in this branch of the case should prevail and that the boundary should run to the northward of the four islands named, thus giving them to Canada. Notwithstanding these facts the members of the tribunal other than ourselves have now signed the award giving the two islands of Kannaghunut and Sitklan to the United States. The islands are the outermost of the four. They command the entrance to Portland Canal, to Observatory Inlet and the ocean passage to Port Simpson. Their loss wholly destroys the strategic value to Canada of Wales and Pearce islands. In our opinion no process of reasoning, whereby the line is thus decided upon by the tribunal, can be justified. It was never suggested by counsel in the course of argument that such a line was possible. Either the four islands belong to Canada or belong to the United States. In the award Lord Alverstone agrees that the islands should be divided, giving the two which possess strategic value to the United States.

Second, the line northward from Portland Canal. Substantially the Canadian contention was that there were mountains parallel to the coast within the meaning of the treaty of 1825, and the tops of such mountains should be declared the sea being taken. The United States contention was that there were no mountains parallel to the coast within the meaning of the treaty, and the boundary line, therefore, must be fixed under the provision of the original treaty relating to ten leagues or thirty-five miles, and so run the distance in the term "shore," all inlets, bays, etc.

The tribunal finds the Canadian contention correct as to the existence of mountains within the terms of the treaty, but the fruits of the victory are taken from Canada by fixing, as the mountain line, the row of mountains so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially nearly all the territory in dispute around Lynn Canal. The line will follow the watershed between the two watersheds with the present provisional boundary.

We are of the opinion that the mountain line traced by Mr. King, the Dominion astronomer, along the coast, should have been adopted, at least as far as the shores of Lynn Canal.

If the effect given the contention by Great Britain had, by acquiescence in adverse occupation, deprived herself of the right to claim the head of Lynn Canal, we should have regarded such a conclusion, perhaps, open to reasonable justification, but no such position can, however, be taken.

Regarding the inlets lower down the coast, Mr. King's line running along the coast to the Lynn Canal, and the line thence drawn around the head of Lynn Canal following the watershed, would have given Canada the heads of the lower inlets, with at least one fine harbor from which easy access to the interior of the Atlin and Yukon country could have been had. It would not, as far as we had been made aware, have taken any territory ever actually occupied by United States citizens. It would have given the United States the whole of Lynn Canal, including Skaguay, Dyea and Pyramid Harbor, and it would, we think, have been reasonably satisfactory to Canada. Instead of taking the coast line from the mountains, a line of mountains has been chosen far back from the coast, clearing completely all bays, inlets and means of access to the sea, and giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea from Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias.

We have been unable to derive any understanding from our colleagues on the commission as to the principle upon which they have selected their line of mountains, and our observation of the discussions which have resulted on a settlement of this line have led us to the conclusion that instead of resting upon any intelligible principle the choice of this line has been a compromise between opposing and entirely irreconcilable views of the true meaning of the original treaty.

The result of this compromise has, we think, been a distinct sacrifice of the interests of Canada.

When shown there were mountains parallel to the coast within the meaning of the treaty, the only logical course, in our judgment, was to adopt as a boundary mountains in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

Third, as to the general question of inlets, the tribunal finds against the contention of Canada. We are both strongly of the opinion that this conclusion is wrong, and we have put on record at length the reasons for our view in this respect.

Finally, if the six members of the tribunal had each given an individual judicial decision on each of the questions submitted, we should have conceived it our duty under the treaty of 1903, however much we might have differed from our colleagues, to have joined in signing the document which constituted a record of the answers.

We do not consider the finding of the tribunal as to the islands to the entrance of Portland Canal or as to the mountain line, a judicial one, and we have therefore declined to be parties to the award.

Our position during the conferences of the tribunal was an unfortunate one. We have been in entire accord between ourselves, and have severally and jointly urged our views as strongly as we were able, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada, and been powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course the majority determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to ignored the just rights of Canada.

(Signed) 'L. A. JETTE, 'A. B. AYLESWORTH, CANADIANS SIGN THE MAPS.

London, Oct. 20.—Messrs. Aylesworth and Jetté will submit their contrary opinions to the tribunal, so as to officially go on record, and while they declined to sign the award, they signed the maps agreed on by the majority.

LORD ALVERSTONE'S METHODS. The delay in issuing the award was due to the refusal of Messrs. Aylesworth and Jetté to sign it.

Lord Alverstone, shooting "the award under Sir Louis Jetté's nose, remarked: 'Sign this, Sir Louis.'

Sir Louis—'What is it?' 'The award,' said Lord Alverstone.

Sir Louis Jetté—'You know I would not sign.'

Mr. Aylesworth also said: 'I thought we made it plain we would not sign.'

Lord Alverstone—'Oh, I thought you would.'

Senator Lodge added: 'So did I!'

'Fifth question—Answered in the affirmative. 'Sixth question—Required no answer after the fifth question had been answered in the affirmative.

'Seventh question—Answer—The majority of the tribunal have selected the line of peaks starting at the head of Portland Canal and running along the high mountains, on the outer edge of the mountains, shown on the maps of survey made in 1893, extending to Mount Whipple, and thence along what is known as the 'united line' of 1878, crossing the Sitkine river, about twenty-four miles from its mouth, thence northerly along the high peaks to Kate's Needle, from Kate's Needle to the Devil's Thumb. The tribunal stated that there was not sufficient evidence, owing to the absence of a complete survey, to identify the mountains which correspond to those intended by the treaty. This contemplates a further survey of that portion by the two governments.

From the vicinity of Devil's Thumb the line runs to the continental watershed, thence through White and Taya, or Chilkoot passes, westerly to a mountain indicated on the map attached to the treaty as 6,850 feet, thence to another mountain, 5,800 feet, and from that point in a somewhat curved line across the head of the glaciers to Mount Fairweather. This places the Canadian outpost on the upper water of Chilkat river in British territory and the mining camps of Porcupine and Glacier Creek in American territory. From Mount Fairweather the line passes north on high peaks along the mountains indicated on the map by Mounts Pinta, Ruhala and Vancouver to Mount St. Elias.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

MR. R. BELL-IRVING ON THE EFFECT OF THE ALASKA BOUNDARY COMMISSION'S DECISION.

Mr. R. Bell-Irving, of Vancouver, was one of the delegates from the west to the great commercial congress recently held in Montreal. He made a valuable contribution to the debates, and was much noted for his ability. Yesterday, while on his way to England with his family, he referred to the effect which the supposed award in the Alaska boundary case would have on the public mind in British Columbia. The concession of the Portland Canal would be a trifling affair, indeed, but it was evident that as there were three to three on the commission and no umpire, it needed that one of the parties should give way. Apparently the British had given way, and Canada would have to accept the decision. But there would be this effect: it would hasten the action of the Grand Trunk in building to Port Simpson, and it would hasten the action of the government either in building itself or arranging for the building of a line from Port Simpson clear to the Yukon. That was now the solution to be offered—the all-Canadian route, which would be regarded as a branch of the Grand Trunk scheme, or a new undertaking under other auspices. In any case, this would be the next move in the matter.

As to provincial politics, it was a good thing for British Columbia that the province had a party government at last. The Conservatives had been returned with a working majority and all people were glad of the prospect of peace. Mr. Martin had declared that he had retired from politics, but he had made this declaration many times before. He was certainly the stormy petrel of provincial politics.

The government bounty on lead had had a good effect, while the outlook for copper in the Boundary District was good. There was plenty of ore and what they wanted now was a rise in the price of copper.

Mr. Bell-Irving said that while in the Old Country he could do what he could in connection with the establishment of the tariff committee, in London, to express the views of Canada in the matter—views which needed to be widely circulated at the present juncture.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

There was a large and enthusiastic attendance of the officers and members of Westmount Council, No. 1723, Royal Arcanum, last evening, in Victoria Hall, Westmount, Pa., to receive the grand officers on an official visitation. He was in charge of Mr. Will H. Whyte, grand vice-regent, accompanied by Mr. H. J. Elliott, grand orator; Mr. H. W. Wadsworth, G. T.; Dr. W. Grieve Nichol, P.M.S.; Mr. Gilbert Jones, D. D. R.; Mr. W. C. Coates, grand trustee; Mr. R. L. Richards, commissioner on state of the order; Mr. W. R. J. Hughes, Mr. F. Arthur Jackson and Mr. George W. Liddell.

The grand officers were received with musical honors. Among the guests were Mr. W. E. Harsin, of New Jersey, and Mr. Boyd Dunlop, of New York. The regent, Mr. H. A. Hodgson, extended a hearty greeting on behalf of the council to the grand officers. The special degree team then took charge of the meeting and exemplified Duty IX. in capital style under the direction of Mr. W. H. Jackson, the degree being conferred on three candidates. After the business meeting the large gathering adjourned to the banquet hall, where an excellent supper was daintily served by Robinson the caterer and very pretty the room looked with the small tables set for four, with the exception of the guests' table, which was a large one decorated with red and blue. After the good things provided for the occasion, a fine musical programme was rendered, the performers being Messrs. S. Dunn, of Equity Council, Springfield, Mass., who was in fine voice; Mr. J. Bayan Giles, in habitant recitations, and Mr. Charbonneau, who delighted every one with his cello solos. Speeches were made by Mr. W. H. Whyte, Mr. H. J. Elliott and Dr. W. Grieve Nichol, who made the pleasing

announcement that the supreme vice-regent, Mr. Howard Wiggins, of Rome, N.Y., would represent the supreme regent at the coming 'class night' on Nov. 5. Other toasts were 'Sister Councils,' proposed in a witty speech by Mr. M. Rubenstein, and responded to by Messrs. Harsin, Dunlop and Murdoch. The members of Westmount Council were most enthusiastic over class night and will have a number of candidates on hand. A pleasant evening was brought to a close shortly after midnight by the singing of 'Rule Britannia' and the National Anthem. This evening the grand officers will visit Balmoral Council, No. 1519, in the Royal Arcanum Hall, and Wellington Council, No. 1455, on Thursday evening in Fraternity Hall, Point St. Charles.

ALIEN WORKMEN

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF SHOEMAKERS.

Mr. Beaupre, president of the Canadian Federation of Shoemakers, has appealed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir William Mulock for the enforcement of the Alien Labor Law in the case of certain shoemakers, alleged to have been imported from the United States for the purpose of taking the places of a number of members of the federation, formerly employed in the factory of the Slater Shoe Company. The federation asks the government to enforce the Alien Labor Law, and to send back to the United States the men who have come to take the places of the members of the Canadian Federation. The government is asked to do this at the expense of the Slater Company.

Mr. A. O'Dell, Canadian representative of the International Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, said this morning: 'When the Slater Shoe Company decided from a business point of view, that it would be more satisfactory for them to drop the Federation and enter into relationship with the International they were perfectly justified in seeking from us competent and skilled workmen to keep up the standard of work.'

Mr. Slater, when asked regarding the matter, stated that he had not received any communication whatever from any person about the matter and was not troubling himself in the least over it.

CONTRACT LABOR

DELUDED WELSH MINERS ARE ANXIOUS TO RETURN HOME.

(See Also Page 11.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—Many of the Welsh miners have been detained here by order of the authorities because of violation of the contract labor law. According to the report of the special inspector, Mr. Burch, who worked up the case, the miners were shown photographs of the surface of the Ellsworth collieries, the Ellsworth National Bank, the general stores in the place and similar views of a mining town when they arrived here. They were also told that the place was in the 'garden of America' and extracts of letters were read to them from other miners, who said the wages were high and the place a fine one. Each one received from Messrs. Jones Brothers, a ticket addressed to Mr. H. J. Miller, manager for the Ellsworth Mining Company, counterbalanced with a rubber stamp with the name of Jones Brothers. Some of the men were supplied with letters addressed to Miller as follows:—

'Craig, P.O., Pontypridd, Sept. 21, 1903.

To H. J. Miller, Ellsworth, Penn.

'Dear Sir,—This is to introduce you to the bearers (three), Mr. Evans, etc., experienced miners, who were last employed at the same mine as Mr. Davis, etc. Please see that they are put to work upon arrival.

'Yours truly, D. C. JONES.

Another letter, dated Sept. 24, 1903, read:—

H. J. Miller, Ellsworth, Pa.

'Dear Sir,—Please have the bearer, Mr. Evans, put on as a coal loader as soon as he arrives. He is well used to timbering and repairing as well.

'Yours truly, D. C. JONES.

The men detained feel that they have been duped and want to return to their homes in Wales.

MR. ELLSWORTH DENIES. Pittsburgh, Oct. 20.—Mr. J. W. Ellsworth, president of the Ellsworth Coal Company, which is accused of importing Welsh miners to work at Ellsworth, Pa., according to despatches from Washington, wiring from New York makes an emphatic denial that either he or his company had made any arrangement with foreign miners, or their agents, to that end.

Mr. Ellsworth said:—'Some of the men employed by the company probably wrote their friends that they could secure jobs on this side and volunteered to help them if they came over. This was done without the cognizance or approval of the company. The fact is that we have all the men we want, and we have no need of importing men.'

FOUND FLOATING IN THE RIVER.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the canal near Black's Bridge this morning. The man was about five feet nine inches in height, with fair hair and was dressed in a blue-black overcoat with an imitation Persian lamb collar, grey pants, grey flannel shirt and elastic shoes. An envelope was found in his pocket with the name Renaud written on it, containing the sum of two dollars. The body was conveyed to the morgue, where it awaits identification.

SIR HENRY IRVING ARRIVES.

New York, Oct. 20.—Sir Henry Irving and members of his company arrived here to-day on the steamer 'Minneapolis' from London.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Napoleon Chamberland, 48 years of age, a lineman in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, who resided at 20 Valley street, fell from a telegraph pole on the corner of Harbor and St. Catherine streets, yesterday afternoon, and sustained a fracture of the left arm and severe internal injuries. He was taken in the ambulance to the Notre Dame Hospital, where he died last night as a result of his injuries. Coroner McMahon opened an inquest over the body this afternoon.

THE KENATOSSE CASE

PETITION PRESENTED AT STE. SCHOLASTIQUE FOR HIS RELEASE.

Mr. Justice Taschereau presided at a regular session of the Superior Court in Ste. Scholastique to-day. The case of Ignace Kenatosse, which has recently attracted considerable public interest, was the most important one before the court. Kenatosse was arrested and imprisoned in June last because he failed to produce certain goods, which were said to have been placed under his guardianship. It will be remembered that some time last year judgment was rendered by the Circuit Court at Ste. Scholastique against Chief Gabriel Kenatosse, a brother of Ignace Kenatosse, now in jail, for the value of some wood cut by the chief from a lot occupied by a French-Canadian named Brisebois. The Indians contended that they owned the whole seignior and that Brisebois could not acquire a valid title from the Seminary.

When the action for damages was called in court Chief Gabriel was advised by friends not to appear before the court, under the pretension that the Indians were in the position of minors of wards and to appear would be to admit that they were subject to the jurisdiction of the court. Judgment was consequently rendered against Chief Gabriel by default, for the damages and a subsequent execution issued, seizing his wagons and effects, and his brother, Ignace, was appointed guardian of the same. Chief Gabriel, however, moved his effects across the line and went to England to urge the rights of the Indians before the King. As Ignace could not produce the goods under seizure, when required he was arrested and placed in a jail. While the amount involved is a mere trifle and the Indians could easily satisfy the claim, they object to doing so on the ground that to do so would be a recognition of the rights of the white man upon the reservation. After four months in jail Kenatosse is as determined as ever to maintain what he claims to be the Indians' rights, by remaining there, if necessary, for the remainder of his life.

Under the writ of habeas corpus issued some days ago the jailer brought the prisoner before the Court to-day to show cause why he should detain Kenatosse longer in jail. Mr. F. H. Markey and Mr. W. W. Skinner, of the firm of Smith, Markey & Montgomery, thereupon moved for the discharge of the prisoner, urging the following reasons therefor: 'The petitioner is illegally deprived of his liberty and is entitled to be discharged from custody because neither the rule nisi nor the warrant of arrest gave him the option of paying the value of the goods which have disappeared, which amount should have been specifically named.'

'That the warrant for petitioner's arrest was addressed to the bailiffs of the district instead of the sheriff;

'That a bailiff of the Superior Court had no right to arrest the petitioner;

'That more than one year had elapsed since it was pretended the petitioner was appointed guardian, to wit, May 2, 1902; and even if he had ever been appointed guardian he is discharged at the end of the year and absolved from all responsibility of producing the said goods now.'

Mr. Markey argued at some length that the Superior Court had jurisdiction upon a writ of habeas corpus to revise the judgment of the Circuit Court condemning Kenatosse to jail. The question has been much debated in judgments for many years but the weight of recent decision, he observed, had been in favor of allowing the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Markey, continuing, urged that, by an ordinance of the King of France, then reigning, which he pretended was still in force in this country, a guardian received an absolute discharge at the expiration of one year and he could not be detained after the expiration of that period.

Mr. Skinner followed and urged that Kenatosse should have been given the option of paying for the goods; that no warrant it is impossible to settle with the plaintiff; that the bailiff, sheriff or clerk of the court cannot assess the value and a vindictive plaintiff might refuse to take any sum in discharge of the debt. After a full reply by Mr. J. D. Ledue on behalf of Brisebois, the judge reserved his decision.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS

MR. AND MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN SURPASS THE WORLD'S RECORD.

London, Oct. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman have surpassed the world's record in high climbing in the Himalayas. Together they reached a height of 22,568 feet. Mr. Workman ascended 22,394 feet. Previous climb by a woman was 21,000 feet, made by Mrs. Workman in the Karakoram mountains. The best man's record was 23,083 feet, made on Mount Aconcagua.

CHINAMEN'S TROUBLES

TWO OF THOSE ARRESTED IN BOSTON RAIL WILL BRING SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 20.—Yee Chin and Lue Hee Fong, two of the Chinamen who were arrested in the rail of a week ago, now claim to be American-born citizens. Chin says that he was born thirty years ago in San Francisco, and spent his childhood there, coming to Boston eight years ago. He feels his arrest keenly, and will sue the city for \$10,000 for false arrest. Fong also claims to have documentary proof that he was born in San Francisco, and will likewise enter suit. Many of the ministers of the city yesterday denounced from their pulpits the action of the authorities in their unwarrantable raid.

KILLED INSTANTLY

SUPERINTENDENT OF GODERICH ELEVATOR & TRANSIT COMPANY LOSES HIS LIFE.

Goderich, Ont., Oct. 20.—Fred Love, engineer and superintendent of the Goderich Elevator & Transit Company, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon. The 'Newmont' was unloading a cargo of wheat at the time, and the steam shovels were in use. One of the ropes regulating the shovels was lying slack between the elevator and the vessel, and Mr. Love must have stepped across it, when the rope suddenly became taut and threw the unfortunate man up and between a pair of drums, on which the ropes are wound. His skull was severely crushed and his left leg was broken. Deceased leaves a widow and four children.

CARPENTERS STRIKE

WINNIPEG MEN WANT A NINE-HOUR DAY AND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS AN HOUR.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—At a secret mass meeting of carpenters held here it was decided late last night to go on strike to-day for a nine-hour day at thirty-five cents an hour. Eleven hundred carpenters and joiners will be affected. This will seriously embarrass the large number of building operations now in progress.

SULTANA MINE

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT OLD VEIN HAS BEEN STRUCK CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—There is great excitement in Rat Portage over the announcement that the old vein has been found in the great Sultana mine, and that operations in the mine will soon be in full blast again. This means a great deal to Rat Portage, for even since the mine has been closed mining operations have been paralyzed, and the effect on business has been bad indeed.

