Twenty-two Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Very Cold.

VOL. XLV., NO. 290. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904. PRICE ONE CENT.

FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

Appalling Slaughter From the Continued Onslaughts.

THE FEROCITY OF THE JAPANESE IS ONLY EQUALLED BY THE VALOR OF THE RUSSIANS

Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army before Port Arthur, Nov. 28, via Fusan, Dec. 9 (probably held at headquarters for censorship).—The general assault on Port Arthur began at noon on Nov. 26. First an attempt was made to capture the forts at Rih lung and Kee kwan mountains by enveloping the city from the east. A strong force then pushed up Shi chi valley and attacked the supporting fort in the rear of west Rih lung mountain to envelop the city from the west.

The attempt failed after furious fighting which lasted from noon of Nov. 26 until after dawn of the following day without cessation.

The assault began in the early morning with a tremendous bombardment of the forts on the western half of the eastern fortified ridge by a battery on the crest of a ridge to the rear. For hours the whole western half of the fortified ridge was deluged with heavy shells. At noon the principal line of fortifications was a perfect hell of bursting shells, and the spectacle was more wonderful than anything previously seen.

The front lines of infantry, strongly reinforced, attacked simultaneously along the entire line from east Kee kwan mountain to west Rih lung mountain. Through the haze caused by the smoke of the bursting shells the assaulters could be seen emerging from the cover of the parallels, as well as swarming up the fortified ridges at half a dozen different points.

Guns blazed from the Russian posts, where advances were made in the open. The men went down by hundreds. The forts were belching smoke and bursting shells, and the rampart walls were black with assaulters, who, on reaching the crests met with an awful fire from within the forts, which swept down line after line of Japanese.

As fast as the assaulters were repulsed more Japanese swarmed up, only to be mowed down in turn. The Russians resisted stubbornly.

VEATABLE SHAMBLES.

On the eastern extremity the Japanese attempted to capture the Russian trenches midway of the east Kee kwan forts. The Japanese paralleled some thirty yards of the Russian trench line, and an entire regiment charged with the men falling by hundreds. Others came on over the bodies of the slain, using sheer weight of numbers they gained the trenches, capturing them at the point of the bayonet.

The Russian shrapnel fire made the captured portion of the trenches a perfect hell, while the Japanese shrapnel fire assisted the captors to push east and west along the trench line.

The assaulters held eighty yards of the trench in front of the parallels, but failed to push the trench line east and west, owing to impassable burning pits and debris of the Russian machine guns.

The Japanese built traverse walls across the trenches and tried to cross them, but failed.

At six p.m. the Japanese were driven back to the parallels with great loss.

At nine o'clock the Japanese again captured the trench and made desperate but unsuccessful efforts to cross the pits. The struggle continued until two a.m., when the Russians again recaptured the trench, which was piled with dead bodies. For over thirty yards between the forts there was a veritable shambles. The night fighting was over the slain.

DEFENDERS ANNIHILATED.

The first attempt to rush the north Rih lung fort was made at one p.m. The assaulters met with an awful fire from the fort and from the Chinese wall in the rear of the fort.

The Russians moved a considerable force from the Chinese wall into a gorge to the east and to the rear of the fort. After four or five furious assaults the Japanese made upon the fort the garrison attempted to evacuate the fort over the rear ramparts, but were fired upon by the Russian troops in the gorge.

The ramparts were black with bodies. These second assault gained a foothold in the interior, where the defenders' bomb-proof with raised lines of trenches in the rear of the fort. The machine guns swept the interior of the fort and walls. The assaulters attacked this bomb-proof mass, fighting was hand to hand, with rifles and grenades.

Finally these mounted six mountain guns on entrenched hill called 'P' immediately to the west, in an endeavor to silence the fire of the Maxim guns mounted. At three a.m. the Japanese established a trench line within the ramparts, which they still hold. Other sections of the maze of bomb-proofs were smashed and piled with the Japanese dead.

An attempt to rush the interior of the fort but portions of the fort were not occupied. The defenders were repulsed. Meanwhile a strong force of Japanese attempted to pierce the fortified works east of the fort, but were repulsed.

No attempt was made to pierce the second line of fortifications surrounding the rear of the eastern part of Pan tung Mountain, where, after four furious attempts, a small body of Japanese got through the wall and established themselves on the lower slopes of Wan tai Hill. The Russians rushed the supports with machine guns from the upper slopes of the Wan tai Hill forts, and the small party of Japanese was practically annihilated.

The most desperate fighting took place here.

The last effort of the assaulters was made at midnight, assisted by artillery. The Russians fought courageously, engaging the Japanese with bayonets and grenades. The Japanese established a trench line five yards in front of the fortifications, which they now occupy. The forces throw dynamite grenades at each other.

JAPANESE MOWED DOWN.

In the first assault against the forts on the eastern part of Rihlung Mountain the Japanese failed to gain a foothold, though their artillery made the interior forts a seething cauldron of bursting shells. A strong force of Japanese worked up from the parallels in the gorge between the fort hill and Hachimakijm, and entrenched on a hill in an effort to assist the assaulters, who were attacking from the rear, and met with a terrible fire. A small party of Japanese gained the roadway leading to the rear of the fort, but retired. The attempts to rush West Rihlung also failed. The Japanese reached the parapets from the moat, but fled from the fire within the forth. The walls were black with the assaulters, who were deluged with shells from the fort on Antse Mountain and from a fort in the rear.

At 9 p.m. two thousand volunteers pushed up the gorge between the two fortified ridges and attacked the supporting fort of Sung shoo, intending to envelop the city from the west, and also to assist the assaulters of two Rihlung Mountain forts. This force engaged the Russians upon the fort hill slopes in a hand to hand encounter, which lasted for two hours.

The Japanese assaulting the east and west Rihlung forts attempted to rush the interior of the forts, establishing trench lines inside the ramparts. The interior defences of both forts are the same as those on North Keekwan Mountain, but the east Rihlung fort is the largest and strongest of the three forts. It has upper and lower levels. The lower levels were the scene of the most awful struggle, which lasted from ten o'clock until midnight.

Under cover of darkness the Japanese poured over the ramparts and furiously attacked the first section of bombproofs. The defenders received them with bayonets and dynamite grenades, while the machine guns on the upper levels poured a deadly hail.

The struggle was absolutely hand-to-hand. The defenders of the greatest part of the bombproofs on the lower levels of the fort were annihilated and the sections and cross-sections of the bombproofs were piled with corpses.

A SECTION WON.

The Japanese gained practically the whole of the lower section of the fort, but were mowed down by machine guns and rifles when they attempted to assault the higher levels.

For an hour before midnight the Japanese artillery shelled the higher levels, while the Russian guns shelled the lower levels. A similar struggle progressed in the west Rihlung fort. At eleven o'clock the Japanese tried to push a force up the gorge between the east Rihlung fort and Hachimakijm to assist the assaulters against the supporting fort of the Sung shoo mountain, but again and again this force was repulsed by the Russians behind the works and by the guns on the ridge behind the forts.

At midnight the column attacking the supporting fort of Sung shoo mountain was compelled to retire, having lost half the force. The struggle in the two forts was continued until dawn, when the assaulters retired to the trenches established inside the parapet walls, which they now occupy.

THE MOST SANGUINARY FIGHT.

The fighting of the afternoon and night was the most desperate and sanguinary since the siege began. The opposing forces were so close together that only the fort walls or a few yards of level ground separated them. The struggle from start to finish was at close quarters with bayonets and grenades and rifles used as clubs. The ferocity of the attacking Japanese was equalled by the defending Russians, who died at their posts, everywhere fighting till their last breath.

At daylight on Nov. 27 quiet reigned, and the silence during the day was broken only by occasional cannon and desultory rifle fire at points along the fortified ridges, where the forces were far enough apart to use their rifles.

RUSSIANS RETREAT

LIAO TI WILL BE OCCUPIED.

London, Dec. 10.—According to the 'Morning Post's' Shanghai despatches, the Port Arthur forces, with the exception of those manning the forts, have already retreated to Liao ti mountain.

203 METRE HILL.

Details continue to filter in of the capture of 203 Metre Hill. The 'Daily Telegraph's' correspondent, before Port Arthur, explains that the final capture was due to a strong and sustained feint against the eastern fortifications, on the night of Dec. 5, and the position of 203 Metre Hill, being an enfilading one, forced the Russians to evacuate without a contest, a parallel line of semi-permanent defences, extending eastward and irregularly over the slopes within a half-mile of north of Etze Mountain.

The Japanese casualties at 203 Metre Hill alone exceeded the total of the battale of Nan shan, according to the 'Daily Mail's' Tokio despatches. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov. 20, a Tomoyasu detachmeint, with a battalion of infantry and a company of engineers, received orders that they must capture 203 Metre Hill, while a Yosid detachment of the same strength had similar orders to capture Akasaka Hill. On Nov. 30, it became necessary to reinforce the attackers with a detachment under Major Shizuta. The cold was so intense that many of the men were frost-bitten as it was necessary to pass the night without shelter. The Japanese, after the capture of 203 Metre Hill, anticipated a terrible bombardment from the Russian forts, and made preparations accordingly, but the Russians remained strangely quiet.

The same correspondent states that the Russians at Port Arthur on Dec. 7, resumed mine-clearing operations, presumably to enable the torpedo destroyers to attempt to escape, and join the second Pacific squadron.

CAPTURED OFFICERS SPEAK

FOOD SUPPLY OF THE GARRISON INSUFFICIENT.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 9.—Two Russian officers captured at 203 Metre Hill, one belonging to the navy, and the other to the army, are being treated with great courtesy by the Japanese staff, in consideration of similar treatment accorded to Japanese officers captured by the Russians. Special arrangements have been made to transport them to Japan.

Russian prisoners report that the food supply of the garrison is insufficient. The men subsist on short rations of bread made of a mixture of flour and coarser grains, while the officers get horse flesh twice a week. Dysentery and typhoid, the prisoners say, are very prevalent. Owing to the bad weather a supply of fresh vegetables cannot be obtained and the supply of tinned meats was finished a month ago. The appearance of the prisoners goes to substantiate their statements. They are well clothed, but emaciated.

JAPANESE ASTOUNDED AT THE NON-ATTEMPTS TO SAVE THE FLEET.

Tokio, Dec. 9.—Considerable astonishment is expressed here over the fact that the Russians in no way resisted the disabling of the Port Arthur fleet. In certain quarters, the opinion is entertained that the Russians opened the sea cocks of the vessels, so as to lessen their exposure to the Japanese fire. The recent cessation of mine clearing was taken as an evidence that the fleet did not intend to make a sortie. There was no sign of life on the Russian ships during the bombardment, and from this fact it is concluded that the bluejackets took refuge on land, or that they are engaged in the land defences. With the Russian second Pacific squadron approaching those in Tokio cannot comprehend the failure of the Russians to inflict all possible damage on the Japanese fleet, even at the cost of weakening the effective garrison. Now that the Port Arthur fleet has been disabled it is deemed impossible for the Russians to overcome the inferiority of the second Pacific squadron to Togo's fleet.

OVERRULING STOESSEL

RUSSIANS FEAR TO ACCEPT AN ARMISTICE.

Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 9.—The Japanese regard the refusal of the Russians to accept an armistice, which has been asked for and granted for the purpose of gathering the killed and wounded on 203 Metre Hill, as the overruling of the humane desire of General Stoessel by the officers commanding the forts. It was feared by these officers, the Japanese think, that their men would desert and give the Japanese the advantage of information regarding the forts. Russian prisoners report that General Stoessel's order was overruled by the garrison commanders.

OKU SUCCESSFUL

RUSSIANS DRIVEN OUT OF AN ISLAND WITH HEAVY LOSSES IN MEN, SUPPLIES, AND GUNS.

London, Dec. 10.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' Tientsin correspondent reports that General Oku, after a three days' artillery engagement, drove the Russians on Sunday out of the small lofty Island of Gushan. They abandoned supplies and several guns, and retired to a position several miles northwest from which they heavily bombarded the Japanese, setting fire on Tuesday to kerosene storehouses and causing a great conflagration, which did not cease till Wednesday. The Japanese are still gallantly holding the island with a handful of men. Their casualties, it is alleged, number five hundred.

BRITISH REWARDED

CZAR PRESENTED PLATE AND CHEQUE TO CREW OF H.M.S. 'TALBOT.'

London, Dec. 9.—The Czar has presented a silver bowl and ladle to the officers of the British cruiser 'Talbot,' and a cheque for £500 to the Royal Naval Fund, in recognition of the assistance rendered by the 'Talbot' to the crews of the Russian warships 'Variag' and 'Korietz,' when they were sunk by the Japanese at Chemul po at the outbreak of the war.

BLACK SEA FLEET

MOST OF THE SHIPS LAID UP.

London, Dec. 9. — The Associated Press learns in official quarters that an investigation induced by the renewed suggestions of sending out of the Russian Black Sea fleet, showed that most of the ships of that squadron are dismantled and laid up.

A PRINCE TO BUY CRUISERS FOR RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—It is reported in Admiralty circles that the Prince of Monaco has arranged to purchase the Chilian cruisers 'Garibaldi' and 'Bernardina,' which he will ostensibly donate to Russia. The Prince is prepared to face the question of neutrality that it is expected will be raised in connection with the matter.

FEAST OF ST. GEORGE

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IN THE PRESENCE OF MANY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—The Winter Palace to-day was the scene of the celebration of the feast of St. George, the greatest military holiday of the year, to which every man in Russia, no matter what his rank, upon whom the Cross of St. George or a sword for bravery has been conferred, is invited to be the Emperor's guest at dinner. Notwithstanding the absence at the front of a large number of the officers of the army and navy usually present, it was a brilliant spectacle. Many sailors of the cruiser 'Variag' and the gunboat 'Korietz' were present.

The ceremony consisted of a grand imperial procession, and Te Deum at the Cathedral, followed by a dinner spread in the Nicholas and St. George's white salons. About four hundred guests were present. The Emperor displayed especial attention to the officers, soldiers and sailors who earned their decorations during the present war.

STOESSEL WILLING TO CAPITULATE, BUT NOT PERMITTED.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Mr. Fred. Villiers, the eminent English war correspondent, who comes direct from Port Arthur, predicts that the Japanese will be in possession of the Russian stronghold by New Year's day. Mr. Villiers says it is generally understood in the Orient that General Stoessel would surrender the place, realizing that its fall is inevitable, but that he is coerced into continued restraint by his officers, and especially by Gen. Falk, who is the defender of Port Arthur.

ALDERMEN PROTEST

DECLARE ST. LAMBERT HILL EXPROPRIATION ONE OF MONTREAL'S WORST.

The following report was presented to the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon by Ald. Carter and Ald. DeSerres:

'Regarding the accounts of Messrs. D. Masson, J. H. Kennedy and J. B. Resther, the commissioners in connection with the St. Lambert Hill expropriation, which have been referred to us, after giving the matter our most careful consideration, we are of opinion that the commissioners' fees in connection with this expropriation are far beyond what they reasonably should be.

'We cannot conceive that so many sittings of the commissioners were necessary in connection with the expropriations. Taking the amount awarded and the costs incurred up to the present time, it will be found that the expropriation is one of the worst that the city has ever been called upon to deal with, and from what we can gather, we are satisfied that further costly litigation will ensue in connection with the roll now in course of preparation by the commissioners.

'We cannot recommend any further payments to the commissioners, and we are of opinion that steps should be taken at once to stop proceedings regarding the expropriation, and that legislation should be sought to protect the city from greater loss.'

According to information laid before the committee, the commissioners have held about 260 sittings, which cost the city $12 a sitting, and the work is not done yet.

The report was referred to the city attorneys for an opinion.

The subject of flooding expenses, which have cost the city large amounts, was discussed, and it was decided, as a result of incompetency on the part of an inspector, to have all claims investigated by two inspectors, one from the roads and the other from the water department.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Robb, the city treasurer, Mr. John Campbell was appointed city accountant and transfer agent.

FARMER'S STRANGE DEATH.

Prescott, Ont., Dec. 10.—John McQuade, a well-to-do farmer, fifty-five years of age, was in town last Tuesday evening, and disappeared and although diligent search was made for him by his brother, he could not be found. His remains were found to-day in about four feet of water at the foot of George street. McQuade was a bachelor, and lived with his brother James in the Township of Edwardsburg, about five miles from Prescott.

The Woman's National Immigration Society will hold their annual meeting on Monday at three p.m., at the home of the society.

EARL GREY SWORN IN

FUNCTION WAS MADE OCCASION FOR IMPOSING MILITARY PAGEANT.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 10.—Earl Grey was given a grand welcome here this morning when he set foot for the first time in Canada to assume the duties of Governor-General of the Dominion. The weather was beautifully fine, but extremely frosty, in fact, the coldest of the season here. The Allan royal mail steamer 'Parisian,' captain Braes, arrived in port at 1.30 o'clock this morning.

LANDING OF THE PARTY.

Shortly after nine o'clock this morning the 'Parisian' was boarded by Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.M.G., commander of the forces, who was accompanied by the Hon. R. W. Scott, acting Prime Minister, and the Hon. Messrs. Brodeur and Paterson, and the senior judge of the Supreme Court, who received the vice-regal party. The party were then escorted on board the Imperial Government steamer 'Alfreda,' which had been specially prepared, and conveyed to His Majesty's gun wharf, where special facilities had been arranged for the landing, and the whole place was profusely decorated.

An immense crowd of citizens and officials were gathered at the wharf to witness the landing. A guard of honor from the Royal Garrison Regiment, with their band, was present, and as the Earl stepped to the pier the guard presented arms and the band played.

THE RECEPTION.

The Earl and Countess were received at the wharf by Major-General Sir C. Parsons, K.C.M.G. (who had landed in advance of the party), His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Jones, the Provincial Secretary and the Executive Council, His Worship the Mayor and City Council and Brigadier-General Lake, C.B.

As the Earl alighted he was received with the usual salute, which he acknowledged by lifting his hat as the band played. He was at once escorted to the Legislative Council Chamber for installation.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the council chamber, the party drove to Government House.

The route to Government House was lined with troops.

At 7.30 this evening a state dinner will be given by the Lieutenant-Governor and at 9.30 their Excellencies will hold a public drawing-room in the Legislative Council chamber.

The private car of Mr. Haya, of the Grand Trunk, the 'Canada,' has arrived here, having been placed at the disposal of the Governor-General and party for the trip to Ottawa, and they will leave for the Capital on Monday afternoon.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

Mr. H. J. Dart is glad to notice the increased interest in the work of the 'Grace Dart Home.' The appeal which appeared in last Saturday's 'Witness' has led to many kind enquiries and promises of substantial help. A prompt effort should be made now to open this home where destitute consumptives would be admitted, free of charge, and other incurables would also be received. Remittances may be made to Mr. J. B. Picken, to the 'Witness' office or to Mr. Dart, 1483 Ontario street.

CASE OF MRS. CHADWICK

SHE IS STILL A PRISONER IN THE TOMBS.

New York, Dec. 10.—After a day of disagreement with her counsel as to whether she should waive examination and go to Cleveland, Mrs. Chadwick finally consented to remain another night in the Tombs, but expressed the hope that she might leave there to-day.

Mrs. Chadwick had made up her mind to ignore the advice of her local counsel, Messrs. Carpenter and Powers, and go to Cleveland to stand trial there, when, late in the afternoon, she received a telegram from her Cleveland counsel, Judge Albaugh, asking her not to return to Cleveland just yet. This telegram caused her to remain overnight.

Mr. Carpenter then notified Marshal Henkel of her intention, and the Marshal and the United States Commissioner, Mr. Shields, announced that they would not remain at their offices after the usual closing hour on her account, as they did on Thursday night.

Mrs. Chadwick spent the greater part of yesterday from seven a.m. until four p.m., in the corridor in front of her cell. Here she talked with her lawyers and others who called to see her, including her son, Emil, and her nurse, Freda. After eating, Mrs. Chadwick lay on her cot and said it was the first peaceful moment she had had since her troubles in New York began.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 10.—District Attorney Sullivan announced to-day that he had made all the necessary arrangements with Mr. Carnegie to have the latter present at the preliminary hearing of Mrs. Chadwick in New York city, on Dec. 17.

Cleveland, Dec. 10.—According to a story published here the package of securities belonging to Mrs. Chadwick, and in possession of Iri Reynolds, supposed to contain $5,000,000 worth of collateral, was opened yesterday. It is declared that while the face value of the securities was $5,000,000, the actual value is not one cent.

Cleveland, Dec. 10.—United States States Judge Wing has signed an order calling for a special session of the Federal grand jury to meet in this city next Wednesday for the consideration of the Chadwick case.