MRS. JANE DARCH DEAD

TREASURER OF THE LONDON W. C. T. U. PASSES AWAY.

London, Ont., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Jane Darch, treasurer of the local W.C.T.U., and widely known in temperance work, died here early yesterday, somewhat unexpectedly. She was well advanced in years.

UNITED STATES AND CUBA

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION TO BE CALLED ON NOV. 9.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The President to-day issued a proclamation calling the 58th Congress in extraordinary session on Nov. 9, at twelve o'clock. The proclamation states that the purpose of the session is to consider the commercial convention between the United States and Cuba, which requires the approval of Congress.

STILL SUSPECTED

HENRI BASOT ESTABLISHES AN ALIBI IN THE FOUGERE MURDER CASE.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Henri Basot, who was accused of the murder at Aix-Les-Bains last month of Eugénie Fougere, has established an alibi, but notwithstanding this he is suspected of being an accomplice in the crime.

COOLER WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Oct. 20, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Victoria, 53-46; Qu'Appelle, 52-38; Winnipeg, 55-46; Port Arthur, 52-34; Parry Sound, 56-48; Toronto, 52-31; Ottawa, 54-35; Montreal, 54-48; Quebec, 46-34; Halifax, 53-36. Strong westerly winds, fine. Wednesday, westerly winds and a little cooler again.

Weather is fine and warm in Ontario and also throughout Manitoba and the Territories. Rain is falling in Eastern Quebec. A storm now centred off the Gulf of St. Lawrence is moving very rapidly and will soon disappear.

1625 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Oct. 20, 1903.—Readings by the Optical Engineer's Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon.
Yesterday 30.07; to-day 29.74.
Temperature.
To-day 50 57
Yesterday 57 54

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must be accompanied with the name and address of the person, or persons, to whom the notice is to be sent. The notice must be sent to the printer of the paper in which it is to be published. The notice must be sent to the printer of the paper in which it is to be published. The notice must be sent to the printer of the paper in which it is to be published.

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THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Ladies' Costumes--Models of Beauty and Skilful Tailoring.

Every year's experience raises the standard of ready-to-wear apparel. The standard set by The Big Store is very high, as many manufacturers who have sought to gain admission for their productions to the stocks have found.

Ladies' fine mixed Tweed Costumes, Norfolk style, pleated panel skirt. \$24.00

Ladies' black and navy Cloth Costumes, 3-4 blouse coat, double shoulder capes, trimmed with self-strappings and taffeta. \$16.66

Ladies' fine Cloth Costumes, in black and navy, 3-4 coat, trimmed with satin strappings and buttons. \$18.75

(First floor, Notre Dame street side.)

\$1.05 BISCUIT JAR, FOR 79c

Fine Imitation Cut Glass Dish, heavy silver-plated cover, bright finish, lid with fancy knob. Our regular price is \$1.05. To-morrow only for 79c (Ground floor, near eastern elevator.)

CHILDREN'S WARM SLEEPING GARMENTS.

Children's Natural Union Sleeping Suits, with feet, sizes 2 to 8 years. Prices, depending upon size, from 27c to 56c

Children's Fleece-lined Sleeping Suits, with feet. Ages 2 to 8 years. Prices, according to size, from 29c to 58c (Store No. 2, ground floor, Notre Dame street side.)

BLANKET VALUES THAT WILL COMAND YOUR FAVOR.

Frequent purchases will be unnecessary if you select any of the under-noted.

They will prove warm enough bed coverings for the coldest nights, and are of a quality that will give many seasons of service:

Size 68 x 88 inches, per pair. \$2.80
Size 64 x 84 inches, per pair. 3.15
Size 60 x 80 inches, per pair. 3.45
Size 56 x 76 inches, per pair. 3.75
Size 52 x 72 inches, per pair. 4.05
Size 48 x 68 inches, per pair. 4.35
Size 44 x 64 inches, per pair. 4.65
Size 40 x 60 inches, per pair. 4.95
Size 36 x 56 inches, per pair. 5.25
Size 32 x 52 inches, per pair. 5.55
Size 28 x 48 inches, per pair. 5.85
Size 24 x 44 inches, per pair. 6.15
Size 20 x 40 inches, per pair. 6.45
Size 16 x 36 inches, per pair. 6.75
Size 12 x 32 inches, per pair. 7.05
Size 8 x 24 inches, per pair. 7.35
Size 4 x 16 inches, per pair. 7.65
Size 2 x 8 inches, per pair. 7.95
Size 1 x 4 inches, per pair. 8.25
Size 1/2 x 2 inches, per pair. 8.55
Size 1/4 x 1 inches, per pair. 8.85
Size 1/8 x 1/2 inches, per pair. 9.15
Size 1/16 x 1/4 inches, per pair. 9.45
Size 1/32 x 1/8 inches, per pair. 9.75
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Size 1/128 x 1/32 inches, per pair. 10.35
Size 1/256 x 1/64 inches, per pair. 10.65
Size 1/512 x 1/128 inches, per pair. 10.95
Size 1/1024 x 1/256 inches, per pair. 11.25
Size 1/2048 x 1/512 inches, per pair. 11.55
Size 1/4096 x 1/1024 inches, per pair. 11.85
Size 1/8192 x 1/2048 inches, per pair. 12.15
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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Kitty White, of Ottawa, is spending a couple of weeks in town, the guest of Miss Mabel Baker.

Mrs. Allan Mackenzie has been visiting her sister, Mrs. H. P. Timmerman, Sherbourne street, Toronto.

Mr. George Davis, advertising manager of the Hamilton Times, is spending a day or two in the city.

Mrs. J. J. McGill has returned from a short visit in Brockville, where she was the guest of Mrs. J. Grant McLennan.

Dr. W. Gordon M. Byers, Peel street, leaves on Monday to sail from New York for Germany, where he will spend the next three months.

Miss Helen F. Ranken, Mr. Raymond A. Dickson, and Mr. W. Hodson, of Toronto, are guests at the home of Mr. R. A. Dickson, 246 Elm avenue.

Mr. Johnstone Inglis, landscape painter, of Dublin, son of the late Sir Malcolm Inglis, is in the city, the guest of Mr. B. J. Coghlin, Sherbrooke street.

The marriage of Miss Ruby Dickson, of 246 Elm avenue, to Mr. Harry J. B. Hamilton, takes place at the Church of the Advent to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Dr. Frank E. Skinner and Miss Ruby Mabel Cross, in the Congregational Church, Melbourne, at 8.30 p.m., on Oct. 23.

Mr. Robert Miller, station agent at the Windsor street station, has got back from his holidays, which were marred somewhat by a runaway accident, from the effects of which he is recovering.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Elizabeth Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dunn, of Port Hope, to Mr. George Whitfield Kaye, of Ottawa, son of the Rev. John Kaye, of Thorold.

Miss Janet McKillican, of the American Presbyterian Mission in Peking, who was present during the siege, is in this country on her first furlough since that time. She passed through the city this morning on her way to her home near Vankleek Hill.

Miss Sophie Ridley, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Ridley, of Hamilton, will be married shortly in England, to Dr. Hugh Smith, son of Dr. L. W. Smith, of Toronto. After the wedding Dr. Hugh Smith and his bride will leave for their future home in India.

On Thursday evening last at half-past five o'clock, the home of Mr. Ed. Lavigne, Montreal South, was the scene of a happy event, when his daughter, Miss Edwina Julia Lavigne, was united in marriage to Mr. Albert Stevens, of St. Lambert, of the C. P. R. Windsor Station.

Mr. C. R. Grantham presided at the piano. The bride was given away by her father, and the bride and groom were unattended. The Rev. B. B. Brown officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens left for a trip to Quebec. After the return they will reside in Montreal South.

Mr. Frank S. Stocking, of Quebec, whose marriage to Miss Mary White, Montreal, takes place to-morrow, was the recipient on Saturday evening of a number of addresses, accompanied by handsome gifts.

General W. H. Henry, United States consul, presented, on behalf of citizens and personal friends, a magnificent cabinet of silver. Lieut. Colonel Ray presented a silver chafing dish on behalf of the Q. A. A. A. A silver kettle was presented from the Quebec Rugby Football and Hockey Clubs, and a handsome silver tea service from the Quebec Snowshoe Club.

At the Church of St. James the Apostle at half-past four o'clock this afternoon was celebrated a prettily arranged wedding, when Miss Emma G. Womham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Womham, was united in marriage to Mr. Thomas Kirkwood, Montreal. The Rev. Canon Ellegood officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ada Womham, and Miss Ethel Drummond, of Toronto, as bridesmaids.

Mr. Hazen Ritchie was best man, and Mr. Herbert Womham, of New York, the bride's brother, Mr. J. Delano Wood, Mr. Crombie and Mr. J. Donnelly acted as ushers. The bride was escorted by her father, by whom she was given away. She wore a beautiful gown of white satin crepe de chine, with trimmings of white silk lacy lace, and tulle veil fastened with a delicate wreath to the hair. Her bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley arranged in 'showers' fashion. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white silk pointed d'esprit over pink silk, and they wore black picture hats and carried bouquets of pink chrysanthemums. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 1018 Sherbrooke street, the bride's mother receiving in a handsome gown of green velvet. The wedding gifts, which were numerous and valuable, included articles of silver, cut-glass, china, pictures and art objects, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood leave on a wedding trip to various points in the United States, the bride going away in a navy blue tailor-made suit with

Advertisements.

NOTICE
To Contractors.

Contractors who are in a position to lay coal tar sidewalks are requested to call at my office within 8 days from this date.

J. R. BARLOW,

City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, October 20th, 1903.

trimmings, worn with a blouse of white satin and lace, gray picture hat and gray furs. On their return they will reside at 'The Sherbrooke,' Sherbrooke street.

The marriage of Miss Janet M. Strachan, daughter of Mr. James Strachan, to Mr. William A. Cooper, of Montreal, took place at half-past four o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, 74 Fort street.

The Rev. C. G. Rollit performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives and friends. The decoration of the rooms was carried out in green and white, the bride standing before an altar of white flowers and greenery in the drawing-room. Mr. D. Young was best man, and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Strachan, and Miss Mary Estelle Ross, of Sheldon, Ill.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. James Strachan, wore a lovely gown of white crepe de chine, with garniture of Duchesse lace and pearls. Her veil was fastened with orange blossoms and with her engagement ring, and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were prettily dressed in pink Chinese crepe with Venetian applique, wearing half-wreaths of flowers on their hair, and carrying American Beauty roses. During the reception following the ceremony music was furnished by an orchestra. The bride's mother received in a gown of black crepe de chine with chenille and jet trimmings. Mrs. Cooper, the groom's mother, was dressed in black tulle with lace and white chiffon. Mrs. P. Harry Hart, of New York, a sister of the bride, wore pale blue crepe de chine, and Mrs. E. W. Smith, another sister, wore cream satin with net overdress. Miss Parker, aunt of the groom, was in black brocade satin, and Mrs. John A. Gordon wore a black satin gown. The gifts to the bride were numerous and handsome, including a piano in rich mahogany case, pieces of cut glass, silver, art objects, etc. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond crescent, to the bridesmaids pearl hoop rings, and to the best man a sea ring. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper leave on a trip to New York and the Southern States, the bride travelling in a navy blue costume with red chenille hat and chinchilla furs. On their return they will reside for a couple of months at the Windsor Hotel, and later on Bruce avenue.

At Port Hope, Ont., on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Wickett, was solemnized the marriage of their eldest daughter, Miss Annie E. Wickett, and Mr. Edward J. Tape, son of Mr. James Tape, 'Park View.' The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. B. Lancelley, pastor of the Methodist Church, in the presence of only the immediate relatives of bride and groom. The bride was dressed in white organdie, and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses. The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold watch. Mr. and Mrs. Tape left for the west on their bridal trip. They will reside in Port Hope.

GILLESPIE-GREEN.

In Port Hope, on Thanksgiving Day, at the home of the bride's father, the Rev. A. T. Green, Mr. Robert T. Gillespie and Miss S. Carrie Green were united in marriage. About thirty intimate friends were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. E. B. Lancelley, pastor of the Methodist Church, assisted by the bride's father, the bride standing beneath an arch of evergreen and white dahlias. Miss Edna Clarke presided at the piano, and Miss Florence Carveth and Mr. W. J. Bert Davison assisted the bride and groom. The bride wore a handsome gown of gray cloth, with white trimmings. The presents were very beautiful. The groom's gift to the bride was an opal ring, and to the bridesmaids, a pretty pearl crescent. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie will reside in Port Hope.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

The Rev. Canon Renaud remarked today at the C. P. R. station, where he had been to see a large number of English immigrants off to the North-West, that the Andrew's Home had been full all the season—in fact, many had to be turned away. He had never witnessed so successful a season. Canada was receiving a better class of immigrants than ever before. And the season, which for months was confined to a few months, all the year round. Our winters had the sting taken out for the immigrants, to a large extent, by the letters which had been written home, by people in this country and which did much to counteract the possible effects of Kipling's poem, 'Our Lady of the Snows'—letters which set forth that the winter, especially in the North-West, was healthy and bracing, and by no means cold.

VETERAN CONSTABLES RESIGN.

Constable John Beattie, of No. 9 station, with a record of fourteen years' service, and Constable John Coleman, of No. 7 station, with a record of nineteen years, have resigned from the city police force. Although this will deprive them of enjoying the benefits of a pension, they were firm in their decision to seek pastures new. The resignations have been accepted and will leave two English-speaking vacancies to be filled at the next meeting of the Police Committee.

FIREMEN'S NEW QUARTERS.

The fire department will take charge of their new and enlarged quarters at the City Hall next week. The painters are doing the finishing touches and when this is concluded the task of replacing the innumerable records and documents will commence. The large room formerly occupied by Mr. E. O. Champagne, boiler inspector, and his assistants, will in future be the meeting room of the Fire and Light Committee.

STILL AT LIBERTY.

None of the prisoners who escaped from the city jail on Saturday night have been recaptured yet, but the police are confident that they will be behind the bars before very long.

CLEVER DETECTIVE WORK

CHIEF CARPENTER AND HIS MEN
RECOVER THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF SILKS AND FURS.

Seven thousand dollars worth of furs, silks, millinery and other dry goods were recovered yesterday at 23 Arcade street by Chief Carpenter and his men.

Part of the goods had been stolen on Thursday night last, from the store of Chalayer and Orkin, importers of silks and ribbons at 1827 Notre Dame street.

On Friday morning when Mr. Orkin went to the store he found the articles missing. A door leading to the basement had been forced. He at once notified the detective department and the manager of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company. Detectives Cote and Lecarreau were placed on the case. They went to all the express and freight offices in the city, and learned that early on Friday morning an express wagon had been standing in front of Chalayer and Orkin's store. The detectives finally traced the men who had the wagon to 23 Arcade street. The house was watched, and on yesterday Chief Carpenter deemed the time ripe to raid it. In the afternoon the Chief, Detective Sergeant Charpentier and Detectives Riopel, Judd, Giguere and Trudel went to the house armed with a search warrant. The officers were disposed to raid the place in such manner as to cut off the exit of any one attempting to escape. The Chief entered alone, and walked straight through to the kitchen and thence to a room leading off the kitchen, where he found a man and woman packing dry goods in a large box. Scattered around the room were hundreds of yards of valuable silks and satens, furs, feathers, and a miscellaneous quantity of dry goods. To say that the inmates were surprised is to put it mildly. To the Chief the man gave his name as Abrahams. Later he admitted his name was Charles Dorfman, and that the woman was his wife. Chief Carpenter and Detective Sergeant Charpentier, after leaving the remaining detectives to watch the house, brought Dorfman to a factory, where his father and brother-in-law were working. These were also placed under arrest. Some of the goods found on the premises had been stolen over a year ago, from the stores of William Agnew & Co., and O. Normandin, on St. Lawrence street.

The two Dorfmans and Haddis were before Judge Lafontaine this morning, and were remanded. They pleaded not guilty and were remanded till Friday.

'BLASPHEMY.'

SUCH WAS THE TITLE OF DR. DOWIE'S DISCOURSE TO-DAY.

New York, Oct. 20.—About a thousand persons, half of whom were Zionists, attended John Alexander Dowie's early service in Madison Square Garden today, where he preached on 'Blasphemy.'

He then said he was going to meet the heroes of New York papers at his hotel and requested his followers to pray for him.

The six hundred members of the Dowie choir will join the house visitation force, increasing its number to 1,440. Deacon Speicher said the work was greater than anticipated.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should be published, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and \$1, physician's fee, be enclosed with each question.]

PAIN IN FOOT.

'Reader' is troubled with a severe pain in the right foot. It begins in the toes and extends up the instep. The toes are not affected, and there is no redness or hardness. The part is, however, quite swollen so that she cannot wear a boot and causes much pain on walking. The trouble has lasted now for three months. Ans.—It is hard to say exactly what is the trouble without seeing the foot. Cases similar to yours have been caused by what is known as flat-foot. Look at the foot when you are standing in your bare feet, and see if the arch of the foot on the inner side is properly preserved, or if the arch has sunk too near the ground. This, if present, would cause much pain and swelling. Should you find this to be the case you would better see your local doctor, for you would probably need to have the foot put in plaster bandages or have some sort of support fitted. A simple way to test if a support is needed is to place within the stocking and under the arch of the foot a pad composed of some firm material.

AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIPPE.

'Subscriber's Daughter.'—A middle-aged woman had gripe in May, with congestion of the lungs. Has had two relapses since. Feels very miserable, and does not seem to get strong. The lungs are weak and she is nervous, sleepless at night and easily worried. Ans.—The best thing for her is complete rest of mind and body. Grippe often leaves people in a very weakly state for months. She should lie down for two or three hours each afternoon even if she does not sleep. Diet should be the most nourishing possible. Let her use beef tea, cocoa, soups, eggs, milk, cream freely. Hot bath at night occasionally will relieve the restlessness. She should be careful to have warm clothes, especially just now when the season is changing. A course of beef, iron and wine, and cod liver oil and hypophosphites would be beneficial.

WAX IN EARS.

'Subscriber J.R.C.' has been troubled for some years by the ears becoming filled with wax to such a degree that hearing was imperfect. Has been obliged to have the ears syringed out with hot water and the wax removed. Asks for some method of preventing the wax from coming. Ans.—Wax is formed in the ear passage as a natural process by the secretion of certain glands. Excessive secretion is due in some cases at least to inflammation of the middle or inner ear, or the excess may be due to an outgrowth or other obstruction in the external passage preventing the proper cleansing of the ear. There is no way of dealing with the trouble so far as preventing it

goes' except by scrupulous attention to cleansing the ear passage. Night and morning gently remove the wax with a small bit of cotton wool on the end of a match. This must be done very gently so as not to irritate the tissues. If the wax is hard it may be softened by pouring in a few drops of warm sweet oil or the following mixture: Bicarbonate of soda, thirty grains; glycerine, one drachm; distilled water, one ounce.

FLUSHING OF THE FACE.

S.A. has for two years been troubled with a severe flushing of the blood to the face. Every few minutes the flushing will occur and this will go on for a week at a time followed by a few days' rest. The flushing will then return and is always accompanied by peeling of the skin of the face. Is in good health otherwise. Ans.—You do not mention your age or sex. If a woman about middle age it would be well to consult a physician as probably ordinary home remedies would not be of much benefit. Otherwise, if of full habit, it will be of advantage to relieve the bowels every second or third day with a moderately large dose of Epsom salts. Bathing the face for two minutes at a time alternately with hot and cold water will tone the vessels of the skin and tend to relieve the condition. You should also take life easily and avoid worry as far as possible.

ANAEMIA.

'Otter.'—Daughter has anaemia for which she has been taking medicine by physician's prescription. She has latterly discontinued it although it was doing her good. Asks if she should continue it. Also, a daughter, aged eighteen, who had pleurisy for some months. She is in good health now although there is a little soreness in the side. Asks if she should take cream, liver oil or other remedies. Ans.—With regard to anaemia most people make the mistake of not continuing treatment long enough. In an ordinary case medicine should be taken steadily for a month or six weeks. She should certainly continue with the remedy until she is quite cured. If the other daughter feels well and strong again she does not need to take medicine. Probably a little exercise, such as walking or expanding the lungs for a few minutes at a time will gradually overcome the soreness. Applications of a mild ammonia or turpentine liniment to the side would help it.

INFORMATION WANTED.

C.A.J. asks for the name of any firm or person in Toronto who keeps ear-trumpets and other appliances for hearing. Ans.—You might try Messrs. Chandler, Massey, surgical instruments and appliances.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

NON-DELIVERY OF WATCH SOLD.

Enquirer.—About seven months ago a party offered to sell me a watch, and I bought the watch, but did not take delivery of it, but paid the purchase money in various amounts from time to time, and I also loaned the seller of the watch some money over and above the price of the watch. When I asked for delivery of the watch the party refused to give it to me, and also refused to return me any of the purchase money or borrowed money, and when I sent him an account he claimed that the dates given are not correct, and that I cannot collect it. I am positive as to the amounts, but am not sure of the dates. Can I collect the account by legal process, or can I prosecute him for obtaining money under false pretences? Ans.—It is not a case for criminal proceedings, but rather for civil action, and by the latter we think you could effect full recovery. You should instruct a solicitor to act for you in taking such action, and also in respect of the necessary preliminary steps.

DISAPPOINTED SONS.

A.P.P. Ont.—Twenty years ago, A purchased a farm in Ontario. He borrowed money from two sons, B and C, making a verbal agreement before witnesses, that B and C should receive back the borrowed money, with interest, at his death. B, C and A returned home a term of years after attaining their majority, without getting any wages. There was an understanding that they should share the property equally with E, the youngest son, who remained at home, at their father's death, A will bequeath the property to B and C, but within two months of A's death, which occurred on Aug. 23, he had a deed drawn up leaving all his property, real estate and personal, to E, without telling B, C or D, who did not know this fact until over a month after A's death. 1. Can B and C collect the money and interest due them according to agreement made at the time the farm was purchased? 2. Can B, C and D collect any wages whatever for the time they worked at home after attaining the age of twenty-one? Ans.—1. We think so. 2. Probably not.

THE SUPPORT OF A PARENT.

S.S. N.S.—I. J. gives a deed of his property to his daughter, but without any written bond. Can she be compelled to provide for him, in case of her refusing to do so? 2. If an old man is left without any means of getting a living, can his family be compelled to support him? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes, if they are able to do so.

REMUNERATION OF EXECUTORS.

F.A.H. Ont.—Can executors of a will, in their official capacity, claim and deduct from a life assurance asset, a certain percentage for their own benefit as executors? Ans.—No. They are only entitled to what the Surrogate Court judge may see fit to allow them upon the passing of their accounts before him. He may adopt a percentage basis but is not obliged to do so.

YEARLY TENANCY.

Enquirer. Ont.—If A rents to B a house for, say, \$100 per year, payable quarterly in advance and six months has expired since the commencement of occupation by B what steps must A take to terminate the contract? Ans.—He must give B half a year's notice to quit—the period of such notice to expire with same year of the tenancy. It is, accordingly, too late to terminate the tenancy at the end of the first year thereof, but notice may be effectively given for the end of second year.

SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGE.

A.J.P. N.S.—An ordained minister who left the denomination by which he was ordained, and has been excluded from the church to which he belonged, and also was pastor, was united with a party of his followers and sympathizers. 1. Can such a person solemnize marriage according to the statutes of Nova Scotia? 2. Would parties married by him be legally married? Ans.—1. We think so. 2. Yes.

DISSATISFIED WITH WILL.

Widow, Ottawa, Ont.—If a man die and leave a will in Ontario, can his wife break it if she is not satisfied with the portion which he has left for her use? Ans.—She cannot do so, provided, of course, that the will is valid in all other respects. She

COLONIAL HOUSE
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MEN'S HAT DEPARTMENT.

SILK HATS

"Style Young & Co., New York.
"Lincoln & Bennett.
"Christy & Co.
"Fourienet & Co.

FALL DERBIES

In Black and Brown, in large varieties of shapes. Prices:

\$2.50 to \$5.00.

A Complete Line of HATS and CAPS
For Men and Boys.

Henry Morgan & Co.,
MONTREAL.

need not, however, accept the provision made by it in her favor, but may take down out of her husband's real estate, if any.

A FATHER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Paley.—A little boy of four sets fire with matches to the clothes of a little girl of three; she is terribly burned, but her life is spared, after suffering for four months; cannot be dressed and will not be for a long time, requiring constant care. The parents of child are nursing her themselves, and still expenses amount to over \$200 already. Is father of child through whose fault this little one suffers, and is scarred, liable for these expenses, being much more able to do so than the parents are? Ans.—We think that the father is not legally liable.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

F.S.—Can A be made to carry out the following agreement with B: 1. A agree to give B one hundred dollars for his orchard of apples. B to deliver same at G. T. R. station. Received on account of above ten dollars. B will you kindly tell me if above note is binding. A notified B by letter two or three weeks before apples were ready to pick, telling B that he gave up the orchard and forfeited the ten dollars. (A not having got an apple from the orchard.) A in return gets from a barrister a letter demanding \$90 due to B for apples, or proceedings would be immediately taken to recover amount. Will you kindly advise? B insists on the agreement being carried out. Ans.—We consider A liable to B in damages for breach of contract, and that he ought to try for a settlement.

There's a Charm
About . . .
Proper Tailoring.

Take a man out of ill-fitting clothes and put him into good tailoring, and the change is remarkably pleasing. Just try us with your

FALL OR
WINTER SUIT.

And note the comfort and pleasure. The stamp of correct tailoring is on every suit that leaves our store. We have every weave that is proper for Fall or Winter Suitings, and so many good colorings that choosing will be a pleasure.

WM. CURRIE,
Men's, Youths' and
Boys' Clothier,
1967 Notre Dame Street.

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WM. CURRIE,
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Boys' Clothier,
1967 Notre Dame Street.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

A Treat To-Night,
SAILORS' INSTITUTE CONCERT.
 Miss MARIE B. HOLLINGSHEAD,
 Mr. WILL. BURGESS,
 Sailors and Others.

Art Association,

PHILIPS SQUARE.

ADVANCED ART CLASSES 1903-1904.
 The classes will commence on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Two Scholarships for competition. Class Rooms open daily for study.
 or particulars apply to the Secretary.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles
 by the Ladies Aid, in the Afternoons and Evenings of the 20th, 21st and 22nd insts. Proceeds for Jubilee Fund of Church.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the East End branch of the

MONTREAL DIET DISPENSARY,

SOHMER PARK, Oct. 20th and 21st
 Tickets, 25c. Reserved, 50c.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.

THANKSGIVING SUPPER

Methodist Church,
 Cote St. Paul.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22nd.
 MISS AUBREY C. BENNETT, Will sing.
 Tickets, 25c.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

The London Gazette is the oldest and least read of any newspaper. It is at once the biggest and the least of all our papers, for it is the only paper in the land which changes its size from one page to a hundred, according to the pressure of news. It is the only newspaper whose word is law and whose authority is accepted in the witness box. It can make and unmake bankrupts. It is the only paper in which certain persons are compelled to advertise, and in which certain other persons cannot advertise for love or money. It yields a profit of £20,000 a year.

The London Gazette has become regularized as part of the British constitution now, but time was when the editorship of 'The Gazette' was one of the spoils of office, worth £800 a year. It was the recognized reward of party services in the press. The government is more economical to-day in its journalism. Under the old regime 'The Gazette' had, besides its editor, a staff of five clerks appointed by the Treasury, but in 1889 the Treasury remodelled the management of the paper, found the staff employment elsewhere and left the whole responsibility of 'The Gazette' on its present publishers, Messrs. Harrison & Sons, of St. Martin's Lane. The printing of the paper has been in the Harrison family for practically a hundred and thirty years.

Absolute secrecy as to the contents of any forthcoming 'Gazette' prevails at St. Martin's Lane, and though there are a thousand workers in Messrs. Harrison's offices, no item of news has ever leaked out before its time. Every sheet of 'copy' is private and confidential until it appears for all the world to see. The 'copy' for 'The Gazette' is written in the government offices, often by cabinet ministers themselves, and is invariably returned with the proofs. Each secretary initials his 'copy'—Lord Salisbury signing his with the letter 'S' in red ink—and in cases of promotion in the services no paragraph is accepted even in proof without being initialled a second time. Now and then—on very rare occasions—a piece of 'copy' is received autographed by the sovereign.—'Westminster Gazette.'

THE O'CONORS.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor, British Ambassador at Constantinople, spells his surname with a single 'n', like the O'Connor. In a bygone generation there was an acrimonious controversy in the O'Connor family in County Roscommon, from which Sir Nicholas comes, as to the right of any branch of the ancient race to spell the name 'O'Connor', that right, it was contended, being possessed only by the O'Connor Don, as head of the house. The contest was so long that it was called the N-less-standing for endless-correspondence. It was ultimately referred to Sir J. Bernard Burke, the Ulster King-of-Arms, and he decided, as in another dispute familiar in literature, that much might be said on both sides. The two disputing families had a common origin—a King of Connaught—and could spell the name one way or the other with propriety and in accordance with tradition.

EFFECTS OF EMOTION.

The actor's mouth is essentially facial, and not infrequently it exhibits a tendency to turn to one side or the other. This is due, in part, to its being constantly used to express emotion and also to the peculiar but no less well-organized fact that when the mouth is somewhat crooked a greater effect can be produced than when it is opened quite straight. Example after example could be cited, but for obvious reasons names may not be mentioned. At one time it was considered the mark of the low comedian, for nearly every one of them had a mouth twisted either to the right or left, as the result of 'mugging'. Some of the most serious actors—even those with a reputation for beauty—could, however, be pointed to as possessing the same characteristic, which has also been observed with not a few opera singers of the first rank.—'London Tatler.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and the United States.

For other postal union countries, excepting Great Britain, add for postage, \$3.50 for Daily Witness; \$1.00 for Weekly Witness; 50c for Northern Messenger.
 World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

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

OCTOBER						
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The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1903.

The new headquarters staff of the United States army has not been long in finding something to do. It is stated that plans for the guidance of the army in a military campaign in a number of foreign countries are now being prepared in the War Department. Shrewd and capable officers have been sent to foreign parts to gather information that would be useful to the army operating therein, and it is understood that sufficient knowledge has been acquired to form the basis for full plans for military operations in Germany, Manchuria, Russia, Colombia, Venezuela and other countries which may become involved in international quarrels of interest to the United States. It is reassuring, however, to learn that all this activity is not occasioned by fear that war with any European country is imminent. It is merely part of a general policy inaugurated under the general staff to prepare the army for any sudden emergency. It cannot be said that there is anything threatening in this action of the general staff, for precisely the same system of mapping and planning campaigns in foreign countries has long been carried on by all the governments of Europe. The German military maps of foreign countries are said to be the most complete in existence while it is assumed that the British naval charts are as near perfection as they can be. The fact that the United States has adopted the European plan of preparing for war in time of peace is only another indication that the Republic has accepted the responsibilities along with the dangerous duties of a world power.

Sir Hibbert Tupper claims that the McBride Government in British Columbia will have a majority of two in the recently elected legislature. The election of one of its supporters as Speaker will reduce that majority to one, and make it extremely difficult for the ministry to manage the public business in a satisfactory manner. Indeed, it may be said that it is practically impossible to carry on the work of legislation on a basis of one-man majority, as a precedent in the legislature of old Canada quite clearly demonstrated. At one time in those days of hot and close divisions, John Sandfield Macdonald was in power with a Reform majority of one. The Opposition was led by John A. Macdonald, and so keen were the parties in watching for an advantage, that when for any reason a member of the government party wanted to retire from the chamber while it was in session, the leader of the House had to move and carry an adjournment. The absurdity of the situation was a theme for many witticisms, some of which still survive in the traditions of parliament. In those days, Sir John Macdonald afterwards sarcastically remarked, 'if a member was dry an adjournment for drinks was always in order.' Of course, this state of affairs could not last, and the government had to dissolve. The same result may be expected in British Columbia if the members on either side are as firm in their party allegiance as were the Reformers and Tories of old Canada. But the British Columbia politicians have not hitherto been built that way.

THE FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

Ever since the Alaska boundary difference came to the fore, our conviction has been that Canada would substantially lose her case, though we have naturally been reserved on the subject pending the de-

bate. Lord Alverstone, the British commissioner, in the just concluded arbitration proceedings, has conceded the United States practically all its claims, excepting that we get the whole of Portland Canal, with the islands of Wales (not Prince of Wales Island) and Pearce, which are particularly valuable because they lie just opposite Port Simpson, the proposed terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This conviction has indeed to all appearance been universal. People felt it in their bones. The United States press took for granted the result which has been arrived at; the English people lately desired it, and the Canadian press suspected it, and occasionally spluttered out about it. The openly expressed expectation of the United States press and people was ostensibly based on the immutability of the United States and Canadian commissioners, and on the conviction of whoever should be appointed British commissioner. But Mr. Goldwin Smith put the thing in a nutshell when he said that Great Britain could not afford for Canada's sake to quarrel with the United States. In fact, the path taken has simply been the path of least resistance. The weakest must go to the wall. Our own expectation on the subject was based first on the fact that this is not the first occasion by many that boundary interests between Great Britain and the United States have been dealt with, and they have been invariably decided in favor of the United States. Secondly, the United States is in possession of the disputed territory, and it was morally certain that nothing but war would get them out of it. Thirdly, it was to be expected that Great Britain would consider her own interests rather than ours, and it is undoubtedly to her interest to be friendly towards the United States and to have that country friendly to her. In fact, speaking with the candor which the occasion calls for, we may fairly say that that friendship is her paramount interest. Over against it are the rights of Canada, which in this matter loom larger in her mind than even her interests. Interests are assets of material value, rights are of sentimental value. To come to practical agreements, people, especially British people, often waive their rights and balance their interests. Great Britain has never been tenacious of abstractions, and has always been glad to obtain settlements by compromise. Indeed, a willingness to compromise has been Great Britain's great strength both in internal and external administration. She refuses to stand upon logic when it stands between her and results. In this case it was plain that no results would be obtained if the United States did not practically get all she insisted on.

When, after the United States had crowded herself hoarse over having forced upon Great Britain, at the moment of her 'splendid isolation,' the 'American' principle of arbitration in the matter of a boundary in the swamps of Venezuela, Canada demanded that this similar boundary question should be similarly submitted to arbitration. But this obvious justice the United States flatly refused. When she consented to the submission of the question to a Joint High Commission it was with the certainty that she could not lose and an assurance universally expressed that she would gain. It was as certain as any human question could be that no commissioners appointed by the United States would go back to their country having voted to sacrifice Skagway and Dyea. To make assurance doubly sure the President sacrificed his dignity by selecting commissioners who had already publicly and determinately committed themselves. In like manner it was not to be expected that the Canadian commissioners would be very open to conviction, even though in the selection the indecency committed by the United States was carefully avoided. The whole matter rested with Lord Alverstone as representing the British people. His position has been one of unspeakable responsibility—a responsibility which he has no doubt duly felt. In his conclusions he has no doubt done that which he believed best in the general interest, and they, we presume, fairly embody the desire of the British people on the question.

Why Great Britain should place her own interests before the grievances of Canada needs no explanation. Her interests are immeasurably the larger, and it is she, and not Canada, that defends both. When Canada categorically refused to do anything towards Imperial defence we took the liberty to remark that Canada would soon have no cause to complain if when imperial questions were being settled Canadian rights should have but scant consideration. We are aware that the whole of what we have been saying about the attitude of the British people is open to the charge of irrelevancy, as it is not British public opinion which has settled this matter, but an eminent and conscientious jurist appointed to adjudicate on the historical facts before him. The function of the Commissioners was, however, more than

juridical, and Lord Alverstone found himself sitting practically as an arbitrator, except that he was only in a position to surrender the interests of one side. It is right, therefore, in vindication of his decision to set forth the attitude of his people and the attitude of mind in which he might be expected to approach his subject. What gives an added twinge to this surrender is the fact that the United States has not and never had any other appreciable interest in the disputed territory except in its power to annoy and disable Canada. It was for this, though Canada was then two thousand miles away, that Mr. Seward, stung by his defeat in the Trent affair, purchased Alaska from Russia; and it has been in this spirit, and this alone, that the United States has ever since asserted her claims to what is properly our coast line. It is not what good it is to her, but what disability it creates for us that seems to signify, for the good of it to her is not yet apparent.

OKA CHURCH CASE

COURTS TO DECIDE DISPUTE BETWEEN METHODISTS AND SEMINARY.

About thirty years ago the Methodist Church acquired a property at Oka for the purpose of building a church. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, claiming the right to the whole seignior, took proceedings to restrain them from carrying out their purpose. Although a legal contest went on for many years, and many legal technicalities were fought out, no final decision was ever reached. Some time ago the Methodist Church acquired another property in Oka and commenced the construction of a church, which has just been dedicated.

When the building was half finished the Seminary again took proceedings to set aside the deed of sale to the church and force them to remove the structure. In these proceedings the Seminary claimed to have enjoyed the ownership of the seignior of Oka for a period of over a hundred years, but did not set forth any title upon which they held the property. Mr. F. H. Markey, acting for the Methodist Church, appeared before the Superior Court at St. Scholastique this morning. Mr. Justice Taschereau presiding, and moved that the Court order the Seminary to declare the grounds upon which they claim the ownership of the seignior, whether by a regular title deed or by prescription. Mr. Markey declared that the present case would be carried to a final conclusion, and it was important that all the issues should be properly defined. The question of the Seminary's title had given rise, he said, to a great deal of litigation in the past, and the government had now decided to refer a special case to the Supreme Court, taking it to the Privy Council if necessary.

The Hon. F. X. Mathieu, acting for the Seminary, conceded the right of the church to obtain communication of the titles of the Seminary, and declared they were based upon a royal grant issued by the King of France in 1717, a copy of which he produced and filed before the court. The case will stand until opposing counsel meet and agree as to certain points in this case and decisions are rendered in other cases.

FIRE IN QUEEN'S HOTEL.

When the news went abroad at about half-past six last night that the Queen's Hotel was on fire, there was great excitement, and in a few minutes the vicinity of St. James and Windsor streets was black with people. Fire had broken out in the rear portion of the hotel, presumably from a pot of grease near the laundry. The flames roared up a chute, but in a few minutes half a dozen streams of water poured into the building by the men of No. 4 and other stations quenched the blaze, but not before considerable damage had been done.

SPYING OUT THE LAND.