SKIT SKETCH.

Doctor.—Ah, um! Feeling very nervous and shaky, eh? How long have you had these symptoms?

Patient.—Ever since that police investigation began.

Doctor.—Ah, that accounts for it.

SKIT SKETCHES.

All sketches sent in by our readers will be carefully considered, and, if accepted for reproduction, will be paid for at the usual rates.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

At Port Arthur, unofficial reports say, no movement is visible in either the east or west harbor, and no sound heard from their guns. Some reports say the 'Sevastopol' is not sunk, but is preparing to make a sortie with the destroyers, which are now making ready under shelter of the Liao ti shan.

A Shanghai despatch says the Russians at Port Arthur, with the exception of those manning the forts, have retreated and are making their last stand at Liao ti shan.

The Czar has presented a silver bowl and ladle to the officers of the British cruiser 'Talbot,' and a cheque for £500 to the Royal Naval Fund, in recognition of the assistance rendered the warships 'Variag' and Korietz' when they were sunk by the Japanese at Chemul po at the outbreak of the war.

South of Mukden, General Oku, after a three days' engagement, drove the Russians, on Sunday last, off a small lofty island, named Gushan, not found on our maps. They retreated northward, abandoning supplies and several guns, but are keeping up a heavy bombardment. The Japanese casualties are said to number five hundred.

The Japanese Foreign Office has issued a statement accepting the invitation from the President of the United States to the proposed Second International Peace Conference, but on the distinct understanding that the conference shall not assume to adopt any measure which will in any way affect the present conflict.

The editor of a Dresden paper, the 'Rundschau,' has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for asserting that great dissatisfaction prevailed in the kingdom because the civil list of the new king had been increased.

Lord Grey, with Countess Grey and two daughters, arrived on board the 'Parisian' at Halifax early this morning. He will take the oath of office this afternoon.

A new fort is to be built on the banks of the St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec. The surveys have already been completed for it.

Nominations were made in Nova Scotia yesterday for the seven coming by-elections. Two candidates were elected by acclamation.

In a five-column pamphlet, which he is about to issue to the electors the Hon. G. W. Ross characterizes the manifesto of the Dominion Alliance as so unfair and offensive as to alienate the good will of the Liberal party at a crisis in the history of the temperance movement.

In the Belleville ballot box case, the magistrate, Mr. Wood, rendered judgment dast night, and Mr. Carman, of the Belleville 'Ontarian,' is committed to stand trial on charge of libel.

The Post-office Department has notified all postmasters to be careful, now that the Christmas trade is on, to see that all parcels for Great Britain or any foreign country are accompanied by a customs declaration as to the contents and value of the parcel, and that the package be fully prepaid.

Alderman St. Denis, chairman of the Police Committee, was the principal witness yesterday afternoon at the police investigation. He said he advised the resignation of ex-Chief Legault only because he was not popular among the members of the force. Personally, he firmly believed the ex-chief was innocent of the charges against him.

Leida Desjardins, a working girl, was arrested yesterday on Fulford street, charged with stealing $1,000 from Miss M. J. Murphy, her boarding house keeper. She confessed the theft and said she had sent five hundred dollars to her mother in the country and given two hundred and fifty dollars to a young man.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. There announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid

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

BIRTHS.

WASON.—At Hawkesbury, Ont., on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kay Wason.

MARRIED.

CAVE-BROWN-CAVE — IRVINE — At St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, on Dec. 7, 1904, by the Rev. F. G. Scott, assisted by the Dean of Quebec, Eustace Henry Cave-Brown-Cave to Helen Mildred, daughter of the late Judge Irvine.

CONLEY—GEARY—At St. Mark's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., by the Rev. John Garratt, rector, on Dec. 7, 1904, Captain Edgar Thomas Conley, 8th Infantry, United States Army, to Clare Madeline, daughter of the late Theophilus Jones Geary, of Sarnia.

GARBUTT — WATSON — At Brampton, Ont., on Dec. 6, 1904, by the Rev. H. S. Matthews, of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Watson, M.A., of Brampton, Victor L. Garbutt, M.D., of Detroit, to Florence Lillian, only daughter of Richard Watson.

JAQUES—MACLEOD. — At Victoria Park, St. Lambert, on Dec. 7, 1904, by the Rev. Canon Dart, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, A. Meredith Jaques, eldest son of Mr. C. Arthur Jaques, to Marion Macleod, eldest daughter of the late Murdoch Macleod.

SMITH — McKITRICK — At the residence of the bride's mother, Mono Township, on Dec. 7, 1904, by the Rev. A. L. Burch, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Orangeville, John E. Smith, of Orangeville, Ont., to Sophia E., youngest daughter of Mrs. Wm. McKitrick.

DIED.

CLARK.—In Allandale, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1904, Sarah Catherine Henricks, relict of the late Rev. Geo. Clark, in her 73rd year.

COPELAND.—On Dec. 8, 1904, at his residence, 140 Lisgar street, Toronto, John E. Copeland.

GOLDIE — At Guelph, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1904, John Goldie, Vice-President of the James Goldie Manufacturing Co., aged 54 years.

GRANT.—On Dec. 9, 1904, Elizabeth Ann Murchison, widow of the late J. G. Grant.

Funeral will take place from 45, 10th street, Lachine, on Monday, 12th, at 9.30 a.m., to Summerstown, Ont.

HALL — At her late residence, Arthur st., Toronto, on Dec. 7, 1904, Ann, widow of Colonel Geoffrey Brock Hall, in her 88th year.

HOLMES — At Willowdale, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1904, Mrs. Amy M. Holmes, widow of Wm. Holmes, aged 91 years.

LAWSON.—At Bridgeburg, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1904, Hannah Maria, beloved wife of James Lawson, collector of customs.

PORTER — On Dec. 6, 1904, at Bailieboro, John Porter, father of Mr. T. M. Porter, of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, in the 81st year of his age.

SITZER.—At Ida, Michigan, on Dec. 5, 1904, Dr. W. E. Sitzer, in the 37th year of his age. Interment at Milton, Ont.

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

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

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THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

SANTA ATTACKED BY TRAIN ROBBERS.

SANTA'S LAST TELEGRAM.

North-West, Dec. 10, 1904.

Dear Mr. Manager at Carsley's,—

What do you think happened? The octopus, sea serpent, shark and whale nearly had me when the whale suddenly bumped into a stray floating Russian mine and blew the whole lot of them up. Dear me, I was glad. I landed here this morning and was attacked by desperate train robbers with black masks on their faces, but I beat them off and the Mounted Police caught them and put them in jail for trying to steal the dear children's toys.

I am now near Montreal, and will arrive at the top of the Mountain tomorrow. Glad the Candy men have made such a lot of candy, and that the Grotto is so beautiful. Will see all the dear children on Monday. My love to them all. I have some lovely things for them this year.

SANTA CLAUS.

GIVEN AWAY WITH BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' NICKEL WATCHES AND CHAINS.

With every Boys' Suit, Overcoat or Reefer, purchased at $4.00 or over, we will give away, free of charge, a good strong Nickel Watch and Chain. These Watches are good, reliable time-keepers, strong movement, stem wind, open face. A capital Watch for a school-boy.

BOYS' CLOTHING—BEST VALUE IN CANADA.

Carsley's Clothing has a national reputation for excellence and perfect fit. Boys like the clothing we sell because they are smart in style, good in look, and guarantees to wear.

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

Windsor Salt is all salt—pure, clean, crystals, and nothing but salt.

HEADQUARTERS—8 to 12 Inspector Street.
Phone Main 3644. CENTRAL OFFICE, 690 Craig Street.

The Rev. D. J. Fraser, LL.D., the newly appointed professor of New Testament history in the Presbyterian College, will occupy the pulpit of the American Presbyterian Church at both services tomorrow in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Johnston, who is in Kingston, where he is to preach the university sermon at Queen's College.

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

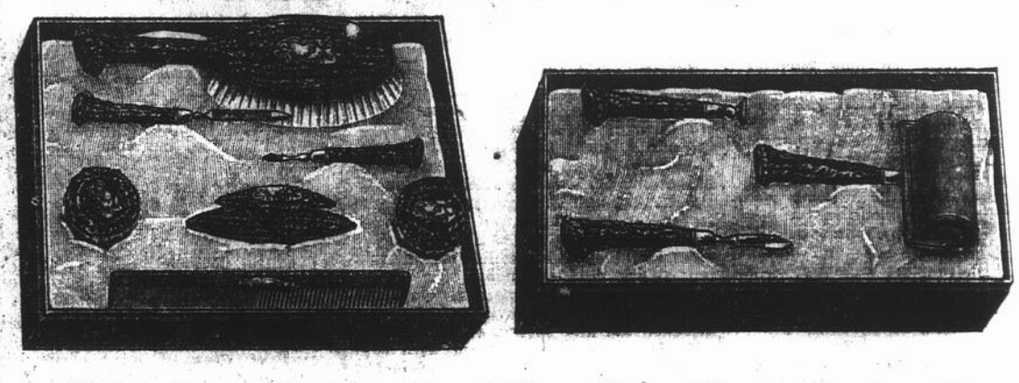
THE JOHN MURPHY CO., LIMITED.

HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS

At 33⅓ Percent less than usual Prices!

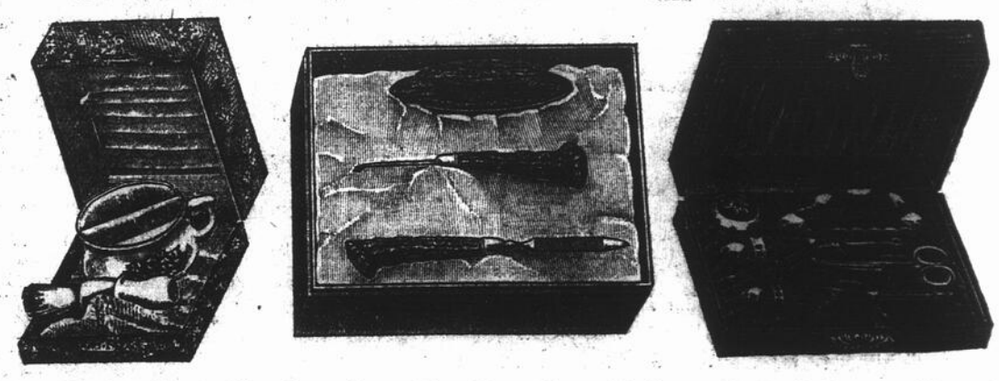
A chance to clear out, a Manfacturer's samples came to us at the right time and in the right class of goods to enable us to offer the public an opportunity to buy handsome Christmas Gifts at fully one-third less than usual prices! It would be difficult to find articles better suited for presentation purposes, or more likely to be appreciated. The assortment consists of two lots in French Stag Horn and Celluloid as follows;

FRENCH STAG HORN GOODS!



Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Military Sets, Mirrors, Brushes, Stems, Inkstands, Clocks, Vases, Cigar Trays, Ash Trays, Shaving Sets, Fancy Cork Screws, Etc.

CELLULOID GOODS!



Toilet Sets, Shaving Sets, Smoking Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Necktie Boxes, Manicure Cases, Work Boxes, Photo Boxes, Glove and Hankerchief Sets, Albums, Smoking Stands, Cigar Boxes, Etc.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

Dress Lengths, Blouse Lengths in Silk and Fancy Flannels, Handsome Cushions, Eiderdown Comforters, Renaissance Tablecloths, Centre Pieces, Etc.

Special Holiday Inducements in Ladies' Jackets, Ready-to-wear Costumes, Boys' Clothing, &c.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN TRIMMED MILLINERY!

Our Millery Department is offering lines of beautifully Trimmed Hats for the Holiday Season at exceptionally tempting figures! Don't fail to see them.

THE JOHN MURPHY CO., LIMITED.
2341 and 2343 St. Catherine Street, Cor. Metcalf Street.
Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740.

CLOTHING

Made Right and sold at the Right Prices

We have the Largest Assorted Stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' OVERCOATS and SUITS in Canada. Come and see what you can get from us in that line. There is no store in Montreal more anxious to get your trade, and we have the right goods, properly made, perfect fitting, and at reasonable prices.

HERE ARE A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES:

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS, in Frieze, Cheviot, Tweeds, Navy Blue and Black Beaver, made latest style, at **$7, $8.50 and $10.50.**

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS, in Fancy Striped Tweeds, Cheviots, Frieze and Beaver, made in tourist or Chesterfield style, at **$12** and $13.50.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS, in Dark Grey Cheviots, Fancy Striped Tweeds, Frieze, Montenacs, Kersey Cloths, etc., trimmed and made equal to custom made, in single and double breasted, also Tourist style, with belt at back, at **$15, $16.50, $18, $20, $21** and **$22.50.**

MEN'S ULSTERS, Wool Lined, Storm Collars, in Frieze and Cheviot, from $5 to $16.50.

MEN'S FRIEZE REEFERS, Wool Lined, Storm Collars, extra good value, for **$5.**

Better qualities at **$7.50** and **$9.**

MEN'S SUITS, in Tweeds, Serges, Clay Worsted, Fancy Worsted, etc., well made and trimmed in different styles, at **$10.50.**

MEN'S TWEED SUITS, in Fashionable Checks and Stripes, also Navy Blue Clay Worsted and Serges, in all the latest styles, at **$12** and $13.50.

MEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS, in Scotch Tweed Trimmings, and made equal to best custom, in three-button, double-breasted or single-breasted style, at **$15.**

MEN'S SUITS, in Scotch Tweed and Fancy English Worsted, fall and winter weights, new cut, in single or double-breasted style, at **$16.50.**

MEN'S SUITS, in Navy Blue Clay Worsted, Scotch Tweed and Black Cheviot, also Fancy Striped Worsted at **$18** and **$20**

Allans COR. CRAIG AND BLEURY STS. —AND— 2299 ST. CATHERINE ST.

RETIRING SALE

Of Carpets and Furnishings. Great values in every department with large discounts.

Beds and Bedding also hundreds of Carpets made and ready for use. Bed Room Carpets, $3.60, $4.50, $7.50; Dining Room Carpets, $6.00 $7.00 and $8.00.

Thomas Ligget, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474-2476 St. Catherine St.

VIEWS OF MONTREAL!

The Best Book Ever Published!
150 Lovely Views!

A Magnificent **View from the top of Old Mount Royal!**
The Great **Cathedrals, Churches, Colleges, Hospitals and Princely Mansions of our city!**
The Winter **Sports and Pastimes of the chief city of the Dominion!**
A Colossal **Book of Views!**
A Beautiful **Colored View of the St. James Methodist Church!**
Hockey Scenes! **Tobogganing! Curling! Skating!**
The Park **Slide, a Full Page View!**
And hundreds of **Beautiful Colored and Plain Illustrations!**
Letter-press **from the pen of the popular Canadian Author Dr. W. H. Drummond;**
Send a few **copies home to your friends! They will appreciate it!**

Don't buy trash! **Take a pride in your city! This book has met with** an enormous sale all over **Canada. Prices, paper edition, 50c,** cloth $1.00. Get your supply from the publisher, at

'THE WIGWAM,' 138 PEEL STREET.
W. J. CLARKE, Proprietor.

A FATAL BLAST.

[illegible] Dec. 10.—A dynamite blast [illegible] on Messrs. Mackenzie & [illegible] railway construction work, killing [illegible] men and seriously injured a [illegible]. The dead are Mark Day, of [illegible] and McFadden, of Port Hastings. The injured man is Ernest [illegible]. The circumstances are peculiar. The men were warned, and retired to what they considered a safe distance, more than seven hundred feet away. The blast was then discharged, and the group were startled to see a stone about fourteen inches cubic, flying in their direction. They started to run, but an instant later the mass of rock struck McFadden in the back, and, glancing, struck Day on the legs, completely severing one leg and mangling the other. Both men died in a couple of hours. Blade lies in a prevarious condition.

SANTA CLAUS

Always has to study economy, hence he buys in the best market. He has therefore decided to place the bulk of his order for PIANOS and ORGANS with LAYTON BROS., 144 PEEL STREET, being fully convinced that this firm gives the best value in this line of goods.

Presents for a Baby. Solid Silver Bib Pins, 20c; Rattles, 65c; Spoons, $1.00; Cups, $3.50; Brush and Comb sets, $1.25. R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St., Montreal.

MR. CARMAN COMMITTED

POLICE MAGISTRATE SAYS HE MUST STAND TRIAL BEFORE NEXT COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 10.—The criminal libel case was practically concluded last night when Mr. Wood, police magistrate, rendered his judgment, which was very exhaustive, containing some four thousand words. He reviewed the evidence of the principal witnesses at length, and inferred from it that the case was proven beyond peradventure. He also drew attention to the fact that certain witnesses had not shown the proper desire to further the ends of justice by aiding the prosecution in telling all they knew. Two of them had, after denying certain things admitted them afterwards. The magistrate hoped that the proper authorities would take action in the cases of those witnesses who, it was charged, had been urged to swear falsely. The judgment concluded: 'In view of the evidence given before me I have no option in the discharge of my duty other than to commit the defendant for trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction. In view of the defendant's stake in the country, I will fix bail for his appearance on his own recognizance in the sum of a thousand dollars.'

Mr. Carman being ill, and unable to appear in court, the magistrate adjourned the court till to-day to allow of his being arraigned.

When the court opened yesterday afternoon the defence rested its case on error in the indictment which charged that the offence was committed on Nov. 4 instead of Nov. 3. Mr. Du Vernet wanted the information amended. Mr. McCammon objected.

The magistrate allowed the indictment to be amended.

Mr. E. Gus Porter was resworn as to the copy of 'The Ontario,' which contained the article referred to. Mr. McCammon read several clauses of the Criminal Code bearing on the case, claiming that as the publisher of a newspaper, Mr. Carman had not been guilty of criminal libel. The sections gave a good deal of latitude to fair comment.

Mr. McCammon said it was not fair to conclude that the private prosecutor in this case had been libelled. He, therefore, asked that the case be dismissed.

Mr. Du Vernet submitted that the case as it stood was one for a jury. Publication was proved. That the article was libellous there was no doubt, and he asked the magistrate to send the case on to a higher court.

Mr. McCammon objected to the statement that Mr. Porter had been branded as a criminal. The term 'snake in the grass' referred to the political sensation, and not to Mr. Porter.

ANOTHER CASE DROPPED.

The case against Mr. O'Flynn was proceeded with, and it was proved to the satisfaction of the Court and prosecution that Mr. O'Flynn had nothing to do with either the preparation or dissemination of the yellow dodger headed 'Porter's Lie.' Mr. Clayton Cronk, foreman of the 'Ontario' job room, swore that part of the copy for the yellow dodger was written by Mr. W. McCammon, counsel for Mr. Carman in the criminal libel case. The prosecution then requested the magistrate to allow them to drop the case against Mr. O'Flynn, which was accordingly done.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

NEW FORTIFICATION TO THE GATEWAY TO QUEBEC—NOTES.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Before the severe winter set in this past fall, a survey was completed of the site which it is proposed to utilize for the erection of a fort on the shore of the St. Lawrence River a few miles below Quebec. It is understood that the necessary work will be carried out next season, when heavy guns will be mounted to protect this gateway to Quebec.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, sets out today for Vienna, accompanied by his wife and one of his daughters. They travel by the Mediterranean, and will visit London before returning to Canada.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will apply to Parliament at the approaching session for extensions of time to build the branch lines in the West, which are sanctioned by existing statutes. The Canadian Northern wants a similar extension as regards the unbuilt part of its system, also power to lease or acquire running powers over the lines and leased lines of the Great Northern Railway of Canada. The Chateauguay and Northern Railway, the Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway, the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway and the James's Bay Railway Companies, or to purchase such lines.

POOR OF THE CITY

MANY SAD CASES COME UNDER MR. LANE'S NOTICE.

Mr. R. H. Lane, of the Charity Organization Society, 98 Bleury street, relates many sad tales of poverty and want, told by men and women, who by fate have been compelled to seek public charity. Mr. Lane is never discouraged from his continuous observation and dealings with the poor and depressed. On the contrary, he is always cheerful, and hopeful for these people, who, he says, must have the kind hand of fellowship extended to them in their dark hour of need. He finds it difficult, however, at times, to deal with many of the applicants who appeal to him.

During the week a respectable woman with a child, called at the Charity Rooms and pleaded for assistance. Mr. Lane carefully questioned the woman as to her name, place of residence and relatives.

She told a rambling story which convinced him that the unfortunate woman was not in her right mind. She said she came from the United States, but later admitted that she came from England. Correspondence was opened up with several of the charity organizations in New York, with the result that Mr. Lane is now fully informed of the case. It would appear that she is well known to the Charity Organizations across the line, and the hope is expressed that the woman and her child will be kept in Canada. 'Now,' said Mr. Lane, 'what are we to do with that woman and her child. She is a British subject, I believe, and we cannot turn her adrift. For the present at least, she and her babe have been placed in a charitable institution for protection.'

Another interesting case was that of a man named, Charles Wilson, who was sent by the Mayor to the Charity Organization rooms the other day. This man, according to Mr. Lane, was reluctant to divulge his identity when questioned, he would tell nothing until finally Mr. Lane suggested that he was a tramp and as such, the proper place for him was the common jail. This seemed to have the desired effect, and he expressed a willingness to speak. He claimed that he had been working about Montreal for five months and that for a short time he was confined in one of the city hospitals. He gave the addresses of two of his brothers, one residing in Wisconsin, and the other in Maine. Mr. Lane lost no time in advising these gentlemen of the destitute condition of their relative here, and the brother in Maine, wrote that he was willing to provide a home for him, while the one in Wisconsin told Mr. Lane that the best thing to do was to place the matter in the hands of the United States Consul, as the man in Montreal was an American army veteran.

Still another case is that of a young French-Canadian mother, who lived in the United States, and whose husband came to Montreal to look for work. The woman came on a visit to relatives, not far from this city, and the husband wrote to her, requesting her to join him here. She came to Montreal, and, from that day to this, she has been unable to find her husband. It is a most remarkable case, and made more pathetic still, by reason of the woman having two little children to provide for.

'Yes, we have some peculiar cases,' said Mr. Lane. 'This world is a strange one. Some are here to suffer, while others rejoice in their very existence, for they are permitted to enjoy life. However, our duty here is to relieve all suffering and want that comes under our notice, and this we endeavor to do to the best of our judgment.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ESTIMATES FIXED FOR SALARIES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The sum of $64,920 will be required by the Hygiene and Statistical Department next year, according to estimates struck at a meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon. Last year's appropriations were $64,589, and charges were $58,578.52, leaving a balance of $6,131.50.

It was decided to recommend increases to the officials of the departments under control of the committee. Dr. L. Laberge, medical health officer, was recommended for a raise from $3,000 to $3,200; J. E. Durocher, superintendent sanitary office, $1,000 to $1,050; Dr. McCarry, chief food inspector, $1,200 to $1,500; Dr. Demers, milk inspector, $1,000 to $1,150; Dr. Lesperance, milk inspector, $1,000 to $1,050; two new milk inspectors at $900 each; Dr. J. E. Laberge, of the Civic Hospital and contagious department, $1,000 to $2,000.

Plans of the Alexandra Hospital were submitted and approved.

RE-AUTOMATIC PIANO-PLAYERS.

We beg to remind the general public that we carry a line of the very best piano players made on this continent, and that our prices are as reasonable as any for instruments of equal quality. Purchasers of our piano-players are allowed the privilege of purchasing our perforated music rolls at half the regular prices, except when they are specially ordered. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, Head Office, 2366 St. Catherine street. East End Branch, 1622 St. Catherine street.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GLASSWARE DEPT.

Latest Importation

of COLORED BOHEMIAN GLASS BON BON AND JEWEL BOXES, Newest Shapes, and Designs, Mounted with Brass.

Ranging from 75c to $5.00.

—:o:—

Ranging from 75c to $5.00, also in stock FANCY CARVED GLASS, GOLD DECORATIONS, JEWEL and BON BON CASES, for $1.75 to $6.00.

BOHEMIAN CARVED GLASS NOVELTIES with Gold Decorations.

VASES from $3.00 to $9.00.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, $2.25, $2.75, up.

DIFFERENT SIZES OF DISHES from $1.00 to $7.50.

DIFFERENT SIZES OF PLATES from 90c to $4.00.

JUGS, ½ Pint, 1 Pint, 1 Quart, ½ Gallon, $1.25, $2.75, $3.00, $7.50.

CELERY TRAYS, $6.50, etc., etc., etc.

CORSETS.

THE CORRECT CORSET properly fitted, is not a thing of fashion, it is the exponent of Style, the indispensable foundation for a properly fitted costumes, the expression of Individuality, the key note of Style. No extra charge for having Corsets fitted, by experienced fitters, in comfortable rooms adjoining Dept.

Christmas Goods.

We are now making a continous display of goods in all departments, suitable for Christmas Gifts. A splendid assortment of China Ornaments, etc., is being shown on the main floor of this department, and tables at special prices are laid out on the Gallery containing useful and ornamental articles at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Stationary Dept.

Cards, Calendars, Booklets, Leather Goods, &c., are in greater profusion than ever, and

TOYS GAMES DOLLS

Baskets and Sporting Goods

Must be seen to be appreciated.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

MONTREAL.

Read This List.

ond then decide on what you will give to your friends and relatives at Christmas. You can always rely on the quality and real worth of our goods—that's why once a customer, always a customer, here.

BRUSHES

Good, solid, satisfactory Brushes.

MILITARY STYLE

Olive or Rosewood backs, $1.25 per pair.
Real Ebony backs, $1.50 per pair.

CLOTHES BRUSHES

Olive or Rosewood backs, 50c up.
Ebony backs, $1.50.

HAIR BRUSHES

Various styles, 25c up.

SHAVING BRUSHES

Hand & Stand Mirrors

Metal, Fancy Woods, or Ebony backs, 50c to $3.00.

Fancy Combs

Side and back, three in set, steel trimmings, $1.50.
Side and back, three in set, cut steel trimmings, $7.50 to $14.00.
Pearl and Gilt, separate Combs, 50c to $1.00.
Brilliant Trimmings at various prices.

AIGRETTES

for the Hair, Osprey and Brilliant.

FANS

in great variety, big sale of Manufacturers' Samples at less than cost prices, were from $2.00 to $20.00,

Now **40c to $5.**

Nothing wrong with these goods.

PALMER'S
1745 Notre Dame St.

Phone Up 391 | Cars Pass the Door

STREET CAR SKETCHES.

SIX O'CLOCK.

HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Three Schools will Compete for the Senior Trophy.

MR. THOMAS O'CONNELL HONORED BY THE SHAMROCKS.

The annual meeting of the Inter-School Hockey League was held in the High School. The reports read by the secretary were of a very satisfactory character and showed the league to be in a flourishing condition. This year three schools will take part in the competition for the senior trophy. In the intermediate there are seven schools represented, and in the junior five. The following officers were elected for the season of 1904-05:—President, Mr. W. Chalk, B.A., Westmount Academy; vice-president, the principals of the schools represented; hon. secretary, Mr. Clement Munn, B.A., High School. Executive committee—President, secretary and Mr. T. Holmes-Orr, of Wykeham House School. The committee will draw up a schedule which calls for ten junior matches, twenty-one intermediate matches and six senior matches.

There was trouble at the annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Hockey League at Lennoxville, the outcome of which was the withdrawal of several clubs, and the formation of a new league under the name of the Sherbrooke and District Hockey League. Things ran smoothly until the introduction of the motion to reinstate Messrs. Johnston and Rocque, who had been suspended two years ago. The delegates from Stanstead College protested against the reinstatement of these two men, and stated further that if the motion carried they would be compelled to withdraw from the league. The motion was put and carried, and the Stanstead College alternative was put before the meeting. The representatives of the Sherbrooke Club stated they did not desire to break up the league, and that they would retire, so that Stanstead remain in the league. This action on the part of Sherbrooke was followed by the Sherbrooke Garnets, Waterville and Windsor Mills. When the true situation was realized it was found, as the chairman said, that the league was 'busted.' The election of officers and other routine work had gone for naught. Steps were immediately taken to form the league mentioned above, and Mr. A. E. Miggett was elected president; Mr. H. Somerville, vice-president; Mr. G. E. McCabe, secretary. A meeting will be held next week to complete arrangements. The college boys, while disappointed at the turn affairs have taken, claim that the attitude they took was in the interests of true sport, for which they had always stood up.

A PLEASING PRESENTATION

All the members of the Shamrock senior team and many friends called on Mr. T. O'Connell last night and presented to him a large photograph of the team, in appreciation of his services to the club. As the photograph was of the 1903 team, of which Mr. Roddy Finlayson had been a member, that player read the address to Mr. O'Connell.

WESTMOUNT GUN CLUB

The usual monthly shoot for the club championship trophy will be held this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock on the grounds of the Westmount Gun Club. Take the Beaver Hall cars to the grounds.

SKATING.

The Minto rink, which has the largest sheet of ice in the city, will be opened tonight.

The Victoria rink will be formally opened for the season this afternoon.

HOCKEY.

The Federal League will meet to-night to draw up a schedule.

The annual meeting of the Junior Hockey Association of Canada will be held at the Windsor on Friday night next.

WITH THE BOWLERS.

A match between the married men and the single men of the 'Engineers' resulted last night in a victory for the former, who won by a majority of five pins. The following is the summary:

SINGLE MEN.

F.Richmond	156	131	150	486
S.Starke	191	146	139	476
A.Pringle	198	170	171	539
W.Tait	190	185	158	533
W.Eadison	163	164	178	505
J.Carmichael	139	162	159	460
Total				3,999

MARRIED MEN.

J.Pirrie	224	131	175	530
J.Townsend	157	176	186	519
T.Cunningham	146	158	158	462
C.Morris	146	174	180	500
T.Pearson	173	168	172	513
J.Storey	175	159	146	480
Total				3,004
Majority				5

The Club Champetre and St.Gabriel played a match last night on the alleys of the former club. The score follows:

CLUB CHAMPETRE.

Gagnon	188	192	180	560
Renshaw	179	173	158	570
Robitaille	174	156	135	465
Gillette	156	121	158	435
Beauregard	173	150	167	490
Bouchard	126	200	176	500
Total				2,960

ST. GABRIEL CLUB.

P.Jean	115	124	179	418
N.Jean	173	179	104	456
Cellerin	153	152	151	456
Seath	146	208	135	493
Cote	121	157	195	473
Liral	137	128	173	468
Total				2,762

Champetre won by 198 pins.

A friendly match was bowled last evening between the Colonials II. and the M.A.A.A. III. teams, nine men a side, on the latter's alleys. Following are the scores:

COLONIALS.

Outhet	142	178	161	481
Poudrette	141	149	202	492
Griffith	135	186	188	509
Bisson	129	125	220	474
Aubin	135	170	144	449
Copping	106	128	139	373
Seed	166	153	175	494
Davis	162	140	116	418
Reid	200	148	151	499
Total				4,199

M.A.A.A.

Thompson	145	178	191	514
Henderson	152	166	173	491
Fred.Scriver	157	175	140	472
Daniels	154	190	172	516
Willison	178	201	137	516
Cook	119	184	136	419
Bert Alexander	173	153	142	468
Moeser	165	151	197	513
Flow	159	170	146	475
Total				4,384

Majority for M.A.A.A., 185 pins.

SIX DAYS' WHEEL

New York, Dec. 10.—At one o'clock the two leading teams, the Vanderstuyft-Stol and the Root-Dorlon, had covered 2,047 ft. 8 laps. Their competitors were from one lap to several miles behind. The record for the hour is 2,336 miles 7 laps.

Still They Come!

But Not to Stay.

WILLIS & CO. PIANOS

Sell Quickly on Their Intrinsic Merits.

PIANOS FROM $250.00 TO $2,000.00.
TERMS FROM $8.00 PER MONTH.
Open Until 9 P.M.

WILLIS & CO.,

2470 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

Solid Silver Hair Brushes from $4.25; Combs, 50c; Mirrors, $8.50; Hat Brushes, $1.35; Clothes Brushes, $3.75. R. Homsley, Jeweller, 255 St James St., Montreal.

A gift that yields satisfaction by the handful. Christmas giving should be genuine, so pass the imitation and choose Waterman's Ideal. If it isn't an 'Ideal' it isn't a Waterman.

Best dealers in Montreal and vicinity sell them.

L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, N.Y. Exchanges Room 86, 107 St. James St.

MEN'S GIFT SLIPPERS.

The most practical and serviceable to give a man. We have an extraordinarily large variety ranging in prices from $1.50 to $4.00.

STEWART'S 3 STORES,

2295 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
237 ST. JAMES ST.,
1541 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!
To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

One Dealer in Ten

will try for the sake of a larger profit—to make customers believe that other Soaps are "as good as"

Baby's Own Soap

Such statements and others of like nature help to make his business quiet while others are thriving. The public know better.

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs., MONTREAL.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

THE DE PLEHVE MURDER

SOME INTERESTING REVELATIONS SHOWN IN THE INDICTMENT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10.—The indictment upon which Sasoneff, the assassin of M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, and Sikorifsky, his accomplice, will be tried on Dec. 13, and which has been shown to the Associated Press, states that both men belonged to a fighting organization of social revolutionaries, the object of which was to overthrow the autocracy and replace it with a republican socialistic regime. Secret circles for the distribution of proclamations among peasants, stirring up university students, fomenting agrarian disturbances, inciting soldiers to mutiny and also preaching terrorism and the murder of statesmen who sustained the autocracy and took steps to suppress political disturbances were organized. The murders of Sipiaguine, de Plehve's predecessor as Minister of the Interior, and Bogdanovitch, Governor-General of Ufa, and the attempts on the lives of Prince John Obolensky, Governor-General of Finland, and Pobedonosteff, procurator-general of the Holy Synod, are laid at the doors of the fighting organization, which, the document says, condemned de Plehve to death soon after his appointment. The first attempt on de Plehve's life was frustrated by the accidental explosion on April 13, at the Hotel du Nord, by which Pokatiloff was blown up with a bomb similar to the one that killed de Plehve.

The execution of de Plehve's death sentence, the indictment says, was then undertaken by Sasoneff, aged twenty-five, formerly a student at the Moscow University, and the son of a merchant of Birsk, and Samuel Levi Sikorifsky, aged twenty, a leather worker, of Knishin, in the Province of Grodno. The movements of both men showed a murder was planned for M. de Plehve's weekly journey on Thursday to the railway station, on the way to Peterhof, to report to the Emperor. Sikorifsky had previously made two trips to St. Petersburg on Wednesdays. On Wednesday, July 27, the day before the murder, he went to Ostroff, having provided himself at Vilna with a cloak of the naval pattern, where he left a handbag containing his linen and fifteen revelver cartridges. The morning of the murder, Sasoneff and Sikorifsky met on a bridge over the canal near the Warsaw station, each being armed with an infernal machine, the ingenuity of which is minutely described. Enclosed in tin was explosive magnesial dynamite. The detonating apparatus consisted of glass tubes filled with sulphuric acid, the glass tubes being attached to lead weights so arranged that the tubes would break which every way the bomb fell. Outside the acid tubes were larger tubes filled with chlorate of potash and sugar, which would be ignited by the acid, and in turn fire fulminate of mercury, which would detonate the dynamite. Tubes constructed on exactly the same principle were found in Pokatiloff's baggage.

The indictment then describes in detail the murder of de Plehve and his coachman, Fillipoff, and also gives the official account of the wounds inflicted upon the minister. Sasoneff was knocked over by the explosion, losing consciousness, but he recovered later. Sasoneff was not recognized as the murderer until he regained consciousness and shouted 'Long live the fighting organization. Down with autocracy.'

Sikorifsky, having ascertained that de Plehve was dead, proceeded to Osteroff, where he took a boat, telling the boatman to row out near the Baltic works where the battleship 'Slava' was anchored. He threw his bomb into the river and the boatman thought he was attempting to blow up the 'Slava.' Although the boatman was offered ten roubles, he put in shore and insisted upon handing over Silorifsky to the police. The indictment says that Sasoneff and that an attempt had been made to destroy the 'Slava.'

The bomb was subsequently fished up. The indictment says that Sasoneff and Sikorifsky, after a long refusal, confessed, the former to the murder and the latter as an accomplice.

GARDENERS AND FLORISTS.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Gardeners' and Florists' Club: President, Mr. Joseph Bennett; first vice-president, Mr. Alex. Gibb; second vice-president, Mr. A. H. Walker; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. H. Horobin; assistant secretary, Mr. Herbert J. Eddy; executive committee, Messrs. George Trussell, E. Hayward, J. Pidduck, J. Walsh, W. Alcock, J. C. Eddy and J. B. Kirkwood. The club proposes to hold a carnation exhibition early in the season.

BURSAR OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the trustees of Toronto University yesterday Mr. Ferdinand Albert Moure, accountant and assistant bursar of the university, was appointed bursar in succession to the late Mr. J. Bersey Smith. Mr. Moure has been in the bursar's office for seventeen years, commencing as junior clerk. He is thirty-four years of age, was born in London, England, and came to this country in 1879.

QUARRELLED OVER POLITICS.

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 10.—Thomas Samford, Grand Trunk Railway section foreman, at Norwich, is in Woodstock jail, charged with assaulting Thomas Paul, of Otterville, another section man. Paul is in a very serious condition and may die. The alleged assault was the outcome of a political argument in the Grand Trunk yards here some days ago. It is charged that Samford struck Paul over the head with a shovel.

Advertisements.

Sullen, Discontented, Morose, Low Spirited

Brace Up—Vitalize Nerves and Blood with Ferrozone.

Your appetite is gone.
What little you eat brings you no satisfaction.
You're getting blue and melancholy—you can't rest or sleep.
Nervous prostration is staring you in the face.
Your unstrung nerves can only be nourished back to health by a nerve tonic like Ferrozone. It cures weakness of the inner nerves, gives vitality and strength to the blood and nervous system, makes all the organs work in harmony.
The following experience of Mrs. P. Courtland, of Myrtle, proves the prompt action of Ferrozone.
'I had no nerve strength.
'My appetite was poor and my system was out of order.
'I felt weak and dispirited, was tired out the whole day long.
'Ferrozone accomplished wonders.
'It gave me a strong nervous system, a good appetite, and abundance of health.'
Ferrozone contains concentrated nourishment you can't get in any other way. No other medicine benefits so quickly. 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers in Medicine. The Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT

We Invite You to Inspect the Carloads of Beautiful and Useful household Goods Now Arrived

Suitable for the Holidays

Our main store and showrooms are packed to overflowing with a grand selection of useful things. They appeal to the minds of all sensible people. The prices as you see are marked "away down" while they are the finest products of the best Canadian and American makers. When you see the immense range to choose from and the class of goods we are offering you will not hesitate. You must admit that both in price and quality we are far in the lead.

50 HALL RACKS British Plate Mirror, oak finish. Regular price $12.50, for.. $10.00

28 only, MUSIC CABINETS, mahogany finish. Regular Price $7.50, for..... $6.00

LADIES' DESKS, 50 styles of beautiful Ladies' Desks. Prices from $6.00 to... $7.50

KINDERGARTEN SETS (3 pieces), painted red, blue, or oak finished, at..... $2.00

MORRIS CHAIRS, from $7.50 to $45.00

PARLOR FURNITURE—Grand Display in ODD PARLOR CHAIRS of latest pattern and beautiful workmanship, from $6.00

Useful Holiday Gifts.

200 High Back DINING CHAIRS, Regular $1.00, this week, each 85c

27 (only) Extension DINING ROOM TABLES. Regular $8.50 for..... $7.00

15 SIDEBOARDS, oak finished—A Great Bargain. Regular prices $15.00 for..... $12.00

25 REED HIGH CHAIRS, Regular $2.50 for $1.65

16 COBBLER ROCKERS, child's size only $1.65

50 COBBLER ROCKERS, ladies' size, oak mahogany finish..... $3.50

3-Piece PARLOR SETS, just arrived, fro and upwards $18.00

5-Piece PARLOR SETS, from and upwards $20.00

PIANO STOOLS, from upwards $2.50

PARLOR CABINETS, from upwards..... $10.00

CHINA CABINETS, from upwards..... $13.50

CARD TABLES, from upwards..... $2.00

BOOK CASES, from upwards..... $1.25

REED ROCKERS from upwards $2.00

ROLL TOP DESKS, from upwards $12.00

FLAT TOP DESKS from upwards $9.00

TEA TABLES, from upwards..... $3.50

BRASS AND ONYX TABLES, from upwards..... $9.00

JARDINIERE STANDS from upwards..... $1.50

These are only a few of the articles in our immense stock. Make your home happier by making it neater, lighter, better furnished and more inviting. The new styles of our up-to-date furniture has this effect. Our price is exceedingly low for first quality goods.

We will store Your Goods Free of Charge Until Wanted.

H. A. Wilder & Co.

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FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS

THE FAIRBANKS CO.,
747-749 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL.