Mr. J. Faulk, of the Manchester 'Guardian,' is at present in the city on a mission of some importance to Canadians. Canada has received latterly a good deal of attention. The 'Guardian,' which is an important journal, is desirous of knowing at first hand what the Canadian people think in regard to the tariff questions which are being discussed in England. Mr. Faulk will try to tell the truth about the matter. He will interview statesmen, manufacturers, farmers, all and sundry, in short, who have opinions to offer. He will, besides, have an eye for material development, and, while upon this continent, will devote some attention to the United States.

GOT SIX MONTHS.

James Carroll and John McHugh, who were arrested by Detective Groleaux, of the Grand Trunk Railway, on the charge of stealing a quantity of cigars from one of the company's cars, were each sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Denoyers this morning.

OFF FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. Robert Kerr, general passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R., and his chief clerk, Mr. George Wells, have gone to Chicago for a few days. There is nothing special on, but it is the habit with the great departmental officers of the big systems to look in upon one another regularly, distance being a mere bagatelle. It has the effect of keeping names and faces in the remembrance; incidentally, it makes for increase of business.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Justice Curran this morning dismissed the action in a case of Dame Roca Dufresne et al. vs. G. N. Racette. This was a claim for instalments due on a piano sold by plaintiffs to a third party, the allegation being that defendant had rendered himself responsible for the payments. The Court found that the alleged responsibility did not exist.

LABOR DEPUTATION

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS WAIT UPON THE PREMIER.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir William Mulock were waited on this morning by a deputation from the National Trades and Labor Congress that met recently at Quebec, who presented an address and the resolutions adopted. The deputation consisted of Nap. Soule, president; F. F. Benbow, vice-president; T. J. Griffith, secretary; Ferdinand Lappe, and J. Mason. The address called attention to a resolution asking the government to consider the organization the only representative of purely Canadian labor opinion, and declared that the Trade and Labor Congress, which recently waited on the government, did not and could not fully represent the opinions of Canadian workmen, that the leaders of the last-named congress are citizens of a foreign country or their henchmen, that the president of that congress drew \$1,000 from the American Federation of Labor for one year's work and that they are attempting to estrange Canadian capital and labor, attack that body's attitude on the tariff and expresses the belief that goods consumed in Canada should be made in Canada by Canadian workmen.

The government was asked by the resolutions to increase the duty on shoes by an additional ten percent and to register the union's trade label, and further pronounced for a fair wage system in government contracts or that government work be done by day labor, and for the appointment of dynamite and barrel inspectors.

Sir William Mulock replied and assured the deputation that the representations and resolutions would receive attentive consideration.

CURIOSITIES OF PRONUNCIATION.

(London 'Tit-Bits'.)

We usually laugh at the foreigner's efforts to master the pronunciation of our mother tongue, but most of us are not without doubt when we come to pronounce certain proper nouns. A number of surnames and geographical names receive as many as four different renderings, and it is quite impossible to persuade any one that his or her way is not the correct one. Some surnames are so mislabeled as to be quite unrecognizable from the spelling. No wonder the average individual finds an English dictionary indispensable.

Probably the most remarkable quartet are Colquhoun, Marjoribanks, Cholmondeley and Bagshot. They look much less impressive when spelt as pronounced—Cohoon, Marshbanks, Chumley and Bajot. Phonetic spelling deprives many names of their terrors. That awful name Geoghegan would become simply Gagan, Ruthven would be Riven, and Cockburn Koburn.

Some people are much annoyed if they are not addressed in their own special way. Mr. St. John likes to be called Sinjin, but as a geographical term he does not mind you saying Saint John. Anstruther is doubtful, but often shortens into Anster. The 'Mac's' also are very susceptible regarding their surnames. If you want to be friends with McLeod and Maclean, call them Maklond and Maklane, and if you have any intentions regarding Mr. Strachan's daughter do not call him Strakan if you value your chances, but Strawn. Following these good intentions you must address Beauclerk as Beauclare and Beauvoir as Beavor.

In case you ever move in ambassadorial circles, or make friends on the Riviera, do not forget the Baron de Longueville is called Lonneval. Monsieur St. Cyr will answer you if you say Saneer, and Strous would be a good rendering of the name of the eminent composer of waltzes. Markyavelev will be as near as you can get to Machiavelli, but possibly you may be able to avoid this distinguished personage.

A couple of 'Saints' are rather puzzling. St. Clark should be rendered Sinclair, and if you would win a smile of approval pronounce St. Leger Sellinger, or Sellegier.

There is no need to look up Beauclerk; it is merely a playful rendering of the famous maker of pills. Duchesne has such an awe-inspiring appearance it is a pity we must pronounce it Dukarn. Heathcote is shortened into Hethcut, and Dillwyn has quite an Irish flavor when pronounced Dillon.

Dequenes is not so difficult as it looks. Dekane would pass muster, and you may also come across Dekann. Regarding Charters and Sands, you will win approval in high society if you stick to Charters and Sands; and those individuals known as Jervis, Berkeley and Derby like to hear the first 'e' turned into 'ah'. Why, it is difficult to say.

Spare a Welshman's feelings by saying Abergavny, and not Abergavenny, and, if possible, do not attempt to pronounce Amlych. If you are English it is beyond you. A fairly successful way is to start with 'Am' and leave the rest to luck.

If you are going to Dolgelly for your holidays, ask for a ticket to 'Dolgelly', and if you are a cyclist, don't inquire the way to Llanelly. If you do you will probably never get there. The rustic would 'bite' at Llanelly, however.

Do not think of some diminutive maiden when you speak of Wemyss; call it Weems, and you may be taken for a Scotsman; and if you are over the border, do not forget that Kirkcubright is pronounced Kuroobree.

The celebrated news agency is called Reiter's not Rooters', and the producer of five-finger exercises for budding musicians—Czerny—is called Chernes. That famous Italian, Boccaccio, was simply known as Bok-kart-cho, not half so disturbing as the number of 'c's' would suggest.

AGAIN SIDEWALK DAMAGES.

By judgment rendered this morning Mr. Justice Curran condemned the city to pay Miss A. Leblanc \$600 damages on account of injuries received by falling on Drolet street during the month of January last.

POLLY AND HER BATH.

All parrot stories are amusing and some of them are true. The following is bona fide. A woman living in the suburbs of New York owned a parrot of which she was very proud. The parrot literally lived in the lap of luxury, and had everything it wanted and some things it did not want, among the latter being the semi-weekly bath which its mistress insisted on giving it. Every time preparations were made for the bath Polly would get a fit of the sulks, and would sit forlornly on her perch, saying pitifully 'Poor Polly's got to take another bath! This would be kept up until the bath was over, when Polly would return to her normal cheerful condition.

One day some one opened Polly's cage to give her a little liberty about the room. Then some one else came in, and, not seeing that Polly was at large, opened the window. The sun was shining outside and Polly availed herself at once of the opportunity and was soon disporting herself among the trees in the back yard. As soon as her loss was discovered her mistress got several men and they climbed the trees in the yard in the hope of effecting Polly's capture. But the bird and the trees were so much of a color, and the former, knowing that a search was being made for her, kept so still that the afternoon wore away and Polly was still free. The men inclined to the belief that she had flown farther afield than her own back yard, and were at dusk just ready to give up the search when the skies suddenly darkened for a storm. Presently it began to rain smartly, and, lo and behold! from one of the trees came a plaintive voice: 'Poor Polly's got to take another bath!' said, with an accent of disgust which plainly showed that Polly's flight had been taken solely with a view to escaping from the dreaded ablutions. The sound of her voice, however, proved a good guide to finding the bird, and in a very little while she was back in her cage, sadder and a wiser bird, for she had found that there was no escape, even outside, from 'another bath.'—'Brooklyn Eagle.'

BROME ELECTION.

There has been considerable regret expressed that the Hon. Provincial Treasurer should, at his banquet on Saturday night, have so bitterly denounced the temperance people of Brome County, who, while the Scott Act was in force in that county, were active in endeavoring to enforce the act and bring to punishment the violators of the law.

A prominent member of the Provincial Alliance stated to-day that prosecutions in Brome were undertaken by the Brome County Alliance with the endorsement of the Provincial Alliance, and the denunciation of the Provincial Treasurer only justifies the feeling which it is said prevails among the friends of temperance in Brome, that the Liberal candidate in the approaching election is unfriendly to their cause.

It was also stated that a strong effort is being made to induce Mr. S. J. Carter, president of the Provincial Alliance, to accept the nomination as an independent candidate on the platform of temperance and moral reform. Mr. Carter has social and family connections in the county and was a resident of the county for a portion of the year.

THE NEW TREASURER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Mr. McCorkill, the Liberal candidate in Brome, and the recently appointed Provincial Treasurer, has placed himself in a most unenviable position by the speech which he made at the banquet tendered him on Saturday evening last, in this city. Mr. McCorkill is reported as follows:—

Then the local Finance Minister told his friends of the unjust manner in which they were using against him in Brome. They had referred to him as the attorney of the liquor party, which he stated was a false and cowardly accusation. He felt, in fact, that some explanation was due to his friends on this point. He had been courted by certain cases in his capacity as a lawyer. He said a certain public prosecutor in the county of Brome had been carrying matters with a high hand, and while he persecuted some hotel-keepers he allowed others to escape. Some of these cases had been so notoriously unfair, that Mr. McCorkill said he had been employed to defend, and taking them before Mr. Justice Lynch, the judgment of the local functionary was made ineffective.

The speaker said he was not practicing law for his health, and he had made those men who had lost pay the costs, hence the unjust charge that he was the attorney of the liquor party.

As regards the Scott Act, he said he had voted for it in his time, and he had voted for its repeal in Brome, and that five hundred good temperance people had voted the same way. If the Scott Act was defeated in Brome, it was due, he said, to the fact that the best temperance people were scandalized at the conduct of a clique who had injured the cause. For his part the Provincial Treasurer said he believed in a good license law well administered.

If Mr. McCorkill had been the paid advocate of the interests of this province he could hardly have made a more partisan and bitter attack on the temperance people of Brome than he did in that speech. His attack upon a certain public prosecutor, who had been 'carrying matters with a high hand and persecuted some hotel-keepers and allowed others to escape,' is the old cry always raised by the cultists who is made to suffer for the sins of the majority.

The prosecution of the notorious law breakers in Brome county under the Scott Act, was the action of the Brome County Alliance, and only the violators of the law and their friends whined out the cry persecution.

Mr. McCorkill's protests against being referred to as the attorney of the liquor party. Any one who reads this banquet speech of his will have no doubt as to whether the 'accusation' is true or false. The electors of Brome, who have had three years' experience of a license law, have not found it to be such an improvement over the Scott Act as Mr. McCorkill considers it to be.

TEMPERANCE.

JURY TRIAL GRANTED.

Mr. Justice Doherty this morning granted the petition for a jury trial in the case of Dame J. A. R. Jenkin vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company. This is an action of damages for personal injuries.

Advertisements.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Pe-ru-na is a Tonic of Efficiency.

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 "As far as I have observed Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after effects of any serious illness."

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"Peruna seems to restore vitality, increase bodily vigor and renew health and strength in a wonderfully short time."—Mrs. Kate Taylor.

Mrs. Nettie S. Young, 2057 Amber St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"Before I took your medicine I had been doctoring for four years. I had a spell of sickness every year so bad that I had to go to bed. My stomach was so tender I could not bear my clothes to touch me. I could scarcely stand, and could not walk any distance alone without feeling sick and faint, and had to have some one with me all the time. My uncle had great faith in your medicine, and recommended it to me."

"I am now on my seventh bottle and can truthfully say that I am improving more and more every day. My disease, which was inflammation of the ovaries and womb, caused a discharge, but that has ceased, and I am now at my work, working harder than I ever did in my life. It is the first time for over five months, and I thank God there is such a wonderful medicine for his poor weak creatures. I would not be without it."—Nettie S. Young.

Dr. Hartman Advises Suffering Women Free of Charge.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as may make application to him. Every one writing will receive a careful personal letter concerning the diagnosis and treatment of their case.

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Any woman can become one of Dr. Hartman's regular patients by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangements.

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MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

Mrs. Kate Taylor, a graduated nurse of prominence, gives her experience with Peruna in an open letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Brock Proves His Independence by Supporting One of the First Railway Subsidies That Comes Along.

MR. CLERQUE'S RAILWAY, THE MANITOULIN AND NORTH SHORE, IS SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING A SUBSIDY.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The House of Commons did a good day's work yesterday, and ought to be ready for prorogation on Thursday if the Senate does not desire to discuss the railway resolutions at any great length. It is not likely that it will.

JUDGES' SALARIES INCREASED.

At the afternoon sitting of the Commons a bill was passed increasing the salary of the Registrar of the Supreme Court from \$3,200 to \$4,000.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

An amendment to the Grain Inspection Act, which will provide grain inspectors in various districts in the east, was read a third time.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The railway subsidies were then proceeded with. The amount of revotes, that is, subsidies that were granted but which had not been earned, was about \$4,500,000. They were put through with very little difficulty.

When the new subsidies were reached, the Conservative members from Ontario took the stand that cash bonuses should only be given for opening up new districts, or rather that well settled areas should not receive aid for railways.

The only member who came straight out against subsidies was Mr. Puttee, of Winnipeg, who was speaking for the labor element. "I am opposed," said Mr. Puttee, "to subsidies, either in bulk or in detail."

The Postmaster-General challenged the Ontario Conservatives to vote against any of the subsidies. If they were to be consistent they would do this.

INDEPENDENT MR. BROCK.

Mr. Brock, of Toronto, retorted that he was independent enough to do so. Sir William ran over a few subsidies in which Toronto was interested, and challenged Mr. Brock to come forward with his resolution.

Mr. Brock did not approve of this kind of criticism, but a little later on was warmly supporting a subsidy to the Ironbridge, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway.

MR. CLERQUE'S RAILWAY.

On the subsidy to the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, Mr. Sutherland explained that this was Mr. Clerque's road. The Minister of Public Works referred to Mr. Clerque's enterprise, and hoped that he would be able to save something out of the investments he had made. The industries that he had established at the 'Soo' would ultimately turn out a success.

Dr. Sproule practically endorsed this, and said that Mr. Clerque's great fault was not following up what he established until it was revenue producing. As

soon as he got one thing established he was after another.

The vote was passed.

THE SENATE

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY BILL WILL PROBABLY BE GIVEN THIRD READING TO-DAY.

The Senate devoted yesterday to a further discussion of the national transcontinental railway. It is likely that the bill will be read a third time to-day.

QUEBEC BRIDGE

GOVERNMENT WILL GRANT FURTHER AID TO THE COMPANY.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The Minister of Finance last evening tabled the resolution granting further aid to the Quebec Bridge Company. An agreement has been entered into between the Bridge Company represented by the Hon. Mr. Parent, Premier of Quebec, for the company, and Mr. Fielding, on behalf of the government. It embodies the resolutions passed by the directors of the company on the first of October last.

After describing the bridge and its railway approaches, it recites that the company has issued capital stock to the amount of \$200,000, out of \$1,000,000, on which the shareholders have paid \$65,585.

The province of Quebec granted subsidies amounting to \$250,000, the city of Quebec has paid subsidies of \$300,000, while the Dominion Government has granted a subsidy of \$1,000,000, on which it has paid \$374,353.

Up to the present time the company has spent \$914,862, and is indebted on the work to the extent of \$779,550, including par value bonds to the amount of \$42,000, upon which was realized \$283,279.

The amount required to complete the bridge with the necessary railway approaches, terminals and other facilities as well as to pay off indebtedness of the company is estimated at \$6,866,882.

It is stated that the company cannot proceed with the work until it receives further aid from the government. The government, therefore, agrees to grant the necessary assistance upon certain terms.

The company is to release any claim for the balance of the original million dollars subsidy not yet paid. It is also to arrange with the present holders of capital stock to surrender such stock to the company in exchange for paid-up stock to the amount paid by them.

The company is also to procure subscription for additional stock to the amount of

\$200,000 to be issued at not less than par, the proceeds of which are to be applied in the first instance in payment of the discounts at which the bonds of the company were issued, namely, \$188,271.

The foregoing arrangements having been completed and the proceeds of the new stock issue of \$200,000 paid in full to the company, it is to be at liberty to issue securities to an amount not exceeding \$6,678,200.

These securities are to constitute a first mortgage upon the works and to be payable in fifty years with interest at three percent, the proceeds to be used only in actual construction work.

The government guarantees payment of interest and principal upon these \$6,678,200 of securities. The whole work is to be completed not later than Dec. 1, 1908.

The total directorate of the company is to consist of eleven members, of which the government shall appoint three. The government will also have the right to fix tolls and rates for the use of the bridge and all railways shall be admitted on equal terms.

After the completion of the work, the company having first paid out of its income legitimate running expenses, interest, etc., shall pay to the government annually, with a view to forming a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off all bonded indebtedness, a sum equal to one and a half of one percent on all bonded indebtedness.

The government reserves the right to at any time take over the whole enterprise on paying to the shareholders the amount of their stock not to exceed \$265,585, with simple interest at five percent.

A month's notice is to be given by the government before this right shall be exercised. The government is also to pay in full to the Provincial Legislature of Quebec, and the municipality of the city of Quebec, on account of their subsidies, a proportion of the balance of the net income after providing for all legitimate charges for sinking fund, interest, etc.

Such proportion is to be based pro rata upon the amount of subsidy given. The government also reserves the right at any time to pay to the province and city of Quebec the whole amount of their subsidy, and take over their whole interest in the enterprise.

GOLDEN WEDDING

HIGH CONSTABLE BISSONNETTE AND WIFE ARE MARRIED FIFTY YEARS.

High Constable Bissonnette and his wife to-day celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, and their many friends are vying with one another in tendering their best wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissonnette were blessed with eleven children, of whom only two are now living—a son who is in the Auditor-General's department at Ottawa, and a daughter, Madame Robillard, of Ottawa.

Mr. Bissonnette is one of the most popular, genial and accommodating of all the Court House officials, and his many friends wish him and his estimable wife many, many years of happiness.

WESTMOUNT TOLL GATE

IN RAINY WEATHER SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE OBLIGED TO PAY TOLL.

At the next meeting of the Westmount School Commissioners parents sending their children to school have a grievance to lay before the board. The ground of complaint is that when residents living on the other side of the toll gate desire to send their children to school, and the day is wet or stormy, in order to save the little ones a wetting, a conveyance is mutually arranged for by the parents.

The toll fee is demanded, even though the vehicle is back in less than five or ten minutes. The parents are determined to press for the abolition of this impost, and have placed a strongly worded remonstrance before the commissioners.

Several of the board have promised to support the sweeping away of this system.

LEADERS DINED

MESSRS. BORDEN AND MONK ENTERTAINED IN QUEBEC BY THEIR ADHERENTS.

The Conservatives of Liberal Quebec last night gave a banquet to Messrs. Borden and Monk at the Chateau Frontenac. Two hundred and eighty-five persons were present, among whom were: Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who presided. On his right sat Mr. Borden, Hon. Messrs. Flynn, Chapais, Casgrain, T. Pelletier, N. Boyd, M.P., Manitoba; Hon. V. W. Larue, M.P., E. Giroux, C. A. Pentland, G. G. Stuart; and on his left, Mr. Monk, M.P., Dr. Verge, Alex. McLaren, M.P. (Perth, Ont.), Kemp, M.P. (East Toronto), W. Price, D. C. Thomson, and V. Chateaufort.

The vice-chairs were occupied by Messrs. H. A. Price, St. Foy, Belleau, and A. A. Rheume.