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

CHARGED WITH HORSE STEALING.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning, Detective D. C. McLaughlin arrested Wm. Scott on Phillips square, on the charge of having stolen a horse and harness from the stable of Timothy Gleason, 248 Bishop street. Scott pleaded not guilty before Mr. Lafontaine, police magistrate, yesterday, and was remanded until Monday for enquete.

NO BRIDGE OVER DETROIT RIVER.

A despatch from Detroit says it can be authoritatively stated that no international bridge or tunnel will be constructed across the Detroit river at present. The Grand Trunk and Michigan Central Railways, which have the chief interest in such an undertaking, are said to feel that they are not in a position to assume the responsibility just now and the project is accordingly indefinitely postponed.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH.

The Rev. James S. Ereaux, of St. Jude's Church, will be the special Advent preacher at the seven o'clock service to-morrow evening at St. Edward's Church, corner of Inspector and St. Paul streets.

VENTILATION OF PASSSENGER CARS.

A very interesting and successful experiment in passenger car ventilating has been carried out on the Pennsylvania by Professor C. B. Dudley. An ordinary coach holds approximately four thousand cubic feet of air and seats about sixty persons. In order to have relatively pure air, the carbonic acid breathed out by human beings should not exceed two cubic feet in ten thousand cubic feet, yet six cubic feet in ten thousand may be present as a maximum and the ventilation be fairly described as good. This becomes apparent when it is stated that an ordinary closed coach often contains as much as from fifteen to twenty cubic feet per ten thousand.

The amount of carbonic acid given off per passenger per hour is assumed to be .6 of one cubic foot, and with sixty persons in a car the total amount which they would produce in an hour would be thirty-six cubic feet. If the desirable minimum of two cubic feet of carbonic acid per ten thousand cubic feet is to be had under these circumstances, it would be necessary to supply the car with a hundred and eighty thousand cubic feet of fresh air per hour. This means that the cubit contents of air in the car would have to be changed forty-five times in the hour; or, to put it another way, a car full of air would have to be got rid of every one and one-third minutes. —'Railway and Locomotive Engineering.'

Lurid pictures of the poverty prevailing in the mining regions of Bilbao are drawn in a recent Spanish novel. Wages are so small that the miners dip their little loaves in water and let them dry in the sun. This makes the bread hard as stone and almost as indigestible, but makes the miners feel that they have something in their stomachs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Diet Dispensary acknowledges with thanks the following donations during November:—Lord Strathcona, City Union of Kings Daughters, $50; Mrs. E. F. Ames, Miss Jessie Dow, $25 each; St. Paul's Dorcas Society, Wm. F. Stewart Foster, $20; Mr. Jas. Crathern, Greenshields, Limited, Gault Bros. Limited, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Robert Reford & Co., Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, J. H. R. Molson & Brother, Dawes & Co., the Misses McFarlane, Mrs. E. N. Heney, in memory of Mrs. Bigelow, $10 each; E. C. Jacques; Lake of the Woods Milling Co, the Cook Bros. Lumber Co., Mrs. Peter Laing, Robt. Munro, Herman Wolff & Co., James Corstine Co., Mrs. W. S. Kerry, Mark Fisher Sons & Co., Robert Henderson & Co., W. R. Brock Co., Limited, Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Mrs. David Yuille, $5 each; Miss Isabel Brock, Mrs. L. Sutherland, Morton, Phillips & Co., $3 each; R. Jamieson, Mrs. Johnson, A. W. Atwater, Dr. H. D. Hamilton, Mrs. Geo. E. Armstrong, Fitzgibbon, Schafheitlin & Co., Robert Bickerdike, Jas. Linton & Co., Mrs. Jas. N. Lang, L. H. Packard & Co., W. O. Dawson, Mrs. John Beattie, $2; Miss Ogden, Miss A. Ogden, Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, Mrs. Skelton, R. B. Stevenson, D. K. McLaren, Mrs. J. A. Douglas, Miss A. M. Hamilton, Miss E. McFarlane, Miss Butler, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. F. E. Nelson, Mrs. Jas. R. Gordon, $1 each; under $1, $1.75. The following donations in clothing, etc.:—Basket of bottles, Miss McCord; from Industrial rooms, Mr. E. L. Pease, Mrs. E. N. Heney, A Friend, Miss Ames, Mrs. Burland, Miss McLennan, Lady Van Horne; old clothing and linen, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, Mrs. J. P. Copland, rolled oats, Mrs. G. T. Brush; clothing from Industrial rooms, Miss Atkinson; new clothing, Dorcas Society, American Presbyterian Church; cake, St. Andrew's Church, Westmount.

The treasurer of the Western (General) Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations during the month of November:—Mr. James Carruthers, $200; Miss Jessie Dow, Miss Mary Dow, $50 each; The S. Carsley Co., Limited, Messrs. Wm. Dow & Co., $25 each; Jas. W. Pyke & Co., $20; Mariatt & Armstrong Co., $12; H. Shorey & Co., W. H. Trenholme, Geo. Hogg, R. J. Tooke, Hall, Cross, Brown & Sharp, C. J. McCuaig, D. D. Ross, Dominion Wire Mfg. Co., John Hope, R. W. Smith, F. W. Evans, Watson Foster Co., L. V. Perry, J. Hagar, $10 each; Geo. Graham, John Robertson, T. H. Christmas, John Forman, A. Ramsay & Sons, W. T. Benson & Co., Smith, Markey & Montgomery, Duncan Robertson, The Hamilton Co., Stevenson, Blackader & Co., J. Wilder, J. Cradock Simpson, Caverhill & Kissock, Alex. C. Hutchison, Chas. Meredith, Chas. M. Hart, G. G. Foster, Watt, Scott & Goddacre, A. Joyce, J. L. Cassidy & Co., A. McNally & Co., J. Leslie Foley, M.D., $5 each; D. F. Angus, $3; A. H. Masson, $2; Westmount Methodist Church, $1; Friend Thanksgiving Day collection.

The treasurer of the Western (General) Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following special donations towards liquidation of old debt:—Jas. Ross, Randolph Hersey, $100 each; William Smith, H. Montagu Allan, $50 each; F. H. Mathewson, D. K. McLaren, $25 each; E. Kirk Green, J. Alex. Stevenson, E. M. Kinghorn, $10 each; Jas. Inglis, $5; G. A. Thomson, $2

BRITANNIC LODGE, SONS OF ENGLAND.

Britannic Lodge, Sons of England Benefit Society, held their election of officers on Dec. 7. The following were elected to office for 1905: Past presidents, Bro. Theo. Simpson; president, Bro. M. V. Webb; vice-president, Bro. H. Davis; chaplain, Bro. W. J. Grant; secretary, Bro. J. G. B. Gill (re-elected); treasurer, Bro. Wm. Roberts (re-elected); first guide, Bro. H. G. Grant; second guide, Bro. H. W. M. Sims; third guide, Bro. E. F. Gill; fourth guide, Bro. H. G. Kenwood; fifth guide, Bro. Jas. Crank; sixth guide, Bro. Alf. Humphreys; inside guard, Bro. A. Finlayson; outside guard, Bro. J. Baldwin; surgeon, Bro. Dr. H. Tatley (re-elected); auditors, Bro. William King, R. Street, J. T. Humphreys; trustees, Bros. Wm. Le Mesurier, Wm. Keen and R. Street.

MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHERS.

At the general meeting of the Modern Language Teachers' Association the following office bearers were elected: Hon. president, Professor F. P. Walton, dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University; president, Prof. H. Walter, McGill University; vice-presidents, Mme. Cornu, Normal School; M. R. S. Hall, High School; secretaries, Miss James, Queen's school; M. G. Maron; treasurer, M. J. L. Morin, McGill University.

INJURED IN A QUARREL.

Guillaume Benoit, seventy years of age, of 1582 St. Lawrence street, turned up at the Notre Dame Hospital on Thursday evening with a bad cut on his face. He told the doctor he had been stabbed with a knife in a quarrel in a bar-room at St. Laurent. His injury was attended to and he left the hospital with the intention of going to the police station to lay a charge against his assailant. The police have received no report of the matter.

Advertisements.

"PROGRESS"

Double Breasted Frock Coats

For church, day weddings, calls, and all formal occasions before 6 P. M.

"PROGRESS" Frock Coats are a delight to the men, who are particular about the style and fit of every garment. Made of black clay worsted—black and oxford vicuna—and black worsted—with silk facing, and with silk or serge linings.

Extra Striped Trousers to complete the suit.

Sold by leading clothiers throughout Canada.

BURN COKE

"The Economical Fuel."

Costs only.. $5.00 per ton delivered, while Hard Coal costs $6.75.

THE MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4040.

Real French Ebony Hair Brushes from 65c; Cloth Brushes $1.35; Hat Brushes 50c; Mirrors $2.00. R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St., Montreal.

HAVE YOU SELECTED THAT

ELECTRIC or GAS PORTABLE

THAT YOU CONSIDERED SO SUITABLE A XMAS GIFT.

Perhaps the largest variety as well as the most modern fixtures are to be seen at our Show Rooms. A call will be appreciated, when the designs and effects can be seen to advantage. We will be pleased to offer suggestions and will promptly attend to any phone messages, Up 1758.

Goods now Selected will be Stored and Delivered at Xmas.

McDONALD & WILLSON

2458 St. Catherine Street,

Between Drummond and Mountain Streets.

Weekly Calendar.

STADIUM

THE IMPROVED RINK of the MONTAGNARD A.A.A.

Music every night, also Saturday afternoons.

Non members' special admission, Gents, 15c; Ladies, 10c; also Commutation Tickets at $1.50. Separate lockers may also be secured by Members and Patrons.

THE FINEST, LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED RINK IN CANADA.

PRINCE ARTHUR SKATING RINK

Corner Duluth Ave. and St. Urbain,

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Admission as usual.

Victoria Skating Club

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Until the limit set by the Directors has been reached, names may be handed in to the undersigned.

RINK OPENS TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

Special Saturday Evening for the Public 8 to 10.30 p.m with Band. Admission 25c. Members Free.

Regular Bands Monday and Wednesday Evenings, 8 to 10.30, and Saturday Afternoons, 4 to 6.30. J. PERCY SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

CALVARY CHURCH

Guy Street, Above St. Antoine,

SPECIAL SERVICE.

6.45 p.m.—SERVICE OF PRAISE. Well known hymns, led by INSTRUMENTAL TRIO, Choir and Organ.

Soloist—MISS GRACE A. KNEEN.

Preacher—REV. ERNEST H. TIPPETT.

Subject—"LIFE THROUGH DEATH."

SEATS FREE. USHERS TO WELCOME YOU.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

(Corner St. Catherine and Stanley Streets.)

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE,

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor, will preach. Subject—"The Heart of the Gospel."

Anthem—"Far from my Heavenly Home."

MR. EUGENE SCHNEIDER will play a Violin Solo during the offertory.

MISS PRESHO will sing the Soprano Solo, "The Plains of Peace," D'Auvergne Barnard.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, Dec. 11th, 1904.

Rev. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A., will preach at both services.

Morning Theme—"Prayer and a Missionary Church."

Evening Theme—"The Church's One Foundation."

WINDSOR HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 16th. GRAND CONCERT BY SIGNOR

CAMPANARI

THE GREATEST BARITONE, AND HIS CONCERT CO.

Mdme. Cutter-Savage, Soprano; Miss Dorothy Hoyle, Violiniste; Mr. Ward Stephens, Pianist. This is the First Grand Concert of a series of 3 to be given this season.

Season Tickets, 2 seats for each concerts $10. Single Reserved Seats, 75c, $1. $1.50. $2. Now on sale at SHAW'S MUSIC STORE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Art Association

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND PASTELS, ...BY.....

WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A., MAURICE CULLEN, A.R.C.A. J. C. FRANCHERE, A.R.C.A.

December 8th and following days. Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Dominion Square.

SATURDAY, 8 P.M.

Week Night Meeting for Men. Leader—MR. W. G. COLGROVE.

SUNDAY, 3 P.M.

MEN'S MEETING

Address by MR. A. G. KNEBEL, of New York.

Topic—'Meeting the Crisis.'

SPECIAL MUSIC.

4.30 p.m., Young Men's Bible Class, conducted by MR. D. A. BUDGE, General Secretary.

Men heartily invited to these meetings. Strangers welcome.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, 11th Dec., 3 p.m.

Quarterly Distribution of Books by Mrs. T. B. Macaulay and Mrs. R. W. McLachlan.

PROF. HUME'S CHILDREN'S ORCHESTRA will supply the musical part of the programme.

OPEN DAY. LADIES WELCOME.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. C. E. MANNING, Pastor,

The Pastor will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Morning Subject—"THE SIN OF INDIFFERENCE."

Evening Subject—"THE DUTY OF BEING AGREEABLE."

PLEASANT SUNDAY AFTERNOON SOCIETY.

Fraser Institute Hall, 9 University street. A Lecture will be delivered on SUNDAY, Dec. 11th, at 3 p.m. sharp, by Mr. J. R. ROEBUCK. Subject: 'The Ethics of Taxation.' You are invited. Admission free. Free and open discussion.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

Sunday, Dec. 11th, 7 p.m.

Third Special Student Service.

Preacher, REV. DR. SYMONDS.

SUBJECT:

"Christianity the Perfect Religion."

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12.

LADIES' MORNING MUSICAL CLUB

ART GALLERY,

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12th, At 8.15.

ADAMOWSKI TRIO.

Tickets for sale at Club Room, Y.M.C.A. also at Pratte, Nordheimer & Glendon's. Tel. Up 2471.

Y. W. C. A.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY,

896 Dorchester street.

Demonstration MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12th, at 8 o'clock.

"FROZEN DESSERTS."

Admission, 10c.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Montreal Presbytery's Annual Sunday-school Convention meets in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH LECTURE ROOM, on Afternoons and Evenings of

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13 & 14

Afternoons given to Conference, Tuesday Evening. Subject: 'A LOOK AT OUR TEACHERS.' Wednesday evening subject: 'A Look at Palestine,' by LANTERN LECTURE. Free to all.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

THE ANNUAL XMAS SALE

OF

Useful and Fancy Articles

will be held by the ladies of St. Henry Methodist Church, in the TOWN HALL, ST. HENRY, on Wednesday Evening and Thursday Afternoon and Evening

December 14 and 15, 1904

Admission - - 10 Cents.

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

A BAZAAR

FOR THE SALE OF

USEFUL AND FANCY WORK

will be held in the basement of ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of Inspector and St. Paul streets, under the auspices of the LADIES' AID SOCIETY,

On the EVENING of the 15th & 16th inst.

The object is to procure funds to meet the expenses of the parish during the coming winter.

Admission, 10 cents.

BAZAAR.

Sale of FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES, under auspices of LADIES' AID SOCIETY, EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, at corner Bertrand and St. Catherine street, one street east of Papineau ave.

On December 15 and 16.

Admission 5c.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, forty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia Sarawak, Bahamia Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand. For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, $3.50 for Daily Witness, $1.00 for Weekly Witness, 50c for Northern Messenger.

World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum.

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

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

N.M. 8 | F.Q. 14 DECEMBER F.M. 22 | L.Q. 29

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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

The interest in the Blair-Russell matter, or rather the Russell-Blair matter, has focussed itself upon the point, 'Who was behind Russell?' Why, not being a politician or a newspaper man, should Mr. Russell suddenly thrust himself into journalism and politics for the purpose of 'downing the government?' What interest had he in spending so much money, or rather, whose money was he spending? It is generally assumed that some large interest 'put up the stuff,' and employed Mr. Russell to place it 'where it would do most good.' Some way must be found to drag the veil away from what appears to have been a conspiracy of no mean dimensions. It is imperative that the country should know the men who proposed to govern it against its will, and also that it should know all of the means that were taken in the nefarious endeavor. The government has been sufficiently assailed in some of its members to make it imperative for it to clear its skirts, in process of which it will be able to expose this monstrous plot against it. The ministers who are assailed defy their assailants to expose them. Yet, supposing that any of them could not stand the light, so much the more is it to the interest of the government as a whole and of the Liberal party to see the thing out and get rid of dangerous elements.

Our correspondent, 'Anti-Trust,' directly takes issue with Mr. Rodolphe Forget's contentions in the 'Gazette.' Mr. Forget said in an interview in the 'Gazette' that the price of electricity in Montreal is already lower than in any other city on the American continent. The trust price in Montreal is fifteen cents a thousand watts, and our correspondent has not to go beyond our own bounds to find Mr. Forget hopelessly at fault. In Toronto, for instance, he says the price is eleven cents; in Sherbrooke, ten cents, with a discount of five percent; in Quebec, Brockville, Brantford, Sarnia, Hamilton, London, and Ingersoll, the price is ten cents net, and in Collingwood, where there is a municipal plant, the price is eight cents. The Trust people worked night and day to try to prove to the Westmount people that the figures of the experts employed by the city were all wrong. Nevertheless, it was found that the ratepayers preferred to trust their own figures rather than those supplied gratuitously by the Trust. And if the figures supplied by the Trust were only half as unreliable as the figures conjured with by Mr. Forget, the owners of Westmount have much reason to congratulate themselves upon their discrimination.

Not since the criminally fantastic case of the Humbert frauds in France has the world been so thunderstruck and puzzled as during the past few days, when Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick has emerged from obscurity to take first place in the limelight of sensation as the 'high priestess of frenzied finance.' A poor Canadian girl, named Bigley, born at Appen, near London, Ontario, many years ago she went to the United States and married. Her first husband, whose name was Hoover, died, and she was married again, the second time to a Dr. Chadwick, who is alive and travelling in Europe. That is prosy enough, but Mrs. Chadwick has proved herself to be the equal of Madame Humbert, who was also a poor girl, in gulling numbers of those whom it is the fashion to call 'hard-headed business men.' The amounts she has obtained from known victims total up to $1,184,357, and the bulk of it she obtained from banks. Three-quarters of a million dollars she obtained from the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin alone. The bank failed as soon as the gigantic facts became known, and the president and cashier of it are now behind the bars, charged with misappropriating the bank's funds. Mrs. Chadwick herself has been arrested, charged with aiding and abetting the misappropriation. Notes to the extent of $1,250,000 bearing the supposed signature of Andrew Carnegie figure in the case. Mr. Carnegie says they are a forgery. Mrs. Chadwick seems to have very little money left, as she could not furnish a fifteen-thousand dollar bond, and has had to go to jail for want of it. Extravagance, indeed, seems to have been the main cause that has led to her ruin. She was a 'jewel fiend,' a 'dress fiend,' and 'revelled in luxury.' It is said that the amount involved may amount to twenty millions, and it may yet be found, when the 'mystery' is solved, 'that Mrs. Chadwick succeeded much as Madame Humbert succeeded, because her victims were not more gullible than avaricious, that they were hypnotized by a more or less plausible tale, and the prospect of more than usurer's profits.

CRITICISM.

We have received two letters, one of which we print to-day, denouncing the higher criticism. The other one denounces all criticism, 'lower and higher.' This writer, 'T. N. S.,' however, does not go so far as that. In fact he acts the part of a lower critic himself by making choice between the authorized and the revised version—the latter, whose reading he prefers, being the summed up result of the lower criticism up to the date of its compilation. The word criticism, as technically used, leads even ministers astray. It does not mean fault-finding or destroying, but simply examining and judging. The lower criticism is enquiry and judgment as to the truest version of the text, the higher criticism is enquiry and judgment as to the origin and authenticity of the books, such for instance as whether the books and parts of books found in the apocrypha are to be classed as holy scripture or not. It is right and absolutely necessary that Christian scholars should exercise their learning on questions of this sort. One writes that he is convinced that the higher criticism has come to stay. If he means the work of investigating the sacred records, he is, of course, right; that work will still go on. If he means that the present results of higher criticism are fixed we should say with equal assurance that of course they are not. People have never ceased to learn nor are they going to now. In a like vein 'T. N. S.' speaks of the higher criticism as a heresy as though it were some system of belief. The opinions of some enquirers have no doubt gone wildly astray, and it is not conceivable that any one is perfectly right; but it is presumable that, as men enquire more and more, they will as a whole know more and more. It is probable that there are few preachers of today who have more of the confidence of the evangelical world than Dr. Campbell Morgan, who is the successor of Mr. D. L. Moody in conducting the Northfield meetings. At a recent gathering at Westminster Chapel for the induction of an assistant minister, Dr. Morgan said 'he was at Westminster 'Chapel to preach the Word of God. 'He was not going to fight critics, but 'to preach the Word. So far as he 'was able to understand the work of the 'higher criticism he believed that when 'that work was finished the gain to 'Christendom would be immense.'