Mr. Pelletier proposed the health of the King, which was royally received, the guests singing the National Anthem.

On proposing the toast "Our Guests," Mr. Pelletier said that it was a most agreeable task to welcome Messrs. Borden and Monk as they represented the traditions of honored and well-beloved statesmen.

Mr. Borden rose to respond to the toast of "Our Guests." After a brief preliminary he soon plunged into the question of the fast service: "One of my earliest acts during the present session was to enquire of the government whether any progress had been made towards the establishing of the fast steamship service across the Atlantic. My latest act before coming to address you was to move a resolution condemning the inaction of the government with respect to that service. That such a service is of importance to this country no one denies."

The line which the Conservative Government proposed to establish in 1896 would have provided a passenger service equal to the best service then furnished on the New York route. It would also have given sufficient cargo space as to accommodate seventeen or eighteen hundred tons of those Canadian products

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BY CATALOGUE.

AT AUCTION.

The subscribers will hold at their Salesrooms, Nos. 84 and 88 St. Peter street, a sale of about 3,000 cases of Rubbers and Felt Overshoes, etc.

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 29TH,

At 10 o'clock a.m.

Catalogues will be ready for mailing at the 21st instant. The particular attention of buyers is invited to this important sale.

BENNING & BARSALOU,

Auctioneers.

which require rapid transportation to European ports. What is the position to-day? From the Maritime Provinces, at least, the voyage to Great Britain occupies practically the same length of time as the years before Confederation.

This statement has been verified by an expert of the logs of steamers, which plied between Halifax and Liverpool in 1866. The speed of boats on the Canadian routes is less than that of second-class boats on the New York route. Is there any reason why this state of affairs should continue? Canada has the traffic, she has the resources, and she should establish the service. In 1896 the Conservative Government obtained an offer from the Messrs. Allan for the establishment of this service, such as the interests of the country demanded.

The Conservative administration was unfortunately defeated in June of that year, and this offer came to be considered by the present administration.

Mr. Borden then referred to the different fast Atlantic tenders. The government was now negotiating for the service during a three year period, but such a service would prove unsatisfactory as capitalists would not undertake to put on good boats for such a short period as three years.

Mr. Borden believed that money spent in the proper equipping of our ports would be money wisely spent. In concluding, the speaker dwelt on the commercial position of the United States, attained, he said, through the workings of a protective tariff.

Advertisements.

A CONFIRMED INVALID

CURED.

NINETEEN SKILLED PHYSICIANS

AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT

FAILED TO HELP MR.

JESSE MUNROE.

Remarkable Case of Stomach Trou-

ble and Nervousness Cured

by Ferrozone.

Hamilton, Ont., October 19.—

The case of Jesse Munroe, of 373 John street, is one of the most remarkable on record. For more than three years Mr. Munroe was a confirmed invalid. He had the very best advice and treatment afforded by the hospitals of this city. Nothing really helped until Ferrozone was used, and great credit is due the preparation that lifted such a helpless sufferer from his bed and put him on his feet, able to work, in a short time.

"About three years ago," says Mr. Munroe, "I began to notice my health breaking up. I became reduced to an extremely wretched condition. Loss of flesh and appetite, a nauseous nervousness in the stomach, extreme nervousness and rush of blood to the head were manifest symptoms. Finally I grew too weak to take exercise, and went into the hospital. The doctors wanted to operate on my stomach, but I was unwilling. I left the hospital and tried a number of city physicians during the next two years, without benefit. I lost faith in the doctors, and tried a box of Ferrozone, which gave such encouraging results that I took more."

"After nine boxes of Ferrozone had been used, I was again on my feet and able to walk around. I kept taking Ferrozone for many weeks, and was restored to excellent health. Although I was formerly as weak as an infant, I can now put in a long hard day's work. My cure is therefore permanent. I am glad to add my grateful testimony along with many others, and can recommend Ferrozone to everyone who is bothered with weakness, nervousness or stomach trouble. I believe Ferrozone will cure after all else has failed."

Ferrozone Assures Health.

Advertisements.

LILAC TEA

50 CENTS PER POUND.

In 1-2 lb. and 1 lb. Lead Packets.

Poland Water.

	Per doz.	Per case.
Case of 50 quarts, Natural	\$2.50	\$25.00
Case of 12 1/2 gallons, Natural	50	5.00
Case of 24 1/2 gallons, Natural	50	5.00
Case of 100 pints, Carbonated	\$1.65	12.50

"Londonderry."

	Case.	Dosen.
Quarts (cases of 50 bottles)	\$ 8.25	\$2.25
Pints (cases of 100 bottles)	11.25	1.50
Splits (cases of 100 bottles)	9.00	1.20
Half-gals. (cases of 12 bottles)	5.50	5.50

ALLOUEZ-MAGNESIA MINERAL WATER

In Half Gallon Bottles.

FROM THE SPRINGS, GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.

50 cents per half gallon bottle. \$5.50 per case of one doz. half gallon bottles.

RUBINO

Healing Springs Natural Lithia Water

50 cents per half-gallon bottle, \$5.50 per case of one dozen half-gallons.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

Italian Warehouse,

Established 1856.

The Nordheimer Building,

207, 209, & 211 St. James St.

WE GIVE CASH RECEIPTS.

MOONEY'S FALL BOOTS

Men's and Women's.

BOX CALF and DONGOLA GOODYEAR

WELT BOOTS, Double Sole. Regular \$3.50.

Our price..... \$3.00

Try a pair, you will be well satisfied.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MAPLE LEAF RUBBERS.

MOONEY'S,

Cor. Alexander and St. Catherine Streets.

POULTRY and GAME

AT Lamb's Market.

Our OCTOBER GEESE and FATTED TURKEYS are now on sale, also choicest Western Chickens, large for roasting and small for broiling.

Venison, Steaks, Chops and Hamburg Steaks of

Venison now in season.

LAMB'S MARKET,

Montreal.

WM. DANGERFIELD,

(ESTABLISHED 1877)

CANADA FIRST PRIZE Fashionable Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Hand-Made Boots and Shoes. Fine Hand-Made Custom Work a specialty. Bell Tel. Main 1568

1671 NOTRE DAME.

Some Laundries find great difficulty in properly ironing the fashionable high turn down collar. The

TOILET LAUNDRY

Irons them without breaking and with a smooth edge.

290 GUY STREET - - PHONES UP 2601-2602.

BASKETS

For Library or Office.

For letters or waste paper,

Made of Willow or Wire.

All Shapes and Sizes.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS

AND PRINTERS.

1755 and 1757 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Blood. Heating Food.—Such as oatmeal, produces pimples and blotches. Swiss Food is cooling. Made from the best Canadian wheat carefully prepared by an exclusive patented process.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MONEY TO LEND.

CUSHING & BARRON,

Notaries and Commissioners,

Liverpool & London & Globe

Insurance Building,

118 St. James Street

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour

in the Brown Brand.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

BRODIE & HARVEY

10 & 12 Bishop Street

OLD NEWSPAPERS

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the "Witness" Office, in 10-lb. packages at \$1 per 100 lbs.

CITY COUNCIL

Relations of the C.P.R. and the City Discussed.

SENATE'S AMENDMENTS PROPOSING CIVIC CONTROL OF THE STREETS ENDORSED.

At a special meeting of the City Council held yesterday the relations of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the city were discussed. Aldermen Lapointe, Lebeuf, Giroux, Lavallee, Robillard and Levy reported that they had again considered the question of the trains which the C. P. R. is bound to run to and from Place Viger station, and made the following recommendations:

That the city attorneys be instructed to take all judicial proceedings required to compel the said C. P. R. Company to comply with all the clauses and conditions of the deeds, contracts and agreements above mentioned, and of all others connected therewith, and to force the said company to run to and from Viger station all the passenger trains which it is bound to run to and from such station, or at least to cause the trains to question to pass there, in order to give to the said station the importance which it should have, and in the event of the said company failing to do so, that it be called upon to reimburse to the city of Montreal the \$2,000,000 which it received from the said city, the whole under all reserve as to the damages which the city or the citizens have sustained or may sustain on account of the failure on the part of the said company to carry out its engagements.

Your committee beg to draw the attention of the council to the fact that the east end station building, which has cost over \$400,000, is assessed only at \$170,000, and they would ask that they be authorized to continue to sit in order to further consider the several questions in dispute, and to see that all the obligations assumed by the said C. P. R. Company towards the city of Montreal are carried out.

Both suggestions were adopted, after which another report was submitted relative to the objections that have been raised against the closing of Montserrat, Wolfe, Beaudry and Barclay streets at the request of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but it was held over until the next meeting. It declares the city attorneys have given an opinion to the effect that the streets of the city may only be sold or alienated by public auction. After giving the names of interested proprietors whose property would be damaged by the closing of the said streets, the report continues:

"Among the properties so purchased, there are some situated in the centre of blocks which are yet to be purchased, which shows the necessity for the company of acquiring what remains of these immovables. The C. P. R. obtained from the Privy Council the authorization to expropriate, under the Railway Act, the residue of such immovables, and in the case of the Vian estate and Mr. John Lee, they instituted expropriation proceedings, which were later on withdrawn or suspended. Nevertheless, the said company declare that they are prepared to purchase the same at the assessed value, plus 20 percent.

Your committee do not deem it advisable, under the circumstances, to concur in the report of the Road Committee, recommending that the above-mentioned streets be closed, as requested by the C. P. R., inasmuch as this would have the effect, at the present time, of considerably depreciating the value of the immovables situated in the vicinity, and interfering with trade, of causing heavy damages to the residents of all that part of the city, and of ruining unjustly several citizens, and they recommend that the request of the C. P. R. be laid on the table, and be left there until such time as the said company have acquired by agreement or by expropriation all the property lying between Panet and Berri streets on the south side of Notre Dame street.

Ald. Ames, who went to Ottawa last week with Ald. Martineau for the purpose of obtaining amendments to the new Railway Act, stated that the bill had been sent back by the Senate to the House of Commons with many amendments, two of which concerned Montreal and other Canadian cities, and were very important for the safeguarding of civic rights. By one of the clauses of the original act a tramway would come under the control of the Railway Committee if it carried freight for toll. Now, if at any time the city of Montreal should think it advisable to allow the Terminal or the Montreal Street Railway to bring in country produce to the city, it would mean the tramway would pass out of the control of the city so far as the using of its streets was concerned. The aldermen knew the danger of that from past experience. The control of streets should be left to a city, and not to the government. Another clause in the bill allowed an electric company when it could not get authority from a city to sell its power and light, to go to the Railway Committee for it. But the Senate amendments proposed civic control must be supreme in such matters. It was only another instance, said Ald. Ames, where each city desired to control the traffic in its streets, the placing of poles thereon, and the like. He therefore proposed that the council pass a resolution asking the House to adopt the two Senate amendments in question.

This was carried unanimously. Ald. Martineau then raised an objection to the expropriation of a piece of property in front of St. Ann's Church. He said the city was obliged to pay in this instance three-fifths of the cost upon the market value of the land. Usually, he said, the city paid only one-half of

the cost upon a valuation fixed by the city assessors, plus 20 percent. He could not see why any such exception was to be made.

Ald. Lebeuf made an inquiry about the absence from the city of six detectives and policemen who accompanied some Chinamen to Vancouver recently. He desired to know whether those men had left the city with the permission of the Police Committee.

Ald. Giroux said that he knew nothing about the matter. Thereupon Ald. Lebeuf requested that a report be made on the matter.

The report relating to the extension of franchise asked for by the Montreal Street Railway was held over, as was another report regarding the enlarged route the Montreal Terminal Railway wishes to acquire.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT

POUPORE VS. LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC AND LAND COMPANY.

Mr. Justice Tremblay rendered an elaborate judgment on Saturday, in the important case of *Poupoire vs. the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company*.

By this action the plaintiff claimed \$88,463.83 for additions and improvements made to the company's works at Lachine in 1899 and 1900, and by a counter claim the company asked \$46,100 from Mr. Poupoire for non-completion of his contract.

The court held that while it was established that the contract was not fully executed, according to the plans and specifications, still the company had accepted the work as made, and the plaintiff had reason to believe that he would not be called upon to further complete it and that his account would be accepted, after due deductions for what was not done.

On those grounds the plaintiff's action was maintained to the extent of \$29,508.93, and the defendant's counter claim was set aside.

The costs go against the company, except as regards the costs of witnesses, experts and stenographers, in which both parties will share.

ONE HUNDRED IMMIGRANTS.

This has been a record-breaking season for immigrants. More immigrants have entered this country this year than for any two years previously. And the remarkable thing is, according to Mr. J. Hoolahan, Dominion immigration agent, that the season has been so extended. Generally it ends in August or about the first of September. This year it has been continued over into October, and the last of the parties has not arrived yet. Yesterday a hundred immigrants passed through the city on their way to the North-West—about fifty "foreigners," as they are called, and fifty British. There was snow falling as the train left the station, and it was felt by some that the welcome was rather chilly, but Mr. Hoolahan remarked that in most of these cases they were parties coming out to join friends who had sent for them, and who had homes already provided for the strangers.

NO FAULT SHOWN ON THE PART OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. Justice Fortin yesterday dismissed the action in a case of *Mrs. Hilaire Chouinard vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company*. The plaintiff claimed \$10,000 on account of the death of her husband, who was accidentally killed while employed as switchman in the company's service at Farnham in January, 1902. The court dismissed the action, the plaintiff having failed to prove any fault or negligence on the part of the company.

CHINAMAN ASSAULTED.

Tom Tom and Tom Gin, Chinamen employed in a laundry on Beaver Hall Hill, were assaulted by a gang of boys in Cathcart street on Sunday afternoon. The Chinamen were utterly unable to cope with their assailants, and in the end Tom Gin received a knife wound in the hip. The police of No. 5 station were notified and are looking for the miscreants.

CLAIM SET ASIDE.

In a case of *Sydney Daignault vs. Alphonse Labelle*, the plaintiff claimed \$100 as the price of ten dozen bottles of fluid beef sold by him to defendant. The defendant pleaded that his order was for one dozen only, which order he was ready to honor. The court maintained the plea and dismissed the action.

WILL SPEAK TO ORANGEMEN.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 29, the Rev. Prof. Elliott, of the Wesleyan Theological College, will deliver an address in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, on "The type of manhood needed for our times." The address will be delivered by request of the Orangemen of the city, who will attend in a body. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend.

THE CITY TAX SALE.

The sale of city properties by the sheriff on account of municipal taxes due, was concluded on Saturday. In all, fifteen properties were sold, and the amount realized was \$10,180.

KING LEOPOLD

HE RECEIVED A COOL RECEPTION IN VIENNA.

London, Oct. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that King Leopold of Belgium had a cool reception in Vienna. He held a conference with Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said that the Emperor Francis Joseph could not undertake to arbitrate the Congo affair. It is rumored, the correspondent goes on, that King Leopold will now seek the support of the United States against Britain in the Congo matter, although Count Goluchowski strongly advised him to submit the question to The Hague tribunal for arbitration.

Advertisements.

Give Your Children Health, by Giving them

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA.

It will make them in body and brain absolutely pure.

The COWAN CO., Ltd., Toronto

BABY SECRETS.



Baby is imparting a secret to his mother.

He says

LACTATED FOOD

has made him healthy, strong and happy.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Professional.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor, TEMPLE BUILDING, 105 St. James St., Montreal. Telephone, with long distance equipment, Main 3900.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ALL COUNTRIES. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., SOLICITORS AND EXPERTS. Canada Life Building, MONTREAL.

SMITH, MARNEY, & MONTGOMERY, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, & SOLICITORS, 105 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. ROSE C. SMITH, K.C. FRED H. MARNEY, GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY, WALDO W. KINNER.

ARCH. McCOUN, K.C., IMPERIAL BUILDING, Tel. Main 1515. Room 51.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS OWEN N. EVANS, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

'TOILERS OF THE DEEP'

CAPTAIN AND MATE ALONE SUCCESSFULLY NAVIGATE A SCHOONER FROM NEW-FOUNDLAND TO QUEENSTOWN.

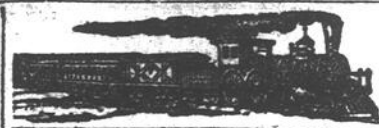
London, Oct. 19.—The "Snafell," a 79-ton schooner, laden with codfish, reached Queenstown from Newfoundland last night. She was navigated for the entire trip, which lasted nineteen days, by her captain and mate alone. The men suffered terrible hardships. The schooner encountered a succession of gales and cold weather and fatigue caused the captain and mate extreme suffering. They never slept in their bunks, from the time they started. For five days the schooner was on her beam ends and then the two men subsisted on bread and water, as they were unable to light a fire.

M. S. R. FRANCHISE.

Opposition to the Montreal Street Railway claims to further extension of franchise is spreading. At last night's meetings of the Stomachers', Cabinet-makers' and Ship-liners' Unions, strongly worded resolutions protesting against any further privileges being granted, and pledging opposition to the re-election of any of the aldermen who would favor granting such, were proposed, and unanimously adopted. Mr. H. Garnett, secretary of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, reports that six hundred copies of petitions signed by 3,400 voters, have been already received at the offices of the Trades Council, and will be shortly presented to the Mayor and Council.

Advertisements.

From the Kingston Post Office comes word that Mr. James McGuire is again at work. He was laid up by corns on the soles of his feet, but was perfectly cured by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor.



CANADIAN PACIFIC TIME TABLE CHANGES.

(In Effect Oct. 11th, 1903.)

Boston..... 9.00 a.m. 7.45 p.m.
St. John, N.B. 7.25 p.m., ex Saturdays.
Plantagenet, 6.45 a.m., 8.15 a.m., 4 p.m.
Montreal June, 6.15 p.m. Discontinued beyond.
St. Jerome, 9.00 a.m., 9.15 a.m., (T) 1.45 p.m., 5.25 p.m., 6.30 p.m.
St. Agathe, 12.00 a.m., 12.15 a.m., 5.25 p.m.
Lafayette, 12.00 a.m., 12.15 a.m., 5.25 p.m.
Quebec, 5.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
St. Gabriel, 5.30 a.m., 5.00 p.m. Sunday service discontinued.
*Daily, 1. A, daily except Saturdays and Sundays; 2. Thursdays only; (T) Saturdays only; 1. Tuesdays and Thursdays; Sundays only. All other trains week days only.

One Way Second Class Tickets on sale until November 30th, 1903, from

\$48.90—Montreal to Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash. and Portland, Ore.
\$46.40—Montreal to Spokane, Wash.
\$43.90—Montreal to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Col., Butte and Anaconda.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE

125 ST. JAMES ST. next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

REDUCED FARES

WESTERN & PACIFIC POINTS.

Until Nov. 30, 1903, Colonist fares from MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rosland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane, \$48.90
Anacosta, Butte, Helena, 43.90
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake, 43.90
San Francisco, Los Angeles, 49.00

FALL AND WINTER TRAIN SERVICE

Now in Effect

Time Tables can now be had at Company's Office.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

For changes in suburban service see Time tables which can now be had at Company's offices.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

137 St. James St., Telephone Main 460 and 461 or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Change of Time-Table.

Trains leave from and arrive at Bonaventure Station as follows:

7.40 a.m.—Daily except Sunday Express for Lewis and Quebec.
12.00 noon.—Daily except Saturday, Maritime Express for Lewis, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydney.
4.40 p.m.—Daily except Sunday for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville and Niole.
1.45 p.m.—Daily except Sunday, Night Express for Lewis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and Campbellton.
Arrive at: 10.30 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, Express from Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and Niole.
5.30 p.m.—Daily except Monday, Maritime Express from Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton and Lewis (Quebec).
10.00 p.m.—Express from Campbellton, Riviere du Loup, Lewis (Quebec) and St. Hyacinthe.