RURAL DELIVERY.

Mr. Lindsay, an aged farmer of Burnhouse, pleads in our columns for rural postal delivery on the pleas: that it pays its own expenses in England, and therefore would here; that at all events the government evidently has plenty money; that our roads are good; that in Japan they deliver the mail to the man on the street; that farmers suffer more than any other class by non-delivery, as, for lack of help, they are working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, and cannot give half a day to go to the mail, and there are plenty of men, who would be of no use in farm work, who could do this. He has little hope of the government doing anything for the farmers, but says that if they do this, the farmers will sing and shout for joy until both continents hear. Without seeing the cogency of all Mr. Lindsay's arguments—the roads in his district must be exceptional if he can call them good—we look upon this as a true voice from the largest and most important section of the people of Canada, a section, too, that has been much wronged by having to bear all men's burdens. It is the farmer who produces most of what we export, and that wherewith we buy what the country gets from abroad; yet we have laid on taxes which add to the cost of what he buys and the labor he employs, and, far more serious to him, which thereby reduce the value of what he sells. The injured farmer, if he knew how to make his vote tell, would have no need of any to champion his claims as he has lots of votes, and governments would vie with each other in asking what they might do for him. In some way or other he is the burden-bearer without getting much consideration for it. Although rural delivery is an unspeakably different thing, with our roads and our scattered population, from what it is in little England, where every road is a bicycle track, still it would be worth any government's while to develop rural delivery by degrees till every road is covered, or, at all events, in as far as it can be made to pay. It might be necessary to increase the postage on the heavier classes of mail matter. We presume the farmers would not, for instance, object to pay another cent a pound on their newspapers. Really, one cent a pound, as paid now, can hardly cover their share of the cost. It might be said that it is not the farmers, but the publishers, who would have to pay that. It would be at first, but things adjust themselves, and the cost would ultimately fall on the consumer.

A MORAL REVIVAL NEEDED.

Canada finds herself to-day in a truly embarrassing situation. A little while ago we awakened to a sense of our nationality, and this, with our rapid increase of material prosperity, caused us, with the pleasant vanity of a young giant, to call to all the world to look on and admire us. Now, just as we have attracted universal attention, scandal after scandal crops up in the fields of politics and public service, and the end of the harvest is not yet. What makes the position more serious is the fact that no department of the communal life seems free from the plague spot. Municipal, provincial and Dominion politics are besmirched and men of previously unblemished records seem to be guilty of condoning crime. When one finds a disease prevalent it is important to look for the cause. Political corruption is no doubt contagious, but nothing could be more contemptible than to lay the blame of our outbreak of vice in Canada on the existence of a similar epidemic in the United States. That epidemic has, no doubt, contributed to ours in some degree, but it would be more just to trace the evil in the two countries to a common cause or series of causes. Many causes may be suggested. This is an unsettled age in religious thought. Principles that were looked upon as essential parts of faith have ceased to be held, with the result that many who still think them so have lost faith altogether, and have surrendered moral convictions along with religious ones. Again, a very popular school of instructors in the art of 'success' seems to consider 'a good name' as valueless, except it lead to the attainment of 'great riches,' and in effect to deny the truth taught by the wisest in all ages, that 'a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.' And so it has come to pass that even great ethical questions like the prohibition of the liquor traffic, free trade and public ownership have to be argued from a financial standpoint.

Then the love of pleasure is perhaps stronger than ever before. The young man is not uncommon who 'cannot afford' time or money for church, charity or reform association and yet who frit ters away many an hour and many dol lars on dance, theatre or ball game, pur suits which weigh miserably against the duties and privileges of citizenship. Par liaments spend their whole time upon matters of money, interes thereto by privilege-seekers, and par ties, divided in all else, are united in shouldering out of the House any matter of morals or measure whose only purpose is the public benefit. In so doing they are training the youth of the land to the service of Mammon. In counteracting this the Church and the school have too little specific teaching in matters of virtue and honor. Law, order, duty, restraint, obedience and discipline, should be made the watchwords in training the youth of the land. Then there is the neglect of politics by the disinterested, to their great degradation. The Church looks askance at the member who deserts the prayer meeting for the political caucus. 'It should be part 'of the religion of every man to see that 'his country is well governed.' No great reform was ever effected without the dynamic of faith, and to realize herself as divinely chartered to bring 'the kingdoms of this world' under the sway of 'the kingdom of heaven' would give the Church a tenfold power. A great ethical revival is needed, and the Church that embarks in it will be following in the track of the Hebrew prophets and of her Founder himself. Days of public humiliation for national sins might be a good beginning for such a movement. We should remember that except we 'seek judgment and justice' even the outward prosperity of which we are so proud can not last. If history teaches one fact more sternly than another it is that 'righteousness exalteth a nation,' and that, contrariwise, with all the inerrancy of a natural law, political and social depravity work its downfall. Every citizen of Canada is proud of his country, proud of its resources, proud of its history. If he would remain true to its interest he must do his part in purifying its public life.

STRANGE TALE OF THE SEA.

The old saw that 'history repeats itself' is founded upon many coincidences. The sale of the turbine torpedo boat destroyer, 'Caroline,' to the Russians, was ridiculed in England, when it was first 'scare headed' in the New York papers; but now that the vendors, the Hon. Burke Roche and a Mr. Sinnett, have had summonses issued against them at Bow street, because of the sale, the public is reminded forcibly of the disagreeable 'Alabama' business. The 'Alabama' was built at Birkenhead and was sold to the Confederate States during the civil war. The Confederates used it to harry the shipping of the Northern or Federal States, upon which it inflicted terrible injury. In the arbitration case between the United States and Great Britain, which followed the ending of the civil war, heavy damages were given by the arbitrators on the grounds that the British Government had shown negligence in allowing the 'Alabama' to put to sea. The Government of that day was warned of the uses to which it was intended to put the 'Alabama,' but as there was then no established principle of laws forbidding an unarmed vessel to put to sea they allowed that vessel to escape. It is said that the present British Government received similar warnings as to the destiny of the 'Caroline,' and similarly procrastinated, possibly for lack of legal evidence on which to act. The British authorities at the Home Office are now accused of tardiness in taking the preventive measures which they finally resolved upon.

The story goes that Burke Roche, who is the heir of Baron Fermoy, and was Nationalist member of Parliament for East Kerry from 1896 to 1900, entered into a wager in a club in St. Petersburg, with several Russian Admiralty officials, to run a torpedo boat to any Russian port named. He is said to have made this bet under excitement induced by defending the reputation for their traditional valor of the British. It is contended that Mr. Roche was thus trapped into fulfilling the ardent desires of the Muscovite Government. According to one account, Mr. Roche approached Mr. Yarrow, the owner of large iron works on the Thames, and intimated his intention of buying one of the torpedo boats he happened to have in a finished state. Another account ascribes these negotiations to Mr. Sinnett. The reason given for the purchase was that the boat was for a wealthy member of the Knickerbocker Club of New York, who intended to convert it into a pleasure yacht. Indeed, some superficial structural additions were made, such as the building

of cabins over the torpedo tube, so as to assist in carrying out the deception. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Yarrow grew suspicious of the real intentions of the purchasers, and had the prudence to communicate his fears to the Home Office. Meanwhile a crew had been recruited secretly, and was shipped; while quantities of bedding and food and materials of all sorts were accumulated on shore. The intention was to slip out under the pretence of taking a trial trip. As evidence of the fear of the operators of this scheme, they did not dare to court the inquiry an application for official sailing orders would have entailed. Another proof of fear is the fact, that, at the first intimation of the probability of the right of exit from the river being refused, the boat took a hurried departure.

Five minutes after the departure of the 'Caroline,' a Thames police officer arrived at the dockyard and ordered her detention with the customary formalities. According to the story of Mr. Sinnett, the torpedo boat destroyer rushed down the Thames and across the German Ocean. The crew was not informed of the destination of the vessel, and, as it was handsomely paid, it probably did not care. Arriving at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe in Germany, the 'Caroline' was coaled, and proceeded at once for the Kiel canal. The ship had no papers, but was permitted by the German authorities at the western end to proceed. At the eastern extremity of the canal, however, the suspicion of the authorities was aroused, and the vessel was ordered to anchor. Instead of obeying, the 'Caroline' was steamed up to her full speed of thirty knots an hour, and succeeded in making good her escape, notwithstanding the shots fired at her by the German guardship. On October 15, the 'Caroline' arrived off Libau, was met by Russian cruisers sixty miles out, and was escorted to an anchorage. This is one explanation offered of the perplexing wait of the Russian Baltic squadron at Libau. It is said that the Russian authorities expected the arrival of the boat, and it is a fact that the fleet sailed a few hours afterwards, on October 16. The whole mad freak reminds one of what Lord Dundonald's grandfather might have done, or of a recent story by Major Arthur Griffiths in a London 'halfpenny.' In spite of the story of Mr. Roche losing his head and his anxiety for the British reputation for fair play, it is difficult to believe that he was not cognizant of the palpable ruse of the Russians, or that the underlying motive of his action was not personal profit. Anyway, it is incredible that he was ignorant of the awful potentialities of his criminally foolhardy action. Both Mr. Roche and Mr. Sinnett are charged with violating the British foreign enlistment act, but when the case is called against them on December 12, at Bow street, they will not probably put in an appearance. Both of these gentlemen are reported to be in Paris, and Mr. Roche is said to hope that the matter will 'blow over quietly,' as he wishes to reenter parliament. The British Government, however, will not be able to consent to withhold its hand now, even if it should wish to do so. Japan will not do so in any case, but, if another 'Alabama' case should develop, it would go hard with the government if the guilty parties were let go unpunished.

[For the 'Witness.'

LAKE SIR JOHN.

[illegible] and listen while I tell—if you would care to know—
[illegible] rarer than the tinge that marks
[illegible] ruby's glow;
[illegible] glades; and mountain paths,
[illegible] elfin shadows creep;
[illegible] the bittern, drowsy stands beside
[illegible] marshy creek.

[illegible] where mountain, earth and sky,
[illegible] toned with wondrous care;
[illegible] brush could never form a picture half so rare.
[illegible] battalions of the sky, float
[illegible] it, and pass on—
[illegible] pass a spot more fair—than
[illegible] Lake Sir John.

[illegible] wash, with lightest touch, the
[illegible] ly-wooded shore;
[illegible] seem two stationed eyes to
[illegible] it ever more.

Advertisements.

Eruptions

The only way to get rid of pimples and other eruptions is to cleanse the blood, improve the digestion, stimulate the kidneys, liver and skin. The medicine to take is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which has cured thousands.

OTTOWA LADIES' COLLEGE

REOPENS JAN. 4, 1905.

The Ottawa Ladies' College has no superior in this country as a Home-School for Girls and Young Ladies.

CALENDAR ON APPLICATION.

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MRS. J. GRANT NEEDHAM, Lady Principal.

Hair Combs with solid silver mounts at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.15, $1.65. R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St., Montreal.

The tall 'pine' stands with sentinel care—
to herald coming storms,
Its waving branch foretells the clouds before you see their forms.

More lovely still its waters seem, beneath the harvest moon,
When weird-like trails the mountain mist, where sunbeams play at noon;
The mystic shadows seem unreal—some phantom barge they be!
The wind—some witch's lullaby, across a silver sea.

The tall trees bend in reverence deep—a silence yet—a sound!
And plaintive sounds the whip-poor-will from all the glades around.
The loon's cry comes from Kenny Lake—the shadows move and glide—
The world seems but a fairy world—the moon a golden tide.

And, then, when morning, sunlight-robed, foreruns a brilliant day,
Its glory flooding every path, transforms the weird to gay,
A thousand thrilling carols rise, and fill the trembling dawn
Whose faintest colors bear a breath of love for Lake Sir John.

R. GLADYS WRIGHT.

MEDAL CONTEST

MISS PATTERSON AWARDED THE PRIZE.

A most interesting contest in elocution took place last evening in the lecture hall of St. James Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Hochelaga County, W. C. T. U., to decide upon the winner of a gold medal, in connection with wthich a series of minor competitions had already been held. The large hall was filled by a large and representative gathering.

The Rev. Dr. Symonds, was in the chair, and in the course of a brief speech, remarked that such meetings, had been productive of great good. They were learning, he said, to realize the vital necessity of properly educating public opinion in its attitude towards temperance. It was for the temperance party, he concluded, to see that the youth of Canada should be taught this great lesson of self-control.

The contest then took place, and was varied with song and music, Prof. Humes's orchestra of children being deservedly repeatedly encored for its capital rendering of musical numbers. The recitations were remarkably good, and Mr. Vick, in his Montreal boy on prohibition, was again and again interrupted by applause and laughter. The winner of the gold medal, Miss Patterson, was congratulated byl the chairman in a few well chosen remarks.

The other competitors—previous winners of silver medals—were, Misses Parsons, Pierce, Swayze, McLeod, Manson, and Mr. Vick. The committee of ladies who superintended the competitions were Mrs. David Scott convener; Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss C. Richardson, Miss Crossley, Mrs. Ludington, and Mrs. John Scott. The Rev. Dr. J. A. Gordon, the Rev. J. W. Graham, and the Rev. J. Mackay, acted as judges. The hearty singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE POOR

THE SALVATION ARMY MAKING PREPARATIONS TO PROVIDE DINNERS FOR THE NEEDY.

The Salvation Army will once more distribute its bounties to the poor and needy during the Christmas holidays. Last year the Army provided for nearly six thousand meals; this year they are arranging for similar efforts. Visiting committees are at present working throughout the poorer sections of the city. Where deserving cases are met with tickets are being distributed, irrespective of nationality or creed. These tickets will be redeemed at the St. Alexander tSreet Barracks on Friday, Dec. 23 and Tuesday, Dec. 27, respectively. Baskets of provisions will be given out to the ticket holders on Friday, Dec. 23, this is to be followed by a huge dinner and Christmas tree on Tuesday, Dec. 27, for the children. Brigadier Turner and his officers have for some time been very busy making the necessary plans for such a large undertaking. Contributions to assist in this worthy effort may be addressed to Brigadier W. J. Barnard Turner, 128 St. Peter street, Montreal.

The visiting Governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Dec. 12, are Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. E. B. Greenshields, Mr. Robertson Macaulay, and Mr. Brock Gier.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Food and the Mind.—Your brain cannot do itself justice unless your body is well fed. 'Swiss Food' for breakfast is a proper start. P. McIntosh & Son, Millers, Toronto.

Advertisements.

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CHRISTMAS TREES

SANTA CLAUS, place your order now with Lamb's Market and get first choice of a car load to arrive.

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LAMB'S MARKET,
24 University Street.

To avoid disappointment send in the Curtains you require done up for Xmas, early to the

TOILET LAUNDRY CO.

They will then be assured of proper treatment and more punctual return.

290 GUY STREET.

PHONES UP 3480-3481-3482.

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For Christmas Presents

REMEMBER THAT EACH PAIR OF SPECTACLES OR EYEGLASSES PURCHASED DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON CARRIES WITH IT THE PRIVILEGE OF AFTERWARDS HAVING THE SIGHT TESTED BY

PROF. GRANT, B. O. A. Hours, 9 to 1, 2 to 5. Appointments. Tel. Up 1332.

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KOLA!

This is a Delicious Non-Alcoholic Beverage, possessing the strength sustaining properties of the Kola Nut, and is just the drink for this weather.

TRY IT!

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Has such good taste; she came home today quite delighted with her visit to 'THE WIGWAM,' and now I am going this evening to see the beautiful diplay of

Fancy Indian Leather Work, rare and unique Novelties, Bric-a-Brac, etc., all at very Low Prices.

'THE WIGWAM' is located at 138 PEEL STREET, opposite Dominion Square, and is open evenings until 11 p.m.

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GLOVES CLEANED	$0.10
BLOUSES FRENCH CLEANED	0.50
SKIRTS	1.00
SUITS	1.50
OVERCOATS	1.50
SKIRTS REBOUND	0.50
SKIRTS PRESSED	0.50
SKIRTS DYED	1.00
SUITS	2.00
SILK VELVET COLLARS	1.00
SUITS OR OVERCOATS PRESSED	0.50
COATS OR OVERCOATS RELINED from	2.50
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We make repairs and alterations of all kinds.

$1.00 a month keeps Clothes in order. Rigs call at all parts of the city. Phone Up 3487, East 514, Mch. 963.

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SOVEREIGN TROUSERS, finest Worsteds	$ 4.86
TWEED SUITS, from	18.00
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If you have cloth you want made up bring it to us. Suits and Overcoats made and trimmed from $10.00 upwards.

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An address on 'A university man's worth to his country' will be delivered by Ald. Ames at the meeting of the McGill Y. M. C. A., to be held in the David Morrice Hall on Sunday afternoon.

CARD INDEX CABINETS.

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

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CHOCOLATE CREAMS, BON BONS, etc.

Fry's Chocolate Cigars		20c per dozen
Fry's Milk Chocolate	in large cakes	20c per cake
Fry's Milk Chocolate	in medium size cakes	10c per cake
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Fry's Milk Chocolate Croquettes	Large size	35c per pkg.
Fry's Milk Chocolate Croquettes	Medium size	20c per pkg.
Fry's Milk Chocolate Bonbons, in white enamelled boxes		40c per box
Fry's Oval Chocolate Cream Tablets	5c each	50c per dozen
Fry's Chocolate Cream Tablets	5c each	50c per dozen
Fry's Chocolate Drops, No. 2, with Nonpareils,	in 1 lb. boxes	40c per box
	in ½ lb. boxes	20c per box
	in ¼ lb. boxes	10c per box
	in 4 lb. boxes	40c per pound
Fry's Chocolate Drops, Plain	in ¼ lb. boxes	10c per box
	in ½ lb. boxes	20c per box
	in 4 lb. boxes	40c per pound
Fry's Chocolate Dragees	in 1 lb. boxes	60c per box
Fry's No. 1 Chocolate Almonds	in 1 lb. boxes	75c per box
Fry's Chocolate Preserved Ginger	in 1 lb. boxes	75c per box
Fry's Pistachio Creams	in 1 lb. boxes	90c per box
Fry's Chocolate Bonbons	in 1 lb. boxes	75c per box
Fry's No. 1 Chocolate Nougat	in 1 lb. boxes	75c per box
Fry's Chocolate Varieties	in 1 lb. boxes	75c per box
Fry's Alexandra Chocolate	in 1 lb. boxes	50c per box
Fry's Chocolate Cream Sticks	in 1 lb. boxes	40c per box
Fry's No. 4 Chocolate Creams	in ¼ lb. boxes	10c per box
Fry's No. 4 Chocolate Creams	in ½ lb. boxes	20c per box
Fry's No. 4 Chocolate Creams	in 1 lb. boxes	40c per box
Fry's No. 4 Chocolate Creams (Assorted Flavors)	in 4 lb. boxes	40c per pound
Fry's "Monogram" Chocolate	in 8 lb. boxes	30c per pound

COCOA.

Fry's Homeopathic Cocoa	in ¼ lb. tins	10c per tin
Fry's Malted Cocoa	in tins	35c per tin
Fry's Rock Cocoa	in 1 lb. tins	50c per tin
Fry's No. 1 Cocoa Nibs	in 1 lb. packages	50c per pkg.

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Fry's Chocolates, Assorted (12 varieties) in small Fancy Boxes	10c per box
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Fry's Chocolates in "Japanese Cup and Saucer" Boxes	20c per box
Fry's Chocolates in Assorted "Japanese Teapot" Boxes	20c per box
Fry's Chocolates in Assorted Shape Boxes	35c per box
Fry's Chocolates in Assorted Fancy Boxes	50c per box
Fry's Chocolates in Oblong boxes, with fine Shakespeare Studies	75c per box
Fry's Chocolates in Long Oblong Boxes, with padded tops, embossed Floral Design, Portrait Picture, in frame	75c per box
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Fry's Chocolates in Large Oblong Boxes, figure and floral print	1.60 per box
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Fry's Chocolate in Oblong Boxes, very handsome pictures from oil paintings by the three-colored process	1.75 per box
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Fry's Chocolates in Oblong Boxes, padded, hand colored photographic study, velvet frame	1.75 per box
Fry's Chocolats in Long Oblong Boxes, velvet and satin, hand-painted satin, padded top	2.75 per box
Fry's Chocolates in Large Flat Oblong Boxes, very handsome flower study	2.75 per box
Fry's Chocolates in Oblong Boxes, high class celluloid plaque, broad plush border, with gilt ornaments, satin sides	3.50 per box
Fry's Chocolates in Oblong Boxes, embossed celluloid plaque, velvet border and gilt corners	2.00 per box

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Patent air tight Cap 1 lb. glass jars.

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Pure Scotch Orange,
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Raspberry and Red Currant.

Pure Scotch Orange Marmalade, 7-lb. Tins.

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From the Scottish Highlands, 1-lb. Stone Jars.

The delicious flavor of the Wild Bramble is fully brought out in this Jelly by judicious addition of a small quantity of other fruit juices.

CAIRNS' BRAMBLE JELLY is a specially fine Preserve. Indeed, it is quite unique and there is sure to be a large Scotch population in Canada who will appreciate it. It is superior to Preserves made from ordinary cultivated fruit. It is manufactured from Wild Bramble. Sold by all first-class grocers.

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

POLICE ENQUIRY.

Ald. St. Denis Gives Reasons for Advising Legault to Resign.

HOWEVER, HE BELIEVES EX-CHIEF INNOCENT, AND DOUBTS EVIDENCE OF FAST WOMEN.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the police inquiry, Messrs. Charles Gratton, Adelard Trigeon and L. O. Grothe, testified to having been with ex-Chief Legault on his yacht on June 1 and July 1, 1902.

Captain Millette was the next witness. He knew Emma Bougie to be a woman of ill-repute. As regards the woman's credibility under oath, she might tell the truth, but he would like to have her evidence corroborated.

Ald. St. Denis, chairman of the Police Committee, was then examined. He had strongly recommended ex-Chief Legault to treat all houses of ill-fame alike, and to raid them when citizens complained. It was a general practice to tolerate those houses to a certain extent as a necessary evil. Witness had advised Chief Legault to tender his resignation, not on account of the charges brought against him, as he believed him innocent of these, but because he felt that, under the circumstances, the service of the police force would suffer by Legault remaining at its head. From the very beginning witness had found that Chief Legault was not in touch with his officers and men. His appointment seemed to have been unpopular with the force, and his authority had become almost nil. He was satisfied that the ex-chief had performed his duty efficiently. Mr. St. Denis said that he would not believe Emma Bougie or any of the other fast women examined under oath, unless corroborated by a respectable witness.

Inspector Leggett also declared that Emma Bougie might or might not tell the truth under oath, and to believe her he would require reputable corroborative evidence.

L. J. A. Tanguay, provincial revenue officer, who made several cases against Emma Bougie, declared that he would not believe her under oath, the woman having once told him that she would not consider it a false oath to deny in court a charge of selling liquor without a license, if such a charge was made against her.

George Foisy, uncle of Thomas Foisy, a previous witness, and the latter's employer, testified that when he had spoken to his nephew about the champagne incident, the young man did not seem to have a clear recollection of what had taken place, and intimated that a conspiracy was on foot against Chief Legault. When Thos. Foisy signed the affidavit concerning the delivery of champagne to the chief of police, he was under treatment for delirium tremens, resulting from liquor excesses. The young man was now sober and industrious.

Anthime Gauthier, of the provincial police, said that if Thomas Foisy was of the same character as when the facts alleged took place, he would not believe him under oath, and he had seen him enter the house of Marie Desjardins about three weeks ago.

This closed the evidence for the defence in the Legault case, and at the request of Mr. Ethier, subpoenas were ordered to be served upon Ald. Ames and ex-Aldermen Lebeuf and Giroux, for their examination in rebuttal.

The case against Constables Guyon and Bissonnette was then continued.

The first witness was Joseph Choquette, grocer, corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Timothy streets. He testified as to constables Sanguinet and Guyon having often gone to his store, but whole weeks passed without their going there, and he was surprised that the statement should have been made that they had their headquarters there. They came chiefly to use the telephone, or when called by telephone for service in the neighborhood. Still, he remembered Philomene Hogue coming herself after Guyon and Sanguinet, and on other occasions, she sent her little niece or one of the inmates of her house for them. Witness never heard of any money arrangement between Philomene Hogue and the two constables. He often offered them a drink, but they very seldom accepted. Philomene Hogue had asked him to sign a paper asking that her house should be tolerated, but he refused and told her that he even intended to complain against her, as her establishment injured his business. He did not care to have her as a customer, as he had evidence that her presence was detrimental to his trade. He would not believe Philomene Hogue or her brother Joseph Hogue under oath. Philomene Hogue told witness using terrible oaths, that Sanguinet and Guyon would remember her.

Joseph Hogue had told witness, from whom he wished to borrow money, that his business and that of his sister Philomene went on concurrently and they divided the money.

In cross-examination, Mr. Choquette said that Constables Guyon and Sanguinet had done excellent work in purging the district from houses of ill-repute, and bad characters of all sorts, and the locality was now very quiet and respectable. He did not know of any house of ill-fame now existing in St. Timothy street.

O. Langevin, butcher, corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Timothy streets, called to the witness-box, said that Constables Sanguinet and Guyon sometimes went to his stall. He never heard of their having received money from Philomene Hogue.

J. A. Mercier, grocer, corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Timothy streets, never knew of any money arrangements between Constables Sanguinet and Guyon and Philomene Hogue.

Auguste Frenette, a former employee of Joseph Hogue, never had any knowledge of money arrangements between the two constables and Joseph Hogue or Philomene Hogue.

Onesime Desjardins, another former carter in the service of Joseph Hogue, testified to the same effect and added that, to his knowledge, Joseph Hogue had had a paramour in Philomene Hogue's establishment.

Solid Silver Manicure Files, Hooks, Horns, etc., at 35c, 50c and 90c each R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St., Montreal.

THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Not much ink need be wasted upon yesterday's concert. So far as the programme went it was excellent, and promised much content, but, unfortunately, the promise and the performance were at variance. Too often throughout the afternoon the audience was reminded of Shelley's 'mutability' of 'those discordant lyres, whose discbnant strings make various response to each varying blast, to whose rail frames no second motion brings one mood or modulation like the last.' This does not apply so much to the strings as to the disjointed effect of the whole, the only feature common to all the numbers being that they 'dragged.' Shubert's 'Overture in the Italian style' yas the first number, and much pleasure was expected from it, instead of which, like the boy's grammar lesson, it was too much 'not so,' although the conclusion was an improvement upon the beginning. The second number, Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise,' composed to celebrate the invention of printing, also called up memories of delight, and also was spoiled in the playing, although it was marred less in the adagio religioso than in the two first movements. Over Mr. W. Braxton-Smith's singing of Handel's Recit and Aria from 'Sosarme' it were best to draw a veil. Mr. E. Taranto's violin solo, the 'Caprice,' of E. Guiraud, written especially for 'Sarasate,' gave the young violinist an excellent opportunity to show his virtuosity. It was well done, and the audience demanded an encore, but Mr. Taranto wisely declined. The closing number was Greig's 'Danses Norwegiennes,' Opus 35, and it was decidedly the best orchestral number of the concert. But, taking it for all in all, we shal be content if we do not look upon its like again. The house was again a crowded one. Miss Jeanie Rankin will be the soloist at the next concert on Jan. 6.

A DISHONEST BOARDER

Miss Mary Jane Murphy, who keeps a boarding house at 119 Fulford street, was robbed of $1,000 last Tuesday. One of her boarders, Leida Desjardins, was arrested by the detectives yesterday afternoon and charged with the theft.

Miss Murphy kept her savings secreted in her bedroom. She thought nobody but herself knew where the money was hidden. But she was mistaken, Miss Leida Desjardins, a boarder, knew. As she told Detectives McCall and Cote, yesterday, when they were bringing her to headquarters, it was the desire for good clothes that made her refuse to listen to the admonitions of conscience, and steal the little all of a woman who had been very good to her.

It was yesterday morning when Miss Murphy found out that her treasure was gone—or at least all but a few dollars. Something over a thousand dollars had been stolen. Miss Murphy notified the Detective Department, and Detectives McCall and Demers were assigned on the case. They went to the boarding house, on Fulford street, and put in several hours there noting the peculiarities of the boarders. Although Miss Murphy had no well formed suspicion as to who was the guilty party, she hinted that Miss Desjardins might bear watching. In the last day or two her personal appearance had considerably improved. She had a new skirt, a new cape and a new hat. Learning this the detectives without any hesitation arrested her.

She made a clear breast of the whole thing. She said she sent $500 to her mother, $250 to a young man, and the balance she had spent on dress. She had only $20 on her when brought to headquarters.

She was arraigned before Mr. Lafontaine, Police Magistrate, this morning, and was remanded.

WON SILVER CUP

Sir George Drummond this morning received the following telegram announcing the success of the Southdown sheep which he sent to the Ontario winter fair at Guelph: 'Guelph, Ont.—Won six first prizes and champion silver cup, all breeds competing.—W. H. Gibson.'

SHIPPING NEWS.

SS. CORINTHIAN SAILS.

The Allan line SS. Corinthian sails from St. John, N.B., to-day for Liverpool with the following passengers: Captain Armstrong, Londoo; Mr. W. T. Beardshaw, Liverpool; Mr. Norman Black, Montreal; Mr. James T. Boustead, Chicago; Mr. Howard, Dr. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Vancouver; Miss G. Kay, the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Toronto; the Rev. Dr. Parrock, Sherbrooke; Mr. St. Clair Tilley, London; Mr. A. N. Vince, St. John, N.B.; Mr. Richard Waugh, Winnipeg.

R.M.S. PARISIAN ARRIVES.

The Allan line R.M.S. Parisian, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax last evening with 36 first cabin, 75 second cabin, and 360 third class passengers. Following are the first class passengers: Mr. R. Bellefen, Mr. J. J. Coghlan, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Lt. C. P. Cooper, Mr. J. R. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mr. Percy Douglas, Miss Violet Freeland, His Excellency Earl Grey and man servant; Countess Grey, Lady Sybil Grey, Lady Evelyn Grey and two maids; Mr. A. Irwin, Mr. Stuart Jack, Mr. W. J. C. Johnston, Lieut. H. W. Longden, Mr. J. A. Manuel, Captain G. T. Newton, Mr. F. J. Peers, Mr. A. G. Piddington, Mr. J. C. Randell, Mr. T. C. Randell, Mr. A. Sullivan, Mr. R. G. Tatlow, Mrs. Tatlow, Capt. G. F. Trotter and man servant.

THE SS. LAKE ERIE.

The Canadian Pacific SS. Lake Erie, from Liverpool on Nov. 29, is due to arrive at St. John, N.B., this afternoon. Following are her cabin passengers: Mrs. S. Abraham, Miss Mary Abraham, Miss F. Edwards, Miss W. Fares, Miss F. Grant, Mr. W. B. Jameson, Miss E. Stevenson, Mrs. M. S. Wingate, Mr. W. S. Aikins, Mr. T. S. Bruce, Miss M. C. Buckle, Mr. N. Fares, Mr. A. Greenberg, Mrs. Greenberg, Master G. Greenberg, Mr. J. J. Hill, Miss M. E. Jackson, Mr. Gilbert P. Keelagie, Miss M. L. Keelagie, Mrs. F. Kestelbaum, Miss F. Kestelbaum, Mr. L. King, Mr. A. Moore, Miss A. Mundell, Mr. Ernest A. Novis, Mrs. Novis, Mr. J. Pelnson, Mr. Powell, Miss Seal, Master A. Siamens, Miss M. Smith, Mr. Harry D. Wayte.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Essie Case, who had been visiting Miss Ruby Ramsay, has returned to Toronto.

Miss Maud Baker, of Montreal, was among those who attended the opening of parliament in Winnipeg this week.

The conversazione, which is the great social event of the year in connection with Queen's University, Kingston, took place last night. There were about twelve hundred guests, and the whole of the new arts building and Grant Hall were used.

The following ladies of the Day Nursery committee will act as chaperones at the dance on Friday night of next week: Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Mrs. Frank Bond, Mrs. R. Stanley Bagg, Mrs. Clarence Lyman, Mrs. Edward Holton, Mrs. W. B. Mathewson, Mrs. Wellington Dixon, Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, Mrs. Donald McLennan and Mrs. Bury Austin.

Mrs. Wigmore gave a bright and merry little dance last night at her home, 288 Stanley street, for Miss Reynolds, of England, who is visiting in the city. The rooms were especially attractive with Christmas decorations, and the supper room was done in scarlet. Mrs. Wigmore wore a black sequined gown, and Miss Reynolds, who received with her, was in a white silk dress with chiffon trimmings. Miss Watt wore a gown of cream tulle over pale blue silk. Those present included the Misses Burnett, Miss Jean Allan, the Misses Hays, Miss Gretchen May, Miss Beatrice May, Miss Mary Lee Riudell, the Misses Acer, Miss Jean Bovey, Miss Morna Bate, Miss Claudia Bate, Miss Marjorie Baker, Miss Ruth Allan, Miss Moat, Miss Hester Peck, Miss Budden, Miss Cecil Shepherd, Miss Hingston, the Messrs. Burke, Tait, Eadie, Anderson, Carmen, Stearns, Cecil Wotherspoon Waldo Skinner, Phillips, Archbald, Howard Cook, Edward Savage, Papineau, McCuaig, McArty (Ottawa).

Mrs. Walter H. Ewing, Shuter street, was the hostess at a delightful and well-attended tea yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Ewing, who was gowned in cream crepe de Chine, was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Fairbanks, who wore a cream broadcloth costume. Mrs. A. M. Ewing and Mrs. Ernest Bolton presided at the tea-table, which was prettily arranged in white and green with hyacinths and white carnations. Assisting in the tea-room were Miss Elizabeth Gordon, Miss McIntyre, Miss Ross, Miss Ruth Laing, Mrs. Evans Hutchinson and Miss Jean Paton. Among those present were Mrs. T. J Hodgson, Mrs Robert Starke, Mrs. John Gordon, Mrs. Jas. R. Gordon, Mrs. Peter Laing, Mrs. A. A. Browne, Miss W. Robb, Mrs. Bernard Stevenson, Mrs. T. Cushing, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. H. H. Hutchinson, Mrs. S. W. Ewing, Mrs. A. S. Ewing, the Misses Young, the Misses Covernton, the Misses Tooke, Miss Hill, Mrs. J. T. Hagar, Mrs. Robin Adair, Mrs. George F. Hartt, Mrs. von Rappard, Mrs. Robertson Brown, Mrs. De Forrest Smith, Mrs. D. F. Gurd, Mrs. Ernest Gault, Mrs. Rufus Fairbanks, Mrs. S. Bell, Mrs. C. E. Gudewill, Mrs. D. Munn, Mrs. Lockerby, Mrs. C. W. Davis, Mrs. James Neil Laing, Mrs. J. T. Donald, the Misses Bryson, Miss Greaves, Mrs. George Sumner, Mrs. James Skssor, Mrs. Charles Johnson, Mrs. R. H. Bryson.

The Cote St. Antoine Tennis Club dance, which was held last night in the King's Hall, was largely attended, and was much enjoyed by those present. The ball-room, with its soft green and ivory coloring and bright lighting, looked very pretty, the only decoration added being a few palms and potted plants on the platform, where the orchestra was stationed. The neat little programmes, which showed the colors of the club, called for nineteen dances and three extras, many of the waltzes and two-steps being also encored. Supper was served a little before twelve o'clock, at small tables in the supper-room, which looked particularly inviting with red-shaded lights, and palms flanking the staircase leading from the ballroom. The dance was under the patronage of the following ladies: Lady Tait, Mrs. G. C. Dunlop, Mrs. Jeffrey H. Burland, Mrs. Edwin Hanson, Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, Mrs. C. W. Yarker, Mrs. C Ernest Gault, Mrs. W. C. J. King, and Mrs. A. D. Anderson. Guests were received in the ball-room by Lady Tait, Mrs. Dunlop and Mrs. Anderson. Lady Tait wore a black gown sparkling with jet sequins, and relieved with touches of blue panne velvet. Mrs. Dunlop was gowned in black with white lace berthe, and carried crimson roses. Mrs. A. D. Anderson wore a pale blue crepe de Chine picture gown, with deep girdle of blue panne and trimmings of steel sequins and tulle. The set of honor was made up of Mr. G. C. Dunlop and Lady Tait; Mr. C. W. Yarker and Mrs. Dunlop; Mr. A. D. Anderson and Mrs. Ernest Gault; Mr. W. C. J. King and Miss Muriel Taylor. Among those who accepted invitations and who were present, were:—Mrs. A. D. Anderson, Miss Agnew, who wore a white satin gown veiled in white lace with shaded yellow velvet ribbon and gold sequins; the Misses Acer, Miss Ruth Allan, Mrs. J. H. Burland, Miss Butler, Miss May Bickerdike, Miss Beatrice Bickerdike, Miss Olive Bayne, Miss Freddie Brown, in blue satin; Miss Bryan (Winnipeg), Mrs. H. Bull, in white, with cluster of violets; Mrs. C. H. Blake, Miss Isobel Binks, wearing pale blue voile over taffeta, with opalescent trimming; Miss Charlotte Bacon, Mrs. J. P. Black, Miss E. Clay, in white embroidered chiffon, finished with ruffles edged with a line of black, over light blue; Miss C. Clay, wearing a black net gown with deep girdle of pale blue panne; the Misses Cullinen, the Misses Covernton, Miss Theo. Campbell, Miss Carmen, Mrs. C. Conrad, Mrs. G. C. Dunlop, Miss Dunlop, Miss Drake, wearing light blue crepe de Chine, with lace berthe, and trimming of pink panne velvet and forget-me-nots; Miss M. Durant, Miss M. Day, the Misses Ducnastel de Montrouge, Miss Featherstonhaugh, who was gowned in white chiffon; Miss M. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. A. Farrell, Miss Fraser, Miss Florence Fraser, in a yellow silk gown trimmed with ruchings of the silk and lace; Miss M. Farrell, Miss Gascoigne, Mrs. C. Ernest Gault, who wore a black sequined gown, finished with accordion-pleated chiffon frills; Miss F. Hanson, Miss Laura Hanson, in pale yellow crepe de Chine with lace berthe and touches of narrow burnt orange ribbon; Miss Ina Hanson, in white pointe d'esprit; Miss Irene Hanson in a shirred gown of white silk; Miss Hornsby, in cream satin; Miss Hague, Miss Amy Hiam, wearing pink mousseline de soie over pink silk, trimmed with rosebuds and wreath of small pink flowers in her hair; Miss Ethel Hodgson, Miss K. Howard, Mrs. W. A. Holland, in black, with crimson roses; Mrs. W. C. J. King, in embroidered white chiffon over mauve satin; Miss Hilda King, in blue; Miss R. Laing, Miss Ruth Lyman, the Misses Larocque, Miss G. Dillon Lawrence, in pink; Miss Amy Lawrence, in blue; Mrs. E. S. Miller, Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, in white chiffon, flowered in blue; the Misses McCombe, Miss H. Nutter, Mrs. H. L. Peiler, Miss Berta Ogden (Toronto), in red mousseline; Miss Hilda Pelton, Miss Hazel Peverley, Miss Russell, Miss Jessie Ramsay, in pale blue crepe de chene, with accordion pleated flounces; Miss Gilbette Robidoux, Miss Rodden, in white dotted Swiss; Miss A. Sovereign (Woodstock), wearing a white pointe d'esprit gown with lace trimming; Mrs. Hedley Suckling, Mrs. H. E. Suckling, Miss L. Shepherd, Miss Olive Shepherd, in pink crepe de chine with lace trimming; Mrs. D. Spry, Miss E. Shaw, Miss Lucy Stevenson, in white crepe de Chine, with chiffon and lace; Mrs. L. Smith, Miss C. Shaw, Miss Ivy Sclater, Miss E. Stoll, Lady Tait, Miss A. Thompson, in a pink silk dress, the full skirt trimmed with ruchings of silk; Miss A. Thompson, Miss Muriel Taylor, Mrs. J. J. Westgate, in gray foulard; Mrs. F. C. Wilson, Miss Minnie Wilson, Mrs. C. W. Yarker. Messrs. A. D. Anderson, Senor Jose Albiana, W. Arnold, Lieut.-Colonel Jeffrey Burland, J. P. Black, Dr. Howard Church, A. R. Chipman, G. R. Coughlin, H. G. Cowdry, C. Conrad, J. P. Craig, L. Cronin, Senor Candova, W. D. Capel, N. Drexel, H. Duggan, W. Duncan, G. C. Dunlop, Alan Dunlop, J. Davis, W. B. Evans, G. Furlong, F. Morley Fry, A. Farrell, E. Farrell, C. B. Gordon, J. R. Gordon, A. H. Grier, C. E. Gault, M. Griffith, Wm. Hanson, Edwin Hanson, Cyril Hill, W. T. Holcomb, W. A. Holland, G. S. Haywood, A. Rives Hall, E. Hosmer, E. Howard, A. Henry, J. D. G. Kippen, W. C. J. King, J. J. Keyes, R. Lecky, S. Mead, E. S. Miller, D. Lorne McGibbon, L. Macfarland, W. B. Mickleborough, D. A. Merrick, H. J. Pratt, H. L. Peiler, Charles M. Pletts, A. Rutherford, S. Rutherford, J. W. Smith, H. E. Suckling, H. W. Suckling, Leon Sovereign, D. Spry, A. W. Small, George Slaughter, J. C. Stanton, jr., Fred. Shorey, F. H. Shaw, H. L. Shaw, Bryce Stewart, Sir Melbourne Tait, Mr. C. H. Taylor, J. Thompson, F. C. Wilson, E. J. Woodburn, Harold Walker, Whisman Winslow and C. W. Yarker.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Mr. Braxton-Smith, the Symphony concerts and the Knabe piano.—Messrs. Willis & Co. were complimented on all hands on Friday last by the fact that the symphony concert was so great a success. The Knabe piano contributed to this. Mr. Braxton-Smith was soloist, and the whole affair was indeed a treat. Duplicates of the Grand Knabe used at all symphony concerts may be seen and heard in the special parlors of Willis & Co., 2470 St. Catherine street, near Mountain street.