THE MOOSE

Open Season Commences in

QUEBEC..... Sept. 1st

NEW BRUNSWICK..... Sept. 16th

NOVA SCOTIA..... Sept. 16th

NIGHT SERVICE.

The Night Express leaves Bonaventure Station at 11.45 p.m. every day, except Sunday. Sleeper attached. Passengers can occupy sleeper at 9 p.m. and remain in same until 8 a.m. at Lewis.

QUEBEC SERVICE.

On Monday a Special Train will leave Lewis (Quebec) for Montreal, at 10.25 a.m., arriving at Montreal 4.05 p.m. All trains leave Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

143 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

Rutland Railroad

WINDSOR ST. STATION

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

8.50 A.M.—Day Express arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m.; Troy, 4.20 p.m.; Albany, 4.35 p.m.; New York, 8.00 p.m.; Boston, 8.00 p.m.; Worcester, 7.32 p.m.
7.10 P.M.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m.; Troy, 2.50 a.m.; New York, 7.20 a.m.; Boston, 7.00 a.m.; Worcester, 6.25 a.m.
Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.
Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James street and Windsor Station.

F. M. GILMAN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 345 St. James street.



ALLAN LINE. LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool. From Montreal.

Sept. 21 "TUNISIAN"..... Oct. 10, 8 a.m.
Oct. 1 "PARISIAN"..... Oct. 17, 8 a.m.
Oct. 8 "BRETANIAN"..... Oct. 24, 8 a.m.
Oct. 15 "BRETANIAN"..... Oct. 31, 8 a.m.
Oct. 22 "IONIAN"..... Nov. 7, 8 a.m.

*These steamers do not carry cattle. Tunisian and Bavian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route. 10,576 tons. Twin screws. Tunisian's record 6 days, 4 hours, 27 minutes. Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavian, Tunisian, Ionian, \$75. Parisian \$70. Other steamers \$65 upwards.
SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, or Londonderry, Bavian, Tunisian, or Ionian, \$46 and \$43.50. Other steamers, \$37.50 and \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates.
THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, \$25 or \$23; Paris, \$31.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Montreal. From New York.
Cordubian..... Oct. 8; Mongolian..... Oct. 8
Scythian..... Oct. 22; Tunisian..... Oct. 22
First Cabin \$50. Second Cabin \$35
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

BLACK DIAMOND

Steamship Line.

Operated by Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited, Lessee of Dominion Coal Co., Limited.

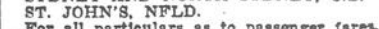
—SEASON 1903—

Sailings about every 8 or 9 days.

Regular freight or passenger service throughout the season between MONTREAL and

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY, C.B. ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D.

For all particulars as to passenger fares, freight rates, bills of lading, etc., apply to A. KINGMAN, General Freight & Pass. agent, Telephone Main 3351. Montreal.



Ottawa River Navigation Co.

Daily Steamers 'SOVEREIGN' and 'EMPRESS' have been withdrawn for season.

Market Steamer 'DUCHESS OF YORK' to CARILLON and Intermediate Ports, leaves WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 6 a.m.

Str. 'PRINCESS' for Hawkesbury, Papineauville etc., Ottawa, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 5.30 p.m.

Passengers and freight at lowest rates.

Apply HEAD OFFICE—165 Common Street.

Telephone MAIN 1029.

CANADIAN LAKE and OCEAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

BETWEEN

Montreal & Port Arthur & Fort William, Ont. CONNECTING WITH

Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways to all points in Manitoba and the Great West.

The new Steel Screw Steamers "J. H. PLUMMER," "A. E. AMES" and "H. M. PELLIAT" are intended to sail weekly as above, calling at TORONTO, HAMILTON and CLEVELAND, if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are fitted with all modern appliances for handling all classes of freight, and having a speed of 14 miles per hour, will make the passage to Port Arthur in about one week, so that shippers can have their freight delivered in Winnipeg within ten days of shipment here.

For freight and other particulars, apply to TROS. HARLING, Agent, 406 Board of Trade Building.

CHEAP RATES TO QUEBEC.

STATEROOMS FREE.

Steam heat and Electric light throughout. To Quebec, \$5.50; return, \$6.55; Saturday to Monday Excursions, \$5.50.

QUEBEC LINE steamers leave daily, except Sunday, at 7 p.m.

SAGUENAY LINE steamers leave Quebec Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.

MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE steamers leave on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 p.m. To Toronto, \$6.50; return, \$11.50. To Hamilton, \$7; return, \$12, including meals and berth.

City Ticket Office, 133 St. James street, opp. Post Office.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

CREAM CHEESE

Fresh Canadian Cream Cheese Received every Tuesday and Friday

Also the Celebrated Philadelphia Cream is constantly kept in stock—as also fine

ENGLISH STILTONS CANADIAN GRUYERE CHEESE ROQUEFORT

EDAM CANADIAN CHEDDAR, etc., etc., at

Walter Paul's GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Cor. of Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.



DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL.

"CANADA"..... Oct. 21
"SOUTHAMPTON"..... Oct. 28
HALIFAX to LIVERPOOL.

"DOMINION"..... Dec. 8 noon

BOSTON to LIVERPOOL.

SS. COMMONWEALTH..... Oct. 22
SS. NEW ENGLAND..... Oct. 29
SS. MAYFLOWER..... Nov. 5

BOSTON to MEDITERRANEAN.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 21; NEW ENGLAND, Dec. 8

Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers at moderate rates.

PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL.

TAURIC..... Oct. 24; ENGLISHMAN..... Oct. 31; NOMADIC..... Nov. 7

Avonmouth Dock and Bristol.

From Montreal.

"TURCOMAN"..... Oct. 23; OTTOMAN..... Nov. 6

"MAXIM"..... Nov. 8

*Cold storage and cool air.

*Cold storage.

For all particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

The DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

PROPOSED SUMMER SAILINGS.

Montreal to Liverpool.

"LAKE CHAMPLAIN"..... Oct. 22
"LAKE MICHIGAN"..... Oct. 29
"LAKE ERIE"..... Nov. 5
"LAKE MANITOBA"..... Nov. 12
"MOUNT TEMPLE" (to London)..... Nov. 19

*The "Lake Michigan" carries third class passengers only, and the "Mount Temple" a limited number of second cabin and third class passengers.

Montreal to Avonmouth.

"M

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt,
by Georg Ebers.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Once or twice Pentaur and his companions had had to defend themselves against hostile mountaineers, who rushed suddenly upon them, out of the woods. When they were about two days' journey still from the end of their march, they had a bloody skirmish with a roving band of men that seemed to belong to a larger detachment of troops.

The nearer they got to Kadesh, the more familiar Kaschta showed himself with every stock and stone, and he went forward to obtain information; he returned somewhat anxious, for he had perceived the main body of the Cheta army on the road which they must cross. How came the enemy here in the rear of the Egyptian army? Could Rameses have sustained a defeat?

Only the day before they had met some Egyptian soldiers, who had told them that the king was staying in the camp, and a great battle was impending. This, however, could not have by this time been decided, and they had met no flying Egyptians.

If we can only get two miles farther without having to fight, said Uarda's father. I know what to do. Down below, there lies a ravine, and from it a path leads over hill and vale to the plain of Kadesh. No one ever knew it, but the Mohar and his most confidential servants. About half-way there is a hidden cave, in which we have often stayed the whole day long. The Cheta used to believe that the Mohar possessed magic powers, and could make himself invisible, for when they lay in wait for us on the way we used suddenly to vanish; but certainly not into the clouds, only into the cave. If you are not afraid of a climb, and will lead your horse behind you for a mile or two, I can show you the way, and to-morrow morning we will be at the camp.

Pentaur let his guide lead the way; they came, without having occasion to fight, as far as the gorge between the hills, through which a full and foaming mountain torrent rushed to the valley. Kaschta dropped from his horse, and the others did the same. After the horses had passed through the water, he carefully effaced their tracks as far as the road, then for about half a mile he ascended the valley against the stream. At last he stopped in front of a thick oleander-bush, looked carefully about, and lightly pushed it aside; when he had found an entrance, his companions and their weary scrambling beasts followed him without difficulty, and they presently found themselves in a grove of lofty cedars. Now they had to squeeze themselves between masses of rock, now they labored up and down over smooth pebbles, which offered scarcely any footing to the horses' hoofs; now they had to push their way through thick brushwood, and now to cross little brooks swelled by the winter-rains.

The road became more difficult at every step, then it began to grow dark, and heavy drops of rain fell from the clouded sky.

'Make haste, and keep close to me,' cried Kaschta. 'Half an hour more, and we shall be under shelter, if I do not lose my way.'

Then a horse broke down, and with great difficulty was got up again; the rain fell with increased violence, the night grew darker, and the soldier often found himself brought to a stand-still, feeling for the path with his hands; twice he thought he had lost it, but he would not give in till he had recovered the track. At last he stood still, and called Pentaur to come to him.

'Hereabouts,' said he, 'the cave must be; keep close to me—it is possible that we may come upon some of the pioneer's people. Provisions and fuel were always kept here in his father's time. Can you see me? Hold on to my girdle and bend your head low till I tell you you may stand upright again. Keep your eyes ready, we may find some of the Cheta or bandits roosting there. You people must wait, we will soon call you to come under shelter.'

Pentaur closely followed his guide, pushing his way through the dripping brushwood, crawling through a low passage in the rock, and at last entering on a small rocky plateau.

'Take care where you are going!' cried Kaschta. 'Keep to the left, to the right there is a deep abyss. I smell smoke. Keep your hand on your axe, there must be some one in the cave. Wait! I will fetch the men as far as this.'

The soldier went back, and Pentaur listened for any sounds that might come from the same direction as the smoke. He fancied he could perceive a small gleam of light, and he certainly heard quite plainly, first a tone of complaint, then an angry voice; he went towards the light, feeling his way by the wall on his left; the light shone broader and brighter, and seemed to issue from a crack in the door.

By this time the soldier had rejoined Pentaur, and both listened for a few minutes; then the poet whispered to his guide:

'They are speaking Egyptian, I caught a few words.'

'All the better,' said Kaschta. 'Paaker or some of his people are in there; the door is there still, and shut. If we give four hard and three gentle knocks, it will be opened. Can you understand what they are saying?'

'Some one is begging to be set free,' replied Pentaur, 'and speaks of some traitor. The other has a rough voice, and says he must follow his master's orders. Now the one who spoke before is crying; do you hear? He is entreating him by the soul of his father to take his fetters off. How despairing his voice is! Knock, Kaschta—it strikes me we are come at the right moment—knock, I say.'

The soldier knocked first four times, then three times. A shriek rang through the cave, and they could hear a heavy, rusty bolt drawn back, the roughly hewn door was opened, and a hoarse voice asked:

'Is that Paaker?'

'No,' answered the soldier, 'I am Kaschta. Do not you know me again, Nubi?'

The man thus addressed, who was Paaker's Ethiopian slave, drew back in surprise.

'Are you still alive?' he exclaimed. 'What brings you here?'

'My lord here will tell you,' answered Kaschta as he made way for Pentaur to enter the cave. The poet went up to the black man, and the light of the fire which burned in the cave fell full on his face.

The old slave stared at him, and drew back in astonishment and terror. He threw himself on the earth, howled like a dog that fawns at the feet of his angry master, and cried out:

'He ordered it—Spirit of my master! he ordered it!'

Pentaur stood still, astounded and incapable of speech, till he perceived a young man, who crept up to him on his hands and feet, which were bound with thongs, and who cried to him in a tone in which terror was mingled with a tenderness which touched Pentaur's very soul:

'Save me—Spirit of the Mohar! save me, father! Then the poet spoke. 'I am no spirit of the dead,' said he, 'you, boy; you are Horus, Paaker's brother, who was before up with me in the temple of Seti.'

The prisoner approached him trembling, looked at him enquiringly and exclaimed:

'Be you who you may, you are exactly like my father in person and in voice. Loosen my bonds and listen to me, for the most hideous, atrocious, and accursed treachery threatens us—the king and all!'

Pentaur drew his sword, and cut the leather thongs which bound the young man's hands and feet. He stretched his released limbs, uttering thanks to the gods, then he cried:

'If you love Egypt and the king follow me; perhaps there is yet time to hinder the hideous deed, and to frustrate this treachery.'

'The night is dark,' said Kaschta, 'and the road to the valley is dangerous.'

'You must follow me if it is to your death!' cried the youth, and, seizing Pentaur's hand, he dragged him with him out of the cave.

(To be Continued.)

BIBLE WORDS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

BE NOT DESPONDING.

Subh is one rendering of the words, 'Be not weary in well-doing,' in Gal. vi. 9. The whole section from verse 1 to 10 relates to the service all owe to their fellow-men. In our working good to all, we are not to be discouraged by apparent failure, for in due season we shall reap. Every man shall reap what he sows. He who sows to the flesh shall reap corruption; he who sows to the Spirit shall reap life age-abiding. In our teaching, in our correcting, in our carrying other men's burdens, we are doing a work for God, but that work is to be continuous and done in a spiritual way. Those who are taught spiritual things are to impart to the teacher needful temporal things so far as he is able, each working what is good toward all. If a man is at fault, forgive him, remembering his own weakness. The law of Christ demands that we shall bear each other's burden. In this service we shall meet with discouragement but do not despond, hopefully wait for the reaping time. This is certain if we faint not, in due season, we shall reap. Work done for God is never lost. If we sow the right seed the harvest is sure to come. This section in Galatians should stimulate to patient continuance in well-doing.

SUGGESTIVE.

A man of large acquaintance with celebrities told me the other day that the greatest men he knew were most unconscious of greatness. They knew their limitations, and are humbled with they see themselves in contrast with what they desire to be. Only little men must increase their size by inflation. Those who put on airs do so to hide their nakedness, but they only make themselves ridiculous, for people can see through airs, however thick. As one rises in real worth of character, he sinks in the scale of self-conceit. A little girl walking a New York street with her father saw some workmen on a scaffold twenty stories high, and she asked: 'Papa, what are those boys doing up there?' He replied that they were not boys, but men, who looked like boys because they were up so high. The little girl meditated for a moment, and looking into her papa's face said solemnly: 'They won't amount to much when they get to heaven, will they? The question gave the father food for thought. As we rise towards heaven, self becomes smaller, until by and by when we reach the height of heavenly character, self will not amount to much. When such a climax of character has been reached, the discord of pride will be gone and the harmony which makes music unto the Lord will fill the soul.

The greatest unhappiness which one can experience is to have a life to live without a work to do, and to come to the end of life without its fruit of accomplished work. The idle class is to

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Discovery of the
age isPaine's Celery
Compound.

IT CURES AND PERMANENTLY BANISHES

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All orders will receive prompt attention.

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be regarded, not as a superior and favored

class, but as that which they are

—spiritually defective and diseased per-

sons who have lost the right principle

for the guidance of their lives.—Carl

Hilty, in 'Happiness.'

People are led to look wistfully up to

heaven, whereas they ought to be engag-

ing their attention with something near-

er home. It is not outpouring that is

wanted, but inflecting. The prayer for

the Spirit which is needed is not the

beseeching of heaven to open its shut

not shut. They are wide open. In

too many cases it is our hearts that

are shut. Ah, these gates that shut

the Spirit out! gates of brass, doors

whose hinges are so stiff with selfish

habit that they seem forever closed. Lift

up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye

lifted up, ye everlasting doors, that the

King of Glory may come in!—Monro

Gibson.

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Price,

THE MOLSONS BANK. Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting Was Held Yesterday. VERY SATISFACTORY YEAR. Directors' Report Was Adopted Without Discussion—The President Speaks of Bank's Affairs.

The forty-eighth annual general meeting of The Molsons Bank was held in the Board Room of that institution at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The President, Mr. W. M. Macpherson, occupied the chair, and among those present were—Messrs. S. H. Ewing, Vice-President; J. P. Cleghorn, W. C. McIntyre, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Henshaw, H. Markland Molson, W. M. Ramsay, Alfred Fiddington, D. McNaughton, Charles Sprague, G. W. Robinson, George Piller, M. McKennie, T. E. Vasey, George Durnford, S. W. Ewing, W. R. Miller and G. E. McIndoe.

The President, having called the meeting to order, requested Mr. A. D. Durnford to act as secretary, and after that gentleman had read the advertisement convening the meeting, the President named Messrs. Geo. Durnford and Charles Sprague to act as scrutineers.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The General Manager, Mr. James Elliot, then read the annual report of the Directors, as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The Directors have pleasure in presenting this, the forty-eighth annual report, showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

The profits, after providing for operating expenses and bad and doubtful debts, are \$489,024.24.

There have been paid two semi-annual dividends, amounting to \$235,850.95—9 percent for the year. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been transferred to the Reserve Fund, and \$35,908.27 expended in branch buildings, leaving at credit of Profit and Loss Account \$25,755.91.

The Reserve Fund is now \$2,720,778, having grown from \$2,250,000 balance last year, by addition of \$150,000 from profits, and \$320,778 from the premiums paid on new stock (issue of 15th May last, \$500,000, at 190), now being paid up by instalments.

During the year branches have been opened at Frankford, Highgate and St. Mary's, all in Ontario.

With deep regret the Directors record the death of Mr. Samuel Finley, who had been a useful and honored member of the Board for thirteen years. Mr. William C. McIntyre has been called to fill the vacancy.

The branches, including Montreal, have as usual been carefully inspected. The officers of the Bank have performed their duties efficiently and zealously.

WM. M. MACPHERSON, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MOLSONS BANK.

LIABILITIES. 30th September, 1903.

Capital paid up	\$2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$2,720,778.00
Rebate on Notes discounted	80,000.00
Profit and Loss account	25,755.91
6th dividend for 1/2 year at 9 percent per annum	123,090.95
Dividends unclaimed	302.01
Interest, exchange, etc., reserved	100,244.49
Notes in circulation	2,721,781.00
Balance due to Dominion Government	34,144.46
Balance due to Provincial Governments	43,273.48
Deposits not bearing interest	2,801,460.59
Deposits bearing interest	14,904,157.67
Deposits by foreign banks	33,967.85
Due to other banks in Canada	332,372.85
Due to agents in United Kingdom	243,406.33
Other liabilities	7,851.89
	\$26,993,477.23

ASSETS.

Specie	\$489,024.24
Dominion notes	1,170,637.00
Deposit with the Dominion Government to secure note circulation	1,663,873.79
Notes and cheques on other banks	124,000.00
Due from other banks in Canada	902,474.17
Due from foreign agents	262,517.21
Due from agents in United Kingdom	586,591.13
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	330,961.99
Municipal, railway and other securities	323,244.71
Call and short loans on bonds and stocks	2,467,286.15
Bills discounted and current	1,896,006.05
Bills past due (estimated loss provided for)	17,758,376.28
Real estate other than bank premises	23,897.87
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank	120,286.00
Bank premises at head office and branches	50,873.24
Other assets	300,000.00
	7,200.66
	\$15,324,639.03
	\$26,993,477.23

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss account on 30th September, 1902	\$25,905.30
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, reservation for interest on deposits, exchange, and provision for bad and doubtful debts	489,024.24
	\$465,929.54
Appropriated as follows:—	
6th dividend at rate of 9 percent per annum, 1st April, 1903	\$112,500.00
9th dividend at rate of 9 percent per annum, 1st October, 1903	123,090.95
Business Taxes	8,753.41
Expenditure on Bank Premises at branches	35,908.27
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00
Added to Reserve Fund	150,000.00
	\$440,252.63
Leaving at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th September, 1903	\$25,755.91

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then said:—The annual statement of the Bank carries with it the assurance of prosperity for the past year. We have been enabled to pay 9 percent dividend to the Shareholders, have added \$150,000 to the Reserve Fund, and have given a bonus to the officers of the Bank.

The growth and prosperity of the country necessitated increasing the Bank capital available for the furtherance of business, and The Molsons Bank, since our annual meeting last year, received your authority to increase its capital by \$2,500,000, of which \$500,000 has since been called up.

Advertisements.

Perth Heard From.

Perth, Ont., July 23, 1903.—The little daughter of Mrs. J. A. Morris for a long time suffered from throat trouble and catarrh. Thanks to Catarrhoxone she is quite well again. This case was treated successfully by several local physicians, which speaks very highly for the merits of Catarrhoxone, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure every form of catarrh, lung and throat trouble. Catarrhoxone is sold by all druggists; two months' treatment, \$1.00; trial size, 25c.

The capital of the chartered banks is now upwards of \$77,500,000, an increase over last year of upwards of \$7,500,000. The circulation of the chartered banks shows an increase of upwards of \$5,000,000, amounting to \$80,414,740.

While we are to-day enabled to look upon the past year with feelings of satisfaction, we must view the present and future with feelings of extreme caution. The channels which the increasing loans have gone into are, we apprehend, in many cases surrounded by a speculative element other than of a bona fide business character.

It is pleasing to note that the deposits in the chartered banks, the savings banks, and the loan and building societies, have increased by over \$35,000,000, during the past year, a very strong indication of the prosperity we are now enjoying throughout Canada.

The farming community of all the provinces of the Dominion have harvested abundant crops, which must enrich all parts of the country. The older provinces have shipped very heavily, cheese, butter, cattle, and the exports of the country aggregating \$215,145,398, an increase over last year of \$18,545,006; and such shipments will continue for some time.

The attention which Canada has attracted owing to her growth and prosperity, resulted in the most important commercial gathering which possibly ever took place in our country, the fifth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, bringing, as it did, representatives from all parts of the British Empire, with the view of favoring 'closer trade relations' within it, which cannot fail to render most beneficial results. So far as Canada is concerned, the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, as well as the members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, who subsequently visited Canada, and traversed the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, inspecting its wonderful resources and capabilities, have imparted information which cannot fail to make Canada prominent in the minds of those who viewed it, as well as in the councils in which they will be taking part.

The Molsons Bank suffered a serious loss in the death of Mr. Samuel Finley, who for many years served as a director, and gave his most valuable advice. His business experience and good judgment were of the greatest benefit to the Bank.

We are pleased to inform you that Mr. William C. McIntyre has been elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. McIntyre's high reputation and business experience are so well known that it is needless for me to say more than that we consider the Bank fortunate in having his advice and counsel for their guidance.

We are indebted to the General Manager and the other officers of the Bank for their untiring energy and services. The payment of a bonus will indicate the Directors' appreciation.

Gentlemen: I do not know that there is more to be said in reference to the affairs of the Bank and the trade which our country has enjoyed. They both benefited as time went on, and the only feeling we have is one of caution, that caution should be exercised in the future.

THE PROHIBITION BATTLE.

POLITICIANS MAKE IT A GAME OF 'HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE.'

Last evening Miss Charlotte E. Wiggins lectured in the Y. M. C. A. Hall under the auspices of the Western W. C. T. U. His Worship Mayor Cochrane, who presided, spoke strongly of the evils of the liquor traffic in the city. Not a day passed that some heart-breaking incident did not come to his notice.

Miss Wiggins sketched the history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It had been organized by a band of women in Hillsboro, Ohio, who, in 1873, went through the town and prevailed upon the saloonkeepers to close their bars.

At first the people were in sympathy with the movement but later the crowd turned and told the workers to go back to their homes, where they ought to be. The speaker said that the people of Hillsboro were right, that the home was the proper place for the woman. It was her duty first to make that home a cheerful and happy place but that could only be done by closing up the saloons.

Since its foundation the union had done a great amount of good. One of its most important branches was the preventive work, the teaching of the children through the public schools the effects of alcohol on the human body. In this way many men were reached, the children repeating the lessons to their parents at home. The only cure for the evils of drink was national prohibition. True, we might not always be able to make men moral by act of parliament, but we could stop making them immoral by the same agency. We could readily have a law against, say, oleomargarine. Why? Well, perhaps, our lawmakers and law-enforcers were not fond of oleomargarine. The government now sent the drunkard to jail. It should send the traffic there and lock the door on it forever. It was a principle of political economy that no business has a right to exist which is not a benefit to the community. The government exists to minister to the benefit of the people. If the liquor traffic is a blessing the government should support it but if, on the other hand the liquor traffic is a curse it should not be protected and licensed by law and it is well known and can be easily seen that the liquor traffic is a curse and a curse to the country. Many efforts had been made to obtain prohibition. In Ontario two plebiscites and a referendum had been taken but it was like playing the game of 'heads I win, tails you lose.' If the majority was against prohibition then the liquor side won but if the prohibitionists had the majority, then the majority was not sufficient and prohibition lost again. People were far too ready to insist on public sentiment enforcing the law. Public sentiment could never do the work of the paid officers of the law. Time and again public sentiment had expressed its will by large majorities, but its paid law officers refused to enforce them.

In many places in the Maritime Provinces, where the Scott Act was in force, the inspectors appointed by the government were dishonest and did not do their duty.

In conclusion Miss Wiggins spoke of the need there was for strong men of courage who would dare to stand out and do their duty in spite of all opposition.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, paid a warm tribute to the work of the W. C. T. U., especially in their advocacy of more scientific instruction in the public schools. He was pained to observe that there was a retrograde movement at present in Ontario, and but to say progressive movement along the same lines in Quebec. They had already tem-

perance instruction in the public schools here and hoped soon to have more. Among those on the platform were Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, secretary of the Provincial W. C. T. U., the Rev. Canon Dixon and the Rev. E. H. Tippet.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

At the conference in the afternoon in the Evangelistic Hall, Miss Wiggins talked on the need of the suffrage for women. The W. C. T. U. should be proud of their work. They had a message to the world which was being delivered to none else. They may not be large in numbers, but do not apologize for your existence. Who knows whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this? Think how rapidly the world is moving. One hundred years ago men debated whether women had a brain or not. Fifty years ago they could not teach in public schools, yet to-day the Hon. G. W. Ross, the present Minister of Education for Ontario, had declared that the improved tone of the public schools was due to the influence of the women teachers. And perhaps twenty-five years from now politics would have received a new impetus from the same source and the golden rule enthroned. Now when women urged purity in politics their sons retorted that their mothers could not understand these matters. But where women had been tried their sons were obliged to say, if our mothers and sisters can stand firm in the midst of political corruption, so should, so can, we.

The nation was but the larger house and had as much need of the wisdom of the mother as of the father. It was all very well to say that women must be keepers at home. If a cesspool threatening the health and lives of her children were on her neighbor's lot, would they call her unwomanly if the mother left her home to try to have it removed? And where was there a greater pest and menace than the saloon? It was their business to set over against the appetite for drink and the power of the saloon the organized mother love of the nation. And in this battle the bullets must be the ballots. Already women had a partial vote. But why the restrictions. Why say that marriage unfit for her to vote as she may have none for years before? You may say her husband represents her. Not always. Sometimes he misrepresents her. Every argument against giving woman the full franchise had been used against extending it to men. She was ready to admit that all women were not fit to exercise the franchise, but neither were all men, and good men were more ready than some women to say, 'we need you in our country's work.' They well knew that the motherhood of the country would never fall in line at the crack of the party whip but the time must come when good women would be able to back up their petitions by their ballots.

NEW TRAINED NURSES.

Misses Bernadette Senecal, Cecile Howie and Emilie Lefebvre have successfully passed their examination as trained nurses before a special committee of the physicians connected with the Hotel Dieu. Miss Senecal will leave at once for New York to continue her studies and secure the diploma of post-graduate.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

On Saturday there passed through Montreal a group of gentlemen from St. Louis, who were called officially the 'Sanitary Commission.' They are on an official perambulation. They want to find out the latest ideas in sanitation, with the object of making local application in St. Louis. They are chiefly interested in cities in the Eastern States, and simply passed through Montreal. There were on the commission Messrs. H. Phillips, chairman; B. G. Atkins, treasurer; W. Ewan, secretary; Joseph Webb, Dr. J. Simons, J. Shields, J. K. McCarty, J. B. Williams, H. J. Walker, J. Teschemater, A. Gazzolo and P. J. Clouf.

A. O. U. W. CONCERT.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, Degree of Honor, has arranged for a concert to be held in Victoria Hall, Westmount, on tomorrow evening, Oct. 21. Prof. Landry has charge of the programme, and addresses will be given by Supreme Master Workman W. H. Miller, of St. Louis, Mo., and the Rev. Bro. Warren Wilson, of Detroit. Admission free.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. W. H. BROWN.

The friends of Mr. W. H. Brown, final year dental student, will regret to hear of his death which occurred on Friday, at the family residence, in Danville, Que., after an illness of several months.

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTOR DEAD.

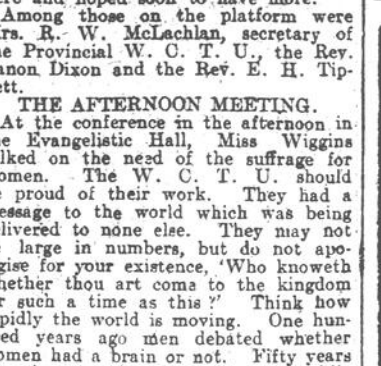
St. Louis, Oct. 19.—Information was received last night from the Cuivre Shooting Club, in St. Charles County, of the sudden death yesterday of Councilman I. W. Morton. The cause of his death was not stated. Besides being a member of the principal clubs in St. Louis, Mr. Morton was a director of the World's Fair, and chairman of the committee on fine arts. He was also a director of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, and a trustee of Washington University.

SHARROCK TEAM.

VANCOUVER PAPER STATES THAT THE SERIES WAS A FAILURE FINANCIALLY.

The Vancouver World says:—The Shamrock lacrosse team seems to be playing out of luck so far as the financial part of its tour is concerned. The deal they had with the New Westminster fair management was to take \$4,200 for five games to be played in British Columbia between the date of their arrival and the 15th. The first of these games was in Nelson, and the percentage of the gate money from that event

Advertisements.



Undoubtedly the handsomest cooking apparatus that ever graced a kitchen is the

Imperial Oxford Range

The ornamentation of the Imperial Oxford is of the most modern style, and the judicious use of beautiful nickel work has made the general appearance very attractive. It is undoubtedly the easiest range on the market to keep clean. In connection with this handsome stylishness, the Imperial Oxford Range offers advantages and improvements not found in any other make. If your dealer doesn't handle the Imperial Oxford Range, write to us direct.

The Gurney-Massey Co., Limited

365-367 St. Paul Street Montreal

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BOWLING.

THE M.A.A.A. ALLEYS.

The bowling alleys of the M. A. A. A. Gymnasium are now open for the season. An aggregate competition will commence on Nov. 3. One competition will be held each week until the end of the season. First, second and third prizes will be given.

GOLF.

WON PRIZE CLUB.

Miss Edith Pinder was successful last week in winning the club offered by Mr. C. R. Murray, the Westmount Club's professional, for approaching and putting.

FOOTBALL.

MONTREAL HAD A GOOD PRACTICE.

The Montreal football players were hard at work last night on the M. A. A. A. grounds. There was a large attendance and the work accomplished was of the right sort. Among those who were out was Raymond, of Queen's and Rough Rider fame.

BRITS WILL HAVE A STRONG TEAM.

Britannia team will be greatly strengthened next Saturday when they meet the famous Rough Riders. Several senior men who have been off on account of injuries will be in the line up and the Brits will make the Ottawa team work hard to win out.

INTERCOLONIAL RUGBY.

Writing to the London, England, 'Standard,' Dr. W. F. Sutherland, honorary secretary of the British Rugby Football Club, says: The return of the Rugby team sent out to South Africa suggested to me the idea of a regular competition, on the lines of our international matches between Great Britain and the colonies, such as South Africa, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, in all of which Rugby flourishes exceedingly well. Of course, the principal items in such an arrangement are time and the necessary funds; but then the tour to the Antipodes would take place during our summer, when footballers at home are at liberty to play away from their clubs and the Canadian match could be played before our season began. As for money, surely the gates on such occasions would bring in enough to pay all expenses, and a guarantee fund could easily be raised among enthusiastic sporting imperialists to cover any unforeseen expenses which might arise.

KNOCKING THE ARGOS.

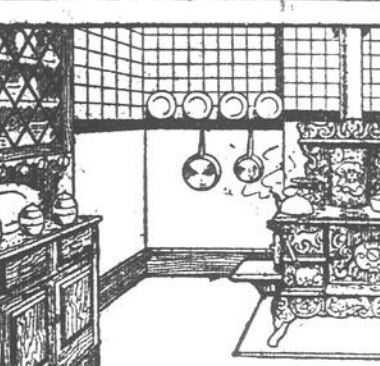
Every club in the senior O.R.F.U. will make money this year. They may not be great clubs, but they are fairly well matched.

Advertisements.

Talk this over with your doctor. If he says Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is all right for your hard cough, then take it.

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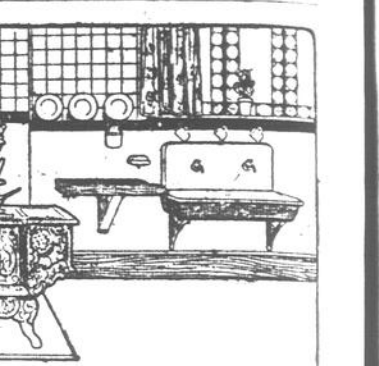
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MONTREAL H

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Decision has Been Given but Canadian Commissioners Refuse to Sign Draft of Agreement

ALL UNITED STATES CLAIMS CONCEDED SAVE THAT RELATING TO THE PORTLAND CANAL.

Messrs. Sifton Aylesworth and Jette will Publicly Withdraw From the Commission.

London, Oct. 19.—A draft of the decision reached by the Alaskan Boundary Commission, as announced by the Associated Press, was signed by a majority of the commissioners this evening. Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., and Sir Louis Jetté, the Canadian commissioners, refused to sign.

The decision grants all the American contentions with the exception of the one relating to the Portland Canal. The signatories were Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, Senator Lodge, Senator Turner and Secretary Root, the American commissioners. They constitute a majority, and ensured finality. Messrs. Aylesworth and Jetté carried their outspoken disapproval of the decision to the point of refusing to sign even that section of the decision giving the Portland Canal to Canada, and they emphasized their attitude by walking out of the cabinet room in the Foreign Office before the signatures of the others had been affixed to the historic document. The only thing remaining to be done at this session is that the majority of the commission complete and sign the map which accompanies the decision, and which minutely determines the course of the boundary in favor of the American contentions. The engrossed copy of the decision also will be signed on Tuesday.

There is no hope expressed that the Canadian commissioners will reconsider their attitude.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.
After a brief secret session of this morning the Alaskan Boundary Commission met in the Buckingham Palace, where they were received by King Edward, who had previously been informed of the terms of the agreement reached by the tribunal.

The King's reception of the commissioners was a very simple affair. His Majesty congratulated them on the conclusion of their labors, was especially cordial to the Canadians, and to the Americans he said nice things about the United States.

GOLDSMITHS' BANQUET.
At the Goldsmiths' Company banquet to the commissioners to-night, the absence from the gathering of Mr. Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, was noticeable. Mr. Aylesworth, in a speech, emphasized the hope

that Canadians would soon be no more strangers in London than the man from Shropshire.

Senator Lodge, proposing the health of the Prime Minister, spoke feelingly of the affection that all the commissioners entertained for the character of Lord Chief Justice Alverstone. Mr. Root and Sir Louis Jetté also spoke. None of the speakers alluded to the decision reached by the tribunal.

NO PUBLIC MEETING.
London, Oct. 20.—In consequence of the attitude maintained by the Canadian Commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone decided, this morning, not to hold the proposed public meeting of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, to hand its decision to Messrs. Foster and Sifton, respectively agents of the American and Canadian Governments. The Canadian Commissioners not only declined to sign the award, but said they would publicly withdraw from the Commission. They, as well as all the Canadians connected with the case are very bitter. Telegrams from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other prominent persons in Canada show that this sentiment is shared generally throughout the Dominion.

HEARD AT WASHINGTON.
Washington, D.C., Oct. 19.—An apparent conflict in the information from London, and the announcement by an American State Department official on Saturday, respecting the agreement reached by the Alaskan Boundary Commission, is explained here by the statement that the London advisers touching the victory of the American case on all points except the Portland canal, are perfectly correct, but the Commission's decision was not technically final. It is said, however, that the American State Department, that this is not material in view of the Commission's decision that every inch of the shore line of the Portland canal is American territory, for whether the strip be only a mile wide or ten miles, or forty, the Canadians cannot reach the sea without crossing American territory.

It is stated that in all probability a period of one year will be required to complete the work of delimitation on the boundary line provided for in the treaty. Experts will be engaged by both governments.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE

PRESENTED WITH FREEDOM OF CITY OF WATERFORD.

Dublin, Oct. 19.—The freedom of the city of Waterford was bestowed on Mr. Andrew Carnegie to-day. In his speech of thanks, Mr. Carnegie declared he was proud to be associated on the roll of freemen with Mr. John Redmond and Mr. John Dillon, two patriots, who were doing what they thought was best for their country, according to their lights. Mr. Carnegie also paid a tribute to the tens of thousands of Irish persons who had been in his employ, and said a large measure of justice had recently been given Ireland, which he trusted was only the precursor of more to come.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY

MESSRS. SPEYER & CO. TAKE OVER THE PROPERTY.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 19.—The properties of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, with the exception of the Algoma Central Railway, were given over to Mr. James Bicknell, K.C., Canadian representative of Speyer & Company, at 2 o'clock. The railway was not included because of an injunction procured in the application of Mr. James Cunniff, M.P., in Toronto, on Friday.

In consideration of being given possession, Speyer & Company have deferred the \$5,000,000 loan until December 15. All the officers and directors of the

EAT WHAT AND WHEN YOU LIKE

If You Carry a Few of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets in Your Pocket and Take One After Eating—The Proof.

Do you ever yearn for the days of your youth when every meal was a joy in itself and you ate with appetite and satisfaction, with not a thought of pains and aches to follow?

Are you eating patent foods in fear and trembling and hoping against hope that you will not pay for your meal with suffering?

Are you troubled with Sour Stomach and Heartburn and depression and the aches and pains of Indigestion and Dyspepsia?

If you are not you're either a happy exception to the general rule or you have been using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Why? Just listen to the experience of Isaac Jenkins, of 118 Dundas St. Toronto. He says:

"I was troubled with Dyspepsia for a year and could get no relief. I would have Heartburn and Sour Stomach and could never touch any rich food. I had only used half a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets when I was cured. You can eat what you like when you like if you carry a few of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets in your pocket and take one after eating."

a window looking out on to the front gallery. The dead body of the man was found lying across the bed, face downward, fully dressed, with the exception of his coat and hat.