FAIR AND VERY COLD

And who that loveth Nature,
Feels not his heart aglow,
In presence of our winter woods,
Tinselled with ice and snow!
'Twas just such woodland visions,
With moonlight glimmering down,
Gave pious hearts the rapt desire,,
To raise the grand cathedral spire
In many a feudal town.
—John Reade, 'The Winter Carnival

Toronto, Dec. 10, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 54—44; Calgary, 32—26; Medicine Hat, 36—32; Qu'Appelle, 36—10; Winnipeg, 16—32; Port Arthur, 6—0; Parry Sound, 8—10 below; Toronto 16—2; Ottawa, 4—10 below; Montreal, 8 below; Quebec, 8—8 below; St. John, 14—4; Halifax, 26—12.

Forecasts—North-easterly and northerly winds, very cold with local snow flurries. Sunday, fair and continued very cold.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Dec. 10, 1904.—Readings by the Optical and Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon:

Yesterday, 29.80; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.05.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	5	—10
Yesterday	10	0

Scotch Pebble Brooches from 25c. Stick Pins from 30c; Charms from 35c; R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St., Montreal.

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LOST, A GIRL'S WATER MINK COLLAR, on Friday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock, between Renouf's Post-office, St. Catherine street, and Murphy's. Return to 515 Clark avenue, Westmount, and be rewarded.

MARRIED.

IRVING—RODEN.—At No. 123 Dovercourt road, Toronto, on Dec. 7, 1904, by the Rev. M. L. Pearson, assisted by Mr. William McD. McKay, Dr. R. W. Irving, of Gananoque, Ontario, to Miss Eva Parsons, second daughter of Mr. E. P. Roden, of Toronto.

Advertisements.

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Is here at last. Here are a few things which we can supply you with, which will help to keep you comfortable, and which we can give you exceptionally good values in.

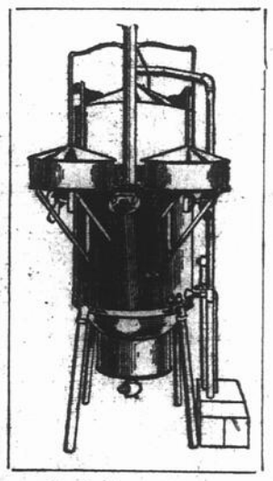
Men's Imported Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, all sizes.
Special values at .. .. **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50** up to **$4.00** each
Men's Heavy Wool Socks .. .. **15c, 25c, 35c** up
Men's Fancy Knitted Cardigan Vests, new designs at .. .. **$1.25, $1.50, $2.00** up
Men's All-Wool Shirts and Pants at .. .. **50c, 75c, $1.00** up
Unshrinkable Natural Wool Shirts and Pants **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50** up
Men's Woollen Gloves .. .. **25c, 35c, 50c** up to **$1.00** a pair
Men's Wool Lined Kid or Mocha Gloves, extra values .. .. **50c, 75c, $1.00** a pair
Men's Fur Lined Gloves, from .. .. **$2.00** a pair up
Boys' Leather Mitts, Wool Wrist .. .. **25c** and **35c** a pair
Men's Heavy Leather Driving Mitts, Wool Wrist, from .. **50c** upwards
Men's Buckskin and Reindeer Mitts, Wool and Fur-lined, at Lowest Prices
Men's Flannel Shirts, extra large .. .. **75c, $1.00, $1.25** up
Cold Weather Caps, in Tweed and Cloth .. **50c, 75c, $1.00** upwards
Men's New Tweed Hats, at .. .. .. **$1.00, $1.25** and **$1.50** up

ALL READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION.

JOHN W. REID & CO.,
2095-2099 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Near Bleury Street.
OPEN EVENINGS.

A BRIGHT XMAS

Will be Positively Assured



If you have your premises lighted with **Acetylene.**

Acetylene gives a clear, steady and uniform light, and has most distinctive pure brilliant white rays, which are not possessed by any other light.

The **Eclipse Generator** (illustrated here) is acknowledged to be the only reliable and safe Generator on the market, it works automatically, and is so simple that a child can understand it at once.

We have **Acetylene Burners** of all sizes, fitted up in our Showrooms, and promise you a real **surprise,** if you call and see them.

They have to be SEEN to be REALIZED.

The Continental Heat & Light Co.
17-19 BUSBY LANE. TEL., MAIN 2399.
Sole Selling Agents for the Shawinigan Carbide Co., Limited.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

A. P. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine st.

WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2478 St. Catherine Street.

Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles and Wellington street, West of Schwy.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

4c for each additional word. Six insertion for the price of four.

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

25 Words for 25c.

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Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, FIRST CLASS JUNIOR Clerks for wholesale establishment. Apply in own handwriting to Post-Office Box 2352, Montreal.

WANTED, TEACHER, IMMEDIATELY, for Protestant School, Percé, Gaspé; salary $20 per month and travelling expenses down. Board can be had for six dollars per month. Apply to JAS. T. YUZO, Secretary.

WANTED, DRUG CLERK AT SCARFF'S Pharmacy, 2262 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, BOY FOR OFFICE WORK; one able to work typewriter preferred. Address C., 19, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SMART GIRL AS GENERAL Servant; small family; good wages. Apply 62 Park avenue.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; Housemaid kept; no washing; very desirable place. 4007 Dorchester street.

WANTED, FOR A LARGE MANUFACturing establishment out of town, a first-class man as secretary-treasurer. Apply by letter to SECRETARY-TREASURER, care P. S. Ross & Sons, Sun Life Building.

BOY WANTED—HONEST, SMART BOY, for general store work. Apply to WM. CURRIE, Clothier, 1967 Notre Dame st.

APPRENTICE PRESSMAN WANTED. Apply 672 Craig street.

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

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

Property.

LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE, FOR sale, near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis street, on the brow of the hill; 22,000 feet of land. House contains 17 rooms. A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine, comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city, and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms; conservatory, with fine garden sloping toward south-west, and three spare building lots to the east of the property, which would be sold separately at $2,000 each. The house is heated by Daisy furnace, and has modern, open plumbing, cement basement, is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms. Only $31,000 for fine house and garden without the lots. Luxurious place for a small family. JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, MUSK OX AND BLACK Bear Robes, very cheap, belonging to a gentleman leaving town. E. STUART, 1894 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE.—WE HAVE A FEW SPECIAL lines which we intend clearing regardless of price during the next fortnight. Some of these instruments are practically as good as new. LAYTON BROS., 144 Victoria street. N.B.—Open evenings until the end of the month.

SALE — A FEW GIRLS' GOLF Jerseys, 25c; Black Farmer Satin, double width, Heavy Overstockings, 25c; Linen Towels, 90c dozen up. Mill Ends, Roller, Huck and Table Linens, Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, two pairs for 75c. MILLS' GENERAL BAZAAR, No. 3 Beaver Hall, opposite Windsor Hall.

FOR PRESENTS — LADIES' AND Children's Underwear, Stockings and Gloves, Knitted Wool Gloves, Lace Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Fichus, etc., White and Grey Wool Shawls, Hoods and Fascinators, all colors. Discounts 10 to 50 per cent. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

SALE — BLACK FARMER SATIN, 36 inches wide, 25c. Girls' Golf Jerseys, Navy and Black Serges, 56 inches, 75c. Ladies' Roller Butcher and Table Towels. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 2 Cypress, opposite Windsor Hall.

COAL FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, Hard Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; stove length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MCCARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. Ottawa and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 452.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, FOR THE ST. SYLVESTRE West Model School, a Teacher holding a McGill Normal diploma, duties to commence in January. Apply, stating salary expected, to HUGH WOODSIDE, Sec.-Treasurer, St. Sylvestre West, Que.

WANTED, A PRINCIPAL FOR THE Williamstown Public School, duties to commence Jan. 3rd, 1905. Applications, stating qualifications and salary expected, received up till Dec. 13th. M. J. McLENNAN, Sec.-Treas. P.S., Williamstown, Ont.

Pupils Wanted.

PUPILS WANTED.—FOR ALL MATTERS comprising Classical Course, French, English, etc. General instruction acquired rapidly. Write to R.B. 75, 'Witness' Office.

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

To Let.

TO LET, WESTMOUNT, MODERN TWO Story Cottage, all improvements; immediate possession, $27.50. FRED. R. COLE, 138a St. James street.

Flats to Let.

NEW FLATS

230 Wood Avenue.

7 ROOMS—RENT $20.

APPLY:

W. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James St.

Furnished Houses to Let

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

Rooms and Board.

WANTED, FOR FIRST OF JANUARY, by young lady engaged during the day, room and board; must be above Sherbrooke and between University and St. Denis streets. Private family preferred. Address D. 19, 'Witness' Office.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without board, suitable for one or two of strictly quiet habits; English family, 21 St. Edward street, near Jesuit Church.

ROOMS AND BOARD. TO LET, Large double (front) room, bathroom flat, with board, in English family; three table guests accommodated. 60 University st.

Furnished Rooms to Let

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM ON BATH-room flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen, opposite Phillips square, 14 Cathcart street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, A SILVER WATCH, WITH LEAther fob, between corner Mackay and St. Catherine, and the head of Simpson. Kindly return to 33 Overdale avenue and receive reward.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, ONE DOUBLE AND ONE Single room, for family of three adults; will furnish if necessary; location west of Peel street. Address L., 826, 'Witness' Office.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, house work of any kind by the day; best of references. Address N., 157 Chatham street.

EXPERT PIANO TUNING AND REGULating, $1.50. A. OLSEN, 301 St. Urbain street, late with Laurent, Laforce & Bourdeau. Drop card.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman (Protestant); day work of any kind. Apply or address, MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 504 Craig street.

WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN EXperienced cook; good references. Address C. 16, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—HOUSE RENTS TO COLLECT, and repairs looked after; A1 security. Address, COLLECTOR, 24, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SITUATION AS HANDY MAN around house, or any kind of general work; understands horses; Ottawa and Montreal references. Address ALBERT, 23 Victoria street.

Books.

FOR SALE, VERY RARE EDITION OF Cicero's works, by Corn. Schrevelius, published by Elzevir Bros., Amsterdam, A.D. 1661. Address X. 240, 'Witness' Office.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Avis de Culte Public.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

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

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

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

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

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. James G. Clark, M.A., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Week-night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbytorian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 309 Clarke avenue.

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

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

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

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion at the morning service. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock, will be conducted by Mr. Ormiston. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Chinese school after evening service. Monday evening at 8 p.m., induction, Rev. Mr. Kinnear.

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

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hall. Seats free. Communion service at 11 a.m. The Rev. W. R. Cruikshanks at 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, and prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian—St. Catherine street.—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Hopeful Signs Among us,' Ps. 102-13. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Annual missionary meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. The Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.D., minister. Public worship to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Donald Tait, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., will preach at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

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

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

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

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The minister's class for men at 3 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Y.P.S. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the Sunday morning service. Collection in aid of the poor.

Lutheran Churches.

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

THE ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. M. J. Bieber, pastor. Catechetical instruction on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Sunday school at 11 a.m. Preaching by the pastor at 7 p.m. Subject: 'The Mission of St. John the Baptist.' All the services in Stanley Hall. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLES, No. 1000 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congregational Churches.

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

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'Salvation by Personal Conquest.' Evening subject: 'Lessons from the Life of Joseph.' In the evening the choir will render 'Rock of Ages' by Buck, and Mr. Leigh will sing a baritone solo. Strangers always cordially welcome.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. Sunday evening service. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach. Subject: 'The Heart of the Gospel.' Anthem: 'Far from my Heavenly Home,' Vincent. Mr. Eugene Schneider will play a violin solo during the offertory. Miss Presho will sing the soprano solo, 'The Plains of Peace,' D'Auvergne Barnard. Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Service at 11 a.m.; preacher, the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, missionary home from Argentina, South America. Evening service at 6.45 p.m., service of song with an instrumental trio; preacher, the Rev. E. H. Tippett; subject, 'Life Through Death.' Soloist, Miss Grace A. Kneen. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

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

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

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Dec. 11, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. E. H. Tippett.

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

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 3 p.m. Bible-class, Sunday, 4 p.m.

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

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 898 Dorchester street—Union prayer meting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

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

Church of England.

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ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. Third Sunday in Advents. Morning preacher, the rector.

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

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

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, Montreal Annex. Holy Communion and sermon at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. James L. Flanagan. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. F. Swindlehurst. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. All seats free.

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

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

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

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

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street east. 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Men's Bible class. 4 p.m., Holy Baptism. 7 p.m., evening service; preacher, Professor Howard, Diocesan Theological College. Canon Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 209 Delorimier avenue. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. Mr. W. W. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service. J. Bullick, Lay Reader.

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

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

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH,—Rev. C. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Subject: 'Proposed Forward Movement.' 7 p.m., Evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'The Key to Inspiration.' Preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Rt.-Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.

Third Sunday in Advent.

11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

2.45—Lecture on the Prayer Book for men, in the Church.—Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

3.00—Sunday-school and Bible-classes.

7.05 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. James A. Elliott.

Tuesday, Confirmation Class at 8 p.m.

Wednesday, special Advent service at 8 p.m.

Friday, special Advent service at 5 p.m.

Methodist Churches.

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

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

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

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

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

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, centre. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor; Rev. T. A. Haipenny, assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., will preach at both services. Morning theme: 'Prayer and a Missionary Church.' Evenin gtheme: 'The Church's one Foundation.'

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

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Class meeting Sunday morning at ten. Strangers always welcome. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. W. Goold Henderson, pastor, will preach at both services to-morrow. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. E. L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH. — Services in Assembly Hall of the Lansdowne School, 1013 St. Catherine street. Minister, Rev. W. H. Stevens. Sunday, Dec. 11, 1904. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'A Night of Retribution.' The pastor will preach at both services. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. in Dionne's Hall, 1342 St. Catherine street. Strangers welcome.

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

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Junior E. L. of C.E. on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free and unappropriated.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee st. Rev. E. C. Bland, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Evening subject: 'Christ's place in the world's life—Christ in the flesh.' Sunday school and the Rev. Prof. Elliott's Bible class at 3 p.m. Monday, E.L. of C.E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Thursday, pastor's class at 3 p.m. Friday, Junior League at 4 p.m.

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

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Pastor, the Rev. Geo. S. Reynolds. Divine worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., every Sabbath. The pastor will preach at both services. Subjects: 11 a.m., 'Lead us not into Temptation.' 7 p.m., 'A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.' All seats free. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Junior Endeavor, Sunday morning at 10. Intermediate Endeavor, Friday evening at 7.30. Senior, Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8. Visitors welcome at all services

Advertisements.

CURED OF SYSTEMATIC CATARRH

Although It Had Completely Poisoned the Whole System, Yet "Catarrhozone" Cured.

Miss E. M. Peters is known by every resident in the pretty town of Highland Grove. She was cured by Catarrhozone of systematic catarrh and says:—'For three years before I commenced using Catarrhozone I was continuously bothered by a congested condition of my nose and throat. I was sneezing and coughing all the time, and really never felt well. I persevered with Catarrhozone and was rewarded by being entirely cured. My recovery prompted others in this locality to use Catarrhozone, and many of them have had phenomenal results from using it.'

You are just as certain to be cured as Miss Peters. Why not get Catarrhozone to-day? Two months' treatment, $1.00; small size, 25c. At all dealers.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

MR. ROSS ANSWERS THE ALLIANCE MANIFESTO.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—In a five column pamphlet, which he is about to issue to the electors, the Hon. G. W. Ross characterizes the manifesto of the Dominion Alliance as so unfair and offensive as to alienate the good will of the Liberal party at a crisis in the history of the temperance movement. The most objectionable attitude of the Alliance, the Premier says, is in blaming the convention for the non-acceptance of what it calls the compromise resolution and ignoring its declaration on other aspects of advanced legislation. He replies to the contention that the government is trifling with the question by a review of the legislation introduced and carried by the Liberals. To place the Conservative party in power, he says, would be to give possession to a party from which no temperance legislation has ever come and which when public expectation is so keen, will give no assurance as to its intentions.

The Liberal party, the Premier holds, has no apology to make for its inability to proceed more rapidly or legislate more comprehensively than it htas done. It looks forward, however, to making further progress through the opportunities presented by the Liberal convention's platofrm. In conclusion, the Premier says that if the Alliance had not singled him out for its animadversions, or the Liberal party for the purpose of destroying its usefulness he would have treated their manifesto as legitimate criticism, but he thinks the members of that body cannot now complain if he repels their assaults, exposes their unfairness, and calls upon the electors of the province to sustain the policy of the Liberal party, against all hostile combinations, no matter by whom made or under what auspices they are launched upon public attention.

A NEW ORGANIZATION.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 9.—There were 220 people present at the meeting today in St. George's Hall of the organization committee appointed at the provincial Liberal convention. It was decided to organize a 'General Liberal Association for Ontario,' to be composed of one representative of each riding association elected. Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed president; W. S. Buell, Brockville, and W. S. Calvert, M.P., of Strathroy, vice-presidents; P. C. Larkin, Toronto, treasurer. The appointment of a secretary was left to the executive committee, which consists of Hon. G. P. Graham, C. M. Bowman, Lt.-Col. A. T. Thompson, Cayuga; D. J. McDougal, Ottawa; Jas. Chisholm, Halton. It is expected that a temporary organizer will be appointed at once. Each riding association will be called upon to bear a share of the expense of the central association. One of the matters discussed was the establishment of a Liberal club in Toronto to correspond to the Albany Club.

PRESCOTT COUNTY.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The visit of Mr. Ross to the capital has been followed by a discussion of the bona fides of the Liberal convention in Prescott, which nominated L. J. Labrosse, and turned down the Hon. Mr. Evanturel. The 'Free Press' last evening published two despatches from Vankleek Hill, the first designed to boom the minister without portfolio, dismisses Mr. Labrosse's claims to the nomination in the following simple fashion: 'Mr. Labrosse is a Division Court clerk, and is therebq disqualified by the unanimous decision of the Legislature that an official shall not take part in conventions. Everything, therefore, Mr. Labrosse has done since February last is null and void.' One half of the Liberal executive was disgusted with this would-be third convention, and Mr. Evanturel did not attend as a protest against the action of these few.'

The second despatch, headed 'Another Liberal Report,' concludes: 'The Liberal executive met in Vankleek Hill on Nov. 15 to consider a convention to nominate a candidate for the local House. Mr. Evanturel was present at this executive meeting and agreed to abide by the convention to be called on Nov. 21. He took an active part in the appointment of delegates to this convention, but since that time has ignored the association entirely. There were no speakers present at the meeting in Alfred in February, except members of the association.'

SOUTH WATERLOO.

Galt, Ont., Dec. 10.—Mr. George Pattinson, of Pattinson's woollen mills, Preston, was nominated for the Legislature by the Conservatives of South Waterloo at their convention held in Preston yesterday afternoon.

DUNDAS.

Dundas, Dec. 10.—A meeting of the Dundas Conservative Association, will be held at Winchester Springs, this afternoon to take steps to select a candidate for the approaching provincial election. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Broder, Mr. Whitney and others. The Liberals of Dundas will meet at Winchester Springs next Monday at 1.30 p.m. to select a candidate.

EAST KENT.