Dr. Gardner was called in, and, after examining the body, gave it as his opinion that the man had taken a dose of carbolic acid, and had been dead for some hours. There was no sign of a struggle, the bed being quite undisturbed.

The coroner, Dr. Clouston, of this village, was notified, and at once took charge of the body. A letter was found in the clothing of the deceased, asking that his body be forwarded to friends in Joliette, Que., and giving his name as J. J. Perron.

DOWIE'S ARMY

THE 'RESTORATION HOST' BEGINS ITS PURIFICATION WORK IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 19.—After attending early service in Madison Square Garden, John Alexander Dowie's restoration host, numbering nearly four thousand, began to-day a house to house canvass of the city. Before giving them his final instructions, Dr. Dowie said:

"I am going out to do a little restoration work myself and I won't be far from Wall street. Pray for me."

In his address at the noon meeting Dr. Dowie alluded to some clergymen as "mean dogs," and others whose criticism of him had been published in the newspapers, he said were "working for the devil." Of the thirty thousand that were assembled when the noon meeting began, less than half remained when Dowie had finished speaking.

Twelve companies of the Zion Hosts, numbering seventy persons in each, engaged in the house to house canvass of the city. Each company was divided into bands of ten, each band having a captain.

Later, Dr. Dowie, accompanied by Mrs. Dowie, his son, and Deacon W. P. Kindie, called on Mayor Low at the City Hall, and told the Mayor that his people had respect for New York, and admired the Mayor for what he had done. He thanked the Mayor for police protection, and receiving assurance of the Mayor's pleasure, departed with the Zion salute, Peace be unto thee, brother, to which the Mayor responded, "Thank you, sir."

When Dr. Dowie opened his night meeting in Madison Square Garden he faced an immense throng; when he closed it his audience had dwindled to only a few hundred people besides the "host" he had brought with him from the west. He fretted, fumed, threatened and cajoled, and finally resorted to the use of epithets, his hearers meanwhile leaving the meeting, several hundred together, drowning the sound of his voice.

He had announced that to-night he would tell how it was revealed to him that he was "Elijah," and also that he would have something to say to the newspapers and their reporters. His talk, which was interspersed with several hymns, at times when the tramp of those leaving the hall was more than his voice could overcome, was devoted chiefly to tobacco smokers, liquor drinkers and newspaper men, all of whom he classed as "dirty dogs," and "dirty birds."

Several times the audience hissed Dr. Dowie. After one such demonstration he shouted: "We come here and we get your impudence, but I will get your hearts and then I'll get your pocket-books."

There is nothing so joyful as spending money for the Lord, he continued. "They say I come to New York for money. I do not deny the soft impeachment." He said the story that his wife had lost a \$1,500 diamond pin was untrue as she never owned a pin like that. The tales printed about his people being hungry were all lies, he said. He had "licked" the press of Chicago and he would "lick" the press of New York. He would lick these vultures.

Finally, he came to the promised story of revelation. He quoted Scriptures to show that Elijah was to come a third time. A minister had told him that he was Elijah, but he was loath to believe it, and finally, after going over the situation carefully, he made up his mind that he was truly Elijah. Then, at the opening of a building in Zion two years ago, he had proclaimed himself Elijah, well knowing the fearful responsibilities of the restoration that he must, as Elijah, lead.

CONTRACT LABOR

UNITED STATES OFFICERS FIND THAT IT IS SYSTEMATICALLY VIOLATED.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Evidence has been collected by the United States Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor, of a systematic and extensive violation of the contract labor law. The commissioner-general, Mr. F. P. Sargent, has submitted the evidence to the Department of Justice, and has requested the Attorney-General to institute proceedings against the alleged violators of the law.

The case involves hundreds of men, many of whom already are in the United States. Others are on the way from Wales, Wm. Abraham, Liberal member of parliament, read a communication of the Mine Workers of America, stating that several hundred Welshmen were arriving under contract to work for mining companies in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Abraham said he had investigated the matter and found that the United States under false pretences. They paid their own passages to New York, but if asked whether they were under engagement, they were instructed to say no. Each miner carried a sealed letter addressed to a certain individual in New

York. Mr. Abraham said he suspected these men had been induced to go out as "black legs," and that they probably would be sent back as "bad pennies."

The meeting authorized Mr. Abraham to send a cablegram to Mr. Wilson, secretary, saying the men in question had gone out under false pretences, and that they would not have gone if they had known their position.

GLENGARRY CONSERVATIVES.

Alexandria, Ont., Oct. 19.—There was a Conservative convention held here to-day. The unanimous choice of the meeting for candidates for the coming general election was Mr. D. R. McDonald, contractor, of this place. After some consideration he decided to accept the nomination. An eloquent speech was then delivered by the candidate, followed by speeches from Senator Perley, Mr. W. D. McLeod, M.P., for the county, and Mr. R. A. Pringle, M.P. for Stormont, all commending the government's tariff policy with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. The Conservatives consider the meeting a most satisfactory one, and feel sure that the county will be redeemed.

SARAFFO ALIVE

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Vienna, Oct. 19.—A despatch from Constantinople to the "Neue Freie Presse" says that Hilmi Pasha, the Turkish Inspector-General, has telegraphed from Monastir that the insurgent leader who was killed in a recent fight was Stephen Petrof, and not Boris Saraffo, the chairman of the Macedonian revolutionary committee.

ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH

LIBERAL ORGAN COMES OUT AS AN INDEPENDENT.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 19.—The "Daily Telegraph," which throughout its thirty-five years' career has been strongly Liberal, will to-morrow morning editorially announce its political independence. This follows its opposition to the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental railway bill now before the Senate of Canada.

BIBLE COLLEGE FOR INDIA.

Detroit, Oct. 19.—To-day's sessions of the International Missionary convention of the Christian Church were given over to the Foreign Missionary Society. The feature of the session and one that was greeted with great applause, was a telegram from ex-Governor Duff of Iowa stating that he will give \$5,000 to start a Bible college in India. Governor Drake has already donated \$5,000 each for Bible colleges in Japan and China.

JUDGE HENRY RESIGNS

APPOINTED JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NOVA SCOTIA TEN YEARS AGO.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 19.—The resignation is announced of Mr. Justice Henry, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. He was appointed to the bench ten years ago. During the past two years he has been in ill health, and unable to take his seat on the bench.

The Hon. Hugh McDonald Henry, judge and jurist, is the son of the late Hon. William A. Henry (died 1888), a justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, by Christina, daughter of Hugh McDonald, of Elmbank, Antigonish, N.S., and was born in Antigonish on Dec. 20, 1850. Educated at Halifax Grammar School, Dalhousie College, and at Harvard University (LL.B., 1873), he was called to the Bar in 1874, and practiced his profession in Halifax. He was for several years president of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society, lectured on Procedure at Dalhousie Law School, and was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Halifax Medical College. In 1881 he was created a Q.C. by the Marquis of Lorne. He unsuccessfully contested Halifax in the Conservative interest for the Nova Scotia Assembly in 1890, and was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on Feb. 20, 1893. His Lordship is a Presbyterian in religion, and unmarried.

IRENE COLE MURDER

PROF. ELLIS'S REPORT WILL BE PRESENTED TO-DAY.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 20.—The preliminary trial of Joseph Kennedy, on a charge of murdering Irene Cole, in the Willows, will be resumed at the Police Court to-day, and it is generally believed that the evidence will be as strong as possible. An interesting feature of the day will be the testimony of Dr. Ashton, who examined the prisoner immediately after his arrest. He will testify as to Kennedy's condition at the time, and will also give testimony regarding the spots on the prisoner's clothing. The most important evidence, however, will be that of Prof. Ellis, government analyst, of Toronto, who made an analysis of the spots. He has been summoned, and will submit his report of the analysis and testify regarding the same. The Crown has given no hint concerning the report, and it is not known what the result of the analysis is.

The prisoner was very much agitated yesterday, and awaits the report with the greatest anxiety. The defense is confident the report is in the prisoner's favor, and have pressed continually to have it submitted. The Crown authorities were reluctant, and preferred to keep it a secret. Chief of Police Vaughan said last night, however, that the report would be read to-day, and Prof. Ellis would be here to substantiate it.

STUDENTS ELECT A PRESIDENT.

The Conservative students of Laval University have elected Mr. S. E. Vanasse, of the medical faculty, as their president for the ensuing year.

MR. JOHN MORLEY RETURNS

He Signals His Re-Entry Into Active Political Life at Manchester.

HE MAKES A STRENUOUS ATTACK ON PROTECTION AND UPHOLDS THE TRADITIONS OF COBDEN, BRIGHT AND PEEL.

London, Oct. 19.—Mr. John Morley, M.P., the former liberal chief secretary for Ireland, who has been in semi-retirement while writing his "Life of Wm. Ewart Gladstone," returned to active political life to-night, and took his place in the fighting line against the protectionist policy of the present government. In the historic free trade hall at Manchester, the biographer of Cobden and Gladstone, addressing an audience which filled the large edifice, aroused immense enthusiasm by an eloquent and spirited attack on the new policy, against which, he declared, he was arrayed with the whole weight of authority, both practical and theoretical. So crude, raw and unthought out were the proposals launched in this country that men of all parties, Liberals and Conservatives, were united in opposition to them.

The country, continued Mr. Morley, has been invited to put its ancestors, like Cobden, Bright and Peel, up to cheap auction, but, when he thought how right Cobden and Bright had been as to free trade, the French treaty of 1860, the Crimean war and the American war, he was not going to apologize for them. Proceeding to refute the assertion that free trade had been a failure, Mr. Morley pointed to the enormous growth in all branches of trade under that policy, and said that under free trade wages

had risen fifteen percent, while the average price of food had fallen thirty percent; he declared that free imports were the only key to the national prosperity and to tamper therewith was to endanger the national existence.

Mr. Balfour had said he wanted to regain liberty and he offered a choice of fetters or manacles. The government's proposals would do deadly mischief. Old free traders like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, were agreed that the abandonment of free trade meant the limiting of the purchasing power of the country. The Canadians, the speaker said, were not going to admit effective British competition in cotton goods, iron or steel.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY.

Speaking at Inverness to-night, Sir Robert Finlay, the attorney-general, said he did not favor the taxation of food as a method of giving preference to the colonies. He thought the threat of retaliatory duties to be a strong weapon with which the government might secure wider markets for British trade. He doubted the efficacy of preferential treatment to the end of consolidating the Empire, and said he thought an Imperial Council in which the colonies would have a share in the affairs of the Empire, would do more to bring about consolidation than any conceivable tariff system.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

THE REV. J. L. GILMOUR, OF MONTREAL, PRESIDES AT OWEN SOUND.

Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 20.—The Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec opened in the Baptist Church, at eight o'clock last evening. The president, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.A., B.D., of Olivet Church, Montreal, presided. There are already here about one hundred and fifty of the three hundred delegates expected. Devotional exercises were led by the Rev. W. H. Cline, B.A., B.D., pastor of the church, who followed by a cordial welcome to the delegates. The president's reply was one of congratulation to the local church on its progressiveness. The nominating committee was then struck.

Prof. G. Goodspeed, of McMaster University, delivered the convention sermon. The election of officers was the next order, and resulted as follows:—President, the Rev. W. J. Mackay, B.A., B.D., Stratford; first vice-president, the Rev. P. C. Parker, M.A., Toronto; second vice-president, Mr. Ewing Buchanan, manager of the Bank of Hamilton, Owen Sound; secretary, the Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, M.A., Orillia. Committees were also appointed.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

DELEGATES SO DELIGHTED WITH GERMAN HOSPITALITY THAT THEY MAY RETURN IN 1907.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—A spirited canvass is going on among the Evangelical Association conference delegates for the convention in 1907. The Oregon delegates are pressing their claims hard, and so are those from Chicago. There is also a feeling in favor of coming back to Berlin, as the delegates are delighted with the German hospitality. Church literature and the duties of pastors were the topics under deliberation yesterday. The conference voted down overwhelmingly the request of the Young People's Alliance for a weekly publication of the "Herald." A committee's recommendation that the preacher conduct the weekly prayer meeting shared a similar fate.

The extension of the time limit of a preacher's stay in a congregation came up yesterday afternoon on recommendation that the limit be changed from four to five years. The European delegates favor the extension; the North-West is opposed. No conclusion was arrived at. The church discipline was amended so as to empower the preacher in charge to call a meeting of the trustees, a power he has not now.

Y.M.C.A. GROWTH

LOCAL ASSOCIATION MAY ENLARGE ITS PRESENT QUARTERS.

The Y. M. C. A. movement is spreading, not only in this city, where the Association is just now considering the extension of the present large building on Dominion square, but in other cities, as witness the opening of three big buildings last Sunday, one at Newark, N.J., costing \$285,000; the Buffalo building, which cost \$425,000, and \$50,000 to furnish and equip, and a third building at Harrisburg, Pa., costing \$62,000. These buildings represent in each instance the second structure erected for these Associations, the first having been outgrown. The Buffalo building is a mammoth structure, ten stories high, with two wings, one containing a gymnasium, and the other a hall seating one thousand persons, and the upper floors contain dormitories for a hundred young men, a large dining room and roof garden, and gymnasium 30 by 60 feet for boys. This building is planned for a membership of 3,000 men, and there are already 2,500. A thousand more are provided for in the educational class rooms, and 500 in the Bible classes. It contains all the modern club features, with the exception of gaming

Policemen's Pay

Ald. Ames Prepares a New Schedule of Increase.

The Police Committee intend at their next meeting to take action on the new schedule of pay for policemen recommended by Ald. Ames at a special meeting of the Police Committee yesterday afternoon. The three grades of pay now received by policemen are \$10.20, \$11.20, and \$12.20 a week. It is now proposed to increase the pay to two dollars a day for the first class, or fourteen dollars a week; one dollar and seventy-five cents a day for the second class, or twelve dollars and twenty-five cents a week; and a dollar and a half a day, or ten dollars and a half a week, for the third class.

Ald. Ames said by starting with the same rate as that paid to civic laborers and increasing it gradually in the way he had suggested, the good men on the force would be retained and other good men would be induced to join. He was of the opinion that the City Council would approve of such a proposal.

Ald. Walsh explained that two thousand dollars had been saved during the year in salaries and that it could now be divided up between three hundred men who were in the two lowest classes. He estimated that these men, during the months of November and December, could be paid one dollar a week extra. It was, therefore, decided to see what could be done in this regard at the next meeting.

WORLD'S FAIR

GRAND TRUNK EXHIBIT TO BE ONE OF THE INTERESTING FEATURES.

Messrs. G. T. Bell, general passenger and ticket agent, and H. R. Charlton, advertising agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, have returned from a visit to the company's lines in the west, to make a visit to the World's Fair which is to be held at St. Louis next year. Mr. Bell says the advancement made in the erection of the mammoth structures was a revelation to him.

Good progress is being made on the Canadian building, which occupies a prominent site directly opposite the agricultural building, and in close proximity to the British building. Great Britain has appropriated \$750,000 to be expended in this direction. Queen Victoria's jubilee presents are to be installed in a separate brick fire-proof building, the interior of which is handsomely decorated in chaste design.

The Grand Trunk Railway system's exhibit will be one of the interesting features of the fish and game building, which stands in a commanding position, close to the Canadian building, and the company intends to exploit in this section the great attractions that Canada holds forth for the tourist, angler and sportsman, and a creditable showing will be made.

THE "DAILY WITNESS" is printed and published at the "Witness" Building, the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John McLean, Douglass and Frederick Eugene Douglass, both of Montreal.

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

OGILVY DAILY STORE NEWS.

WINTER CLOTHING

With every cold day you are reminded that you must look to your purchase of Winter Clothing. Our stock is far more complete than it has ever been—our experience of so many years is telling in every department of the house. And keeping DRY GOODS ONLY, we devote our undivided attention to this line. You reap the benefit of all this when purchasing your Fall Goods.

MAIL ORDERS.

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

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

LINENS FOR EVERY USE

Some Linens for Fancy Work.

"Old Bleach" Linen for fancy work, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 40 and 45 in. wide.

Heavy round thread, soft finish, a most delightful Linen to work on.

Teneriffe Doyleies, Rueda Lace Edge, 6 inches,

15c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 38c each.

18 inch Centres, Rueda Cinta Lace Edge.

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.75 and \$4.50 each.

Bleached Linen Table Cloths.

2 x 2½ yards, full size and weight.

\$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.90, and \$4.25 each.

Bleached Linen Table Napkins.

5-8 x 5-8 size, full weight.

\$1.90, \$2.10, \$2.40, \$2.70, \$2.90, \$3.10, \$3.50 per doz.

Damask Tray Cloths, hemstitched.

40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c and \$1 each.

The Ladies' Neckwear Store of Canada.

We can never say in this Department our Stock is all in, because it comes in every day and goes out as rapidly. Novelties is what keeps it alive, and Novelties is all we have to show you here. Never a great many of any one pattern or style.

Boys' Clothing.



427 Boys' Suits

You must "start" the boys with something good and warm for the winter season.

Here is a chance which does not occur every day. Our buyer was fortunate in securing a special lot and you are to get the advantage of it. We are able to offer you this line of

ALL WOOL SUITS

of Bannockburn and Scotch Tweeds, which comprise a Manufacturer's Stock. The prices speak for themselves.

175 Norfolk Suits for Boys from 8 to 15 years, regularly would be \$7.00, special **\$3.98**

252 3-Piece Suits for Boys from 10 to 15 years, regularly sold at \$7.50. Special **\$4.69**

Ladies' Underskirts.

Something good and warm for cool and damp weather. We have a full range in all the different colors and materials.

THE NOTION DEPT.

We are receiving daily something New in this Department. Also New Ideas for Christmas.

A Nice Range of Tea Cosies are to hand. They are made in very pretty designs and patterns.

Sateen Tea Cosies, SPECIAL 65 cts.

Velours Tea Cosies, SPECIAL 95 cts.

Silk Tea Cosies, SPECIAL \$1.25.

Tapestry Tea Cosies, SPECIAL \$2.25.

New Dutch Cushion Covers, SPECIAL 95 cts.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS

New and up-to-date Novelties in all the Newest shades and designs.

Swiss Embroideries, in Black Ivory and Persian effects.

Applique Braids and Embroideries, in all the latest designs and colors.

New Sequins, Insertions and Edgings.

New Fringes, in Black and Ivory.

New Drop Ornaments, in Black, Ivory and Colors.

RIBBONS.

Neck Ribbons, 5 inches wide, with open work patterns, in White, Pale Blue, Pink, Turquoise, Old Rose, Yellow and Black, from

30 cts. a yd. up.

New Bandeau Trimmings, in all shades and patterns, different widths and prices.

Collar Foundations, in Black and White Chiffon. Regular 25 cents.

Special 10 cts. each.

BLACK MOREEN UNDERSKIRTS.

Ladies' Wool Moreen Underskirts, with wide flare flounce, with deep frill of goods, draw tape at waist. Price..... **\$1.50**

Ladies' Wool Moreen Underskirts, flare flounce, with bias fold of goods, finished with two tiny frills. Price..... **\$2.50**

Ladies' Underskirts, silk finished, in Moire effect, flare flounce, trimmed with three tiny frills tucked. Fastens on side. Price.... **\$3.25**

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Soft Finish Unshrinkable Flannels, just the goods required now for winter underwear. Our assortment of these goods is large and varied. Plain and twilled from..... **40c. A YD. UP.**

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