Chatham, Ont., Dec. 10.—Mr. John Howat, of Thamesville, was nominated by the Liberals of East Kent at a convention held there yesterday as their candidate for the Ontario Legislature.

SOUTH LANARK.

Perth, Ont., Dec. 10.—Mr. A. G. Farrell, barrister, of Smith's Falls, was the unanimous choice of the Liberals of South Lanark in convention here yesterday, as their candidate for the Legislature. The only other candidate proposed was Mr. John Croskery, of Perth, who retired in favor of his legal friend.

MANUFACTURERS MEET.

At a meeting of the executive of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association yesterday, Messrs. C. C. Ballantyne, C. T. Gordon, W. A. Gundee and Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland were appointed to represent the branch on the insurance committee. The securing of franchise rights for incorporated companies that at present have no franchise rights in this province was approved. It was decided to oppose the explosives clause of the City Council by-law. The re-engagement of Mr. E. H. Cooper was recommended for the ensuing year.

INCINERATION FINANCES.

The Incineration Committee spent two hours yesterday afternoon considering salaries and appropriations for the department for 1905. No money is to be asked for, and the sum of $88,825 only will be required for the maintenance of the department. The amount voted last year was two thousand more than this, but the chairman, Ald. Lavallee, informed the committee that he could do with a little less this year.

Advertisements.

Property

The Comfortable House 317 Claremont Avenue

WESTMOUNT, to be sold by Auction (Fraser Bros., Auctioneers), at The Cradock Simpson Co.'s rooms,

14th December at 11 a.m.

is a well-built, pressed brick, two story corner house of 9 bright living rooms, with cemented basement, hot water heating, open plumbing, electric light, and small conservatory. Easy terms— about $2,500 cash and balance on time.

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

BUSINESS PREMISES

ON

PHILLIPS SQUARE

Will be built to suit requirements, on lot 60 x 80, lane in rear.

Apply to

A. JOYCE, Confectioner,
Phillips Square

FOR SALE, CHEAP

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

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

The TIMMIS NOBLE CO.

EDMONTON Property for **BIG PROFITS**

This is the placetobuy

Call for pamphletand full particulars

R. P. INGLIS & CO.,
110 Temple Building.

WESTMOUNT, $6,500.

WELL BUILT CUT STONE FRONT HOUSES, well laid out, all latest fittings, &c., nine rooms, on fine street. Much below present value. A reduction for two.

FRED R. COLE, 138a St. James St.

GROUND FLOOR AND SHOW WINDOWS,

WITH HEAT AND POWER IF DESIRED.

For Store, Warehouse or Factory,

A bout 1900 feet of floor space besides basement.

Craig, near Corner of St. Peter.

For particulars, address FACTORY MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234.

Advertisements.

LOANS-MONEY-LOANS

There are 1001 Uses for Money.

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

We deal with the best people in Montreal.

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

We loan from $10 to $10,000.

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

OUR EASY PAYMENT PLANS.

Make money easy to borrow and easy to pay.

A LOAN OF $100
Can be repaid $2.50 weekly or monthly.

A LOAN OF $50
Can be repaid $1.50 weekly or monthly.

A LOAN OF $25
Can be repaid $1.25 weekly or monthly.

A LOAN OF $10
Can be repaid 80c weekly or monthly.

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

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

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

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

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

The Canadian Finance Co

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

Advertisements.

DON'T FORGET THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

Now is the time to get your Cards and Calendars for the trans-Atlantic mail. Quite the choicest selection of Canadian and American Cards and Calendars at lowest prices, at

CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE,
2407 St. Catherine St.,
MONTREAL.

Send for Xmas book list.

Board of Outdoor Relief

Under the auspices of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

APPEAL

To the Friends of the Poor.

Again, another Canadian winter is upon us, and brings with it distress and suffering to many. Already we are daily receiving from poor and deserving applicants, appeals for help.

To meet these calls, FUNDS are necessary.

For years past OUR FRIENDS (the charitable public), have, by their generosity, placed us in a position to help those, who (from circumstances over which they have no control), are sadly in need of assistance.

The condition of all applicants are most carefully looked into, before assistance is granted.

Our very long experience in this kind of charitable work, is a guarantee to the public, that their DONATIONS will be wisely and judiciously distributed.

With confidence, we appeal for the same generous support, that has been the means of relieving multitudes from distress in the past.

Contributions will be gratefully and thankfully received by:

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
219 St. James street.

J. C. HOLDEN,
377 Mountain street.

LIEUT.-COL. J. H. BURLAND,
9 Bleury street.

CHARLES BYRD,
61 St. Sulpice street.

JAMES MOORE,
732 Pine avenue.

JOHN PATTERSON,
450 St. Paul street.

HON. J. K. WARD,
18 Roslin avenue, Westmount.

GEORGE F. C. SMITH,
Room 201, Board of Trade Building.

Furs, &c.

HIRAM JOHNSON
494 St. Paul st.

Importer, Exporter & Wholesale dealer in Raw and Dressed Furs.

Consignments solicited on

RAW FURS, RAW FUR GINSENG and BEESWAX.

Cash paid on consignments of Raw Furs, and Skins Ginseng and Beeswax.

Ladies' Watch Chains are worn round the neck nowadays. We show them in solid gold from $8.50 to $27.00.—R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St., Montreal.

Advertisements.

WE GIVE GREEN CASH RECEIPTS WITH EVERY LINE

GROCERY BARGAINS

FOR HOLIDAYS

Quality is the trueness of Cheapness in Groceries as in everything else. Our Groceries are the standard in quality—always satisfactory.

Buy your Holiday Groceries now. Avoid the Rush and get a better assortment.

WE GIVE GREEN CASH RECEIPTS WITH EVERY LINE

Remember, with us you get the Green Cash Receipts in every line.

SUGAR

Redpath's Granulated, per lb.	5½c
Redpath's Light Brown, per lb.	4½c
Redpath's Pulverized, per lb...	6½c
Redpath's Paris Lumps, per lb.	6½c
Colored Powder Sugar, per lb...	10c

DRY FRUITS

	Per lb.
Valencia Raisins, F.O.S.	5½c
Valencia Raisins, selected	6½c
Valencia Raisins, layer	7½c
Valencia Raisins, 14 lb. box for	$1.00
Good Pudding Raisins, per lb.	4c
Table Raisins, in boxes, 5½ lbs., Duchess Cluster	$1.00
Table Raisins, London Layer,	10c, 12½c
Table Raisins, Black Basket	15c
Table Raisins, Blue Basket	20c
New Cooking Figs, lb.	5c
New Table Figs	10c
New Table Figs	12c
New Table Figs	15c
New Table Figs, 12 oz. box	7½c
New Dates, per lb.	5½c
California Prunes, 70-80	7½c
California Prunes, 30-40	10c
New Clean Currants, per lb...	6½c
New Clean Currants, in 1 lb. bag	7½c
New Clean Currants, Natural Fruit	7½c
New Seeded Raisins, 12 oz. bag	7½c
New Seeded Raisins, 1 lb. bag	10c
New Dry Apples, per lb.	7½c
Batger Lemon and Orange Peel	12c
Batger Citron Peel	16c
Crosse and Blackwell Assorted Jams, in 1 lb tin, for	10c
in 7 lb tin for	72c
Crosse and Blackwell Marmalade, in 7 lb. tins, for	63c
Assorted Jams in 7 lb. pail..	40c

NUTS

New Filbert Nuts	12c
New Almond Nuts (Taragona)	15c
New Walnuts (Marbat)	12½c
New Walnuts (Grenoble)	15c
New Brazil Nuts	15c
New Shelled Almond Nuts	30c
New Shelled Walnuts	22c

CANNED GOODS, 1904

Tomatoes, Royal Brand, per tin 10c, per doz.	1.15
Tomatoes, Little Chief and Log Cabin, per tin, 12c; per doz.	$1.40
Little Chief Corn, per tin	10c
Aylmer Corn, Canada First Brand, per tin, 12c; per doz..	$1.40
Simcoe Canning Garden Green Peas, per tin, 7½c; per doz.	85c
Simcoe Canning Petit Pois, 3 tins for	25c
Log Cabin Green Peas, 3 tins for	25c
Eagle Brand Blueberries, 2 lb. tins, per tin 7½c, per doz	85c
Horseshoe Strawberries, 10c tin, doz.	$1.10
Little Chief Strawberries and Raspberries, in 2 lbs. tin for	12½c
Red Salmon, Gold Dog Brand	10c
Salmon, Horseshoe, per tin..	15c
Smoked Bloaters (Burshell)	10c

GREEN FRUITS

Malaga Grapes, per lb.	15c
Messina Lemons, per doz. 10c,	15c
Valencia Oranges, per doz., 10c,	15c
California Oranges, large, per doz.	20c
California Oranges, extra large per doz.	25c
California Navel Oranges, extra large, per doz.	30c
Nice Bananas, per doz.	15c
Ontario Apples, XXX., Fameuse, Baldwin, Greening, per barrel	$2.50
Montreal Spys, per barrel	$3.00
Fameuse Apples, XXX, per brl	$3.00

VEGETABLES

Purific Potatoes, per peck	15c
Per basket, 28c; per bag, 85c.	
Best Quebec Turnips, per bask	25c
Beets and Carrots, per basket	25c
Onions and parsnips, "	50c

Always on hand, California Celery and Lettuce, at the lowest price.

EVERGREEN

500 Rolls of Evergreen to be sold at | 12½c

SPECIAL JOBS

A big Stock of Imported Goods bought at auction sale from L. Chaput, Fils' fire, to be sold at 50 percent reduction (all in good order).

Williams Bros.' Assorted Pickles, 40 oz. bot, worth 35c, for	25c
Williams Bros.' Assorted Pickles, 20 oz. bot., worth 25c, for	15c
Morton Assorted Pickles, 20 oz. bot., worth 25c, for	15c
Crosse & Blackwell Assorted Pickles, 20 oz. bot., worth 30c, for	25c
Williams Bros.' Prepared Mustard, in pint bot., worth 20c, for	10c
Mrs. Jones' Tomato Catsup, in half pint bot., worth 10c bot., to be sold for 7½c bot., 3 bottles for	20c
Lea and Perrin Sauce, in pint bot, regular 55c size, for	38c
Lea and Perrin Sauce in half-pint bot., regular 35c size, for	22c
Imported Marmalade, in regular 15c size, for 9c, 3 for	25c
Morton Arrowroot, in 1 lb. tin, regular 20c size, for	12½c
C. & B. French Capers, 15c bot., to be sold for	7½c
Ubero Coffee, in 1 lb. tins, regular 40c box, to be sold at	25c
Armour Extract of Beef in pot, regular 25c size, for	15c
Big lot of Starch in 1 lb. box, in perfect order, Lily White Starch, White Gloss Starch, Benson Enamel Starch, all regular 10c size, to be sold for	5c each
150 doz. of Three and Four Strings Broom, to be sold for	15c

Quantities of other Goods will be sold at 50 percent Reduction.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS

THE WEST END LEADING GROCERS

RABY & FRERE,

1159-1161 ST. JAMES STREET,

Corner Fulford Street.

Bell Telephone Up 2589.

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL OR TELEPHONE RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.20 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 10.20 a.m. except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. Saturday only and 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday, 4.30 p.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. daily, 9.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 9.20 a.m. daily except Sunday; 4.30 p.m. daily except Sunday and 8.28 p.m. Sunday only.

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

Corrected to Nov. 9, 1904.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, †9.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.

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

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

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

For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.4 p.m.

For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

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

For Ottawa, †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily, †4.00 p.m. 10.10 p.m. daily.

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

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily 8.35 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †7.1 p.m., 9.15 p.m.

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

From Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. except Monday, †11.5 a.m. and †7.05 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 9.35 a.m. daily except Monday.

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

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.

From Vancouver 6.30 p.m. daily.

From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m., 6.30 p.m. daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station

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

For Joliette and St. Gabriel, †8.45 a.m., †5.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.35 p.m.

For St. Eustache, †4.15 p.m.

For St. Jerome, †9 a.m. (1.40 p.m. Sat. only) †4.20 p.m. 6.25 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

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

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

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.45 p.m. and †6.45 p.m., Ottawa †12.40 p.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m. St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †6.55 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m. and †6.55 p.m.

†Week days. (4) Saturday.

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

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

Corrected to Nov. 7th, 1904.

8.05 a.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.

8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt. New York via D&H

8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.

8.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry.

9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.

9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C V R

9.30 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.

11.10 a.m.—New York via D. & H.

1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.

4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.

4.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.

4.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.

4.20 p.m.—Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemmingford.

4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.

5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.

5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.

6.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.

6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans.

7.40 p.m.—New York via D. & H.

8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.

8.01 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.

8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York, via C. V. R.

10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:

7.01 a.m.—Toronto.

7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.

7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston and C V R

7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.

7.40 a.m.—Chambly, St. Cesaire.

8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe

8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point.

8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Hemmingford

8.51 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C V R points

11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.

11.10 a.m.—Brockville.

1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

1.55 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct.

3.15 p.m.—New York via D. & H.

4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.

6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.

6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham

6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland.

7.15 p.m.—Toronto.

7.25 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.

8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.

7.35 p.m.—New York via D. and H.

10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—8.40, 9.30 daily, 12.10, 1.30, Sat. only, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 11.25 p.m. daily.

For Lachine wharf, 5.20, 6.30, 8.01 a.m., 12.10 noon, 5.00, 6.21 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—8.40, 9.30 a.m. daily, 12.10 (ex. Sat. & Sun.), 1.30 Sat. only, 4.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.30 (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. daily.

For Dorval—8.40, 9.30 daily, 12.10 noon, 1.30 Sat. only, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. daily.

For St. Paul—5.40, 6.20, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.25 p.m.

For St. Lambert—5.45, 6.55, 7.00, 8.00, 8.05, 8.45, 9.01, 11.10, 12.11, 1.35, 4.18, 4.20, 4.45, 5.01, 5.16, 6.00, 6.20, 6.30, 7.40, 8.01, 8.40, 10.31 p.m. Fri. only.

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

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Montmagny, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, 10.00 daily except Saturday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton and intermediate stations, 11.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Lambert, Belœil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.40 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Monday at 5.30 p.m.

From Campbellton, Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations, 9.30 p.m., daily except Sunday.

From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Belœil, St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 9.30 a.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass Agent, 141 St. James St.
Telephone Main 615

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

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec, 8.40 a.m.

For Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, New Glasgow, 5.35 p.m.

For Montfort Division, close connections with C P R trains leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 5.20 p.m.

Trains arrive as Follows:

From New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, etc., 9.15 a.m.

From Quebec and intermediate stations 6.00 p.m.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street,
(Cor. St Henry street.)
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO

LECTURE BY MR. J. A. EWING BEFORE THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY LAST EVENING.

An interesting lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Caledonian Society at St. Andrew's Home, by Mr. J. Armitage Ewing, B.C.L., the subject being 'Waterloo.'

After a few preliminary remarks, affirming the continued interest which the English-speaking world would ever take in the great battle, which meant so much to all true lovers of liberty, the lecturer told how important it was for Napoleon to get to Brussels, where, as the Belgians generally were rather favorable to him, he expected they would all rally under his standard, and the announcement of their country to France would follow. The defence of Belgium was entrusted to a Prussian force under Blucher and a variously-constituted army under Wellington. As it was not known precisely at what point the French would invade Belgium, the forces of both Wellington and Blucher were scattered over much territory, and when Napoleon suddenly advanced towards Charleroi he was enabled to fight the Prussians and the Anglo-Allied army separately, defeating the former at Ligny while the left wing of his army, under Marshal Ney, was held detached by Wellington at Quatre Bras, and so while the Prussians retreated to Wavre, Wellington retired to what is called the field of Waterloo, there to receive Napoleon's advance, on a position where he could reasonably expect the co-operation of Blucher.

Mr. Ewing then described the positions of the two contending armies at Waterloo. The battle opened with an attack on the Chateau of Hougoumont. Its defence had been entrusted to a Scotchman, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonnell.' Under him fought certain companies of the 3rd Scottish Fusilier Guards. His whole force amounted to but a few hundred men, yet they held the place all day against Rielle's whole army corps, consisting of six thousand of the best soldiers of France.

The next scene dealt with by the lecturer was an attempt to break through Wellington's centre, where Picton's division, containing several Highland Regiments, was stationed. D'Erlon's corps, numbering over thirteen thousand men, attacked at this point. On their very approach the Dutch-Belgians fled, leaving the assault to be met by Picton's British brigades, which only numbered some three thousand men, fully one half of whom were Highlanders. As they hurled themselves on the advancing foe, they were joined by the Scots Greys; when Highland foot-soldier and Scotch dragoon cheered one another, and their common country, and then together rolled back the advancing tide of Frenchmen, many of the Highlanders clinging to the stirrups of the horsemen, so anxious were they to get at the enemy.

The great French cavalry charges—thirteen in number—upon the British squares was next described by Mr. Ewing, and he here quoted Victor Hugo's graphic description of a certain Highland regiment receiving the shock of a charge while its piper, seated on a drum in the centre of the square, stirrred all around with the martial airs of old Scotland.

The next scene dealt with was the capture of the farm-house of La Haye Sainte by the French, and their establishing themselves near to the British-Allied centre, where they caused great loss to many British regiments. Here a Highland regiment, on being told that they must hold their ground unaided, resolved to die to the last man rather than give away.

The final scene was the charge of the Old Guard, its repulse, and the advance of the whole Anglo-Allied line. It was during this advance that the 71st Highlanders captured a French battery, and turned one of its guns on the retreating French Guard; this being the last gun fired in the battle. This, said Mr. Ewing, showed the irony of fate; the closing gun of the battle being discharged by Frenchmen at a Scotchman defending Hougoumont, while the closing gun was fired by Scotchmen at retreating Frenchmen.

In closing, the lecturer spoke of what might have been the result if Scottish soldiers had not been present at Waterloo. The history of the world might have been entirely changed, and even France have become a province of England.

LONGUEUIL TRAIN SERVICE.

Officials of the Quebec Southern Railway announce that owing to the opening of navigation a suburban train service will be operated between Montreal and Longueuil as follows:—

Longueuil, leave 6 a.m. 8 a.m., 8.53 a.m., 12.50 p.m., 3.50 p.m., 5.50 p.m.

Lambert, arrive, 6.10 a.m., 8.15 a.m., 9.25 a.m., 1.10 p.m., 4.05 pm., 6.10 p.m.

Montreal, arrive, 6.35 a.m., 8.35 a.m., 9.50 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 6.35 p.m.

Montreal, leave, 6.55 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 10.50 a.m., 12.11 p.m., 5.16 p.m., 6.30 p.m.

Lambert, leave, 7.25 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 10.15 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 5.40 p.m., 7.10 p.m.

Longueuil, arrive, 7.35 a.m., 9.25 a.m., 10.25 a.m., 1.25 p.m., 5.50 p.m., 7.20 p.m.

OF NORTHERN AND VICTORIA.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says that the Northern Railway has decided to withdraw from that city and abandon all its interests there in a few months.

Presents for a gentleman. Solid Gold Match Boxes from $1.00; Pocket Knives 35c; Cigar Cutters 50c; Tie Pins 30c R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St., Montreal.

Advertisements.

SANTA CLAUS
Prefers the MORRIS
UPRIGHT PIANOS.

20 latest Styles received at

LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine St.

For Holiday Trade. Terms cash, or $7.00 monthly.

Exchanges made. *Open Evenings.*

N.B.—Cut out this advertisement and present it at LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine St., and receive free in exchange a copy of "Hiawatha," arranged for Piano. Also, The Fox-hunters March, and the Song 'It's just because I love you so.'

But two Saturdays More——Then Christmas.

CHRISTMAS DIAMONDS

PUT YOUR CHRISTMAS MONEY IN DIAMONDS—IT IS A WISE INVESTMENT.

BUY DIAMONDS NOW—THE MARKET IS RISING.

BUY BIRKS DIAMONDS—WITH OUR INSIDE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMING ADVANCES IN COST WE PREVIOUSLY SUPPLEMENTED OUR STOCK AND NOT YET BEEN REQUIRED TO CHANGE PRICES.

BIRKS DIAMONDS ARE GEM DIAMONDS
THE FINEST SOLD IN CANADA. . . . .

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS,
Diamond and Gem Merchants,
PHILLIPS SQUARE, - - - MONTREAL.

SANTA CLAUS ADVICE.

GO TO

DRYSDALE'S

No. 2478 ST. CATHERINE STREET

(OPPOSITE OGILVY'S)

For Holiday Books, Children's Toy Books, Christmas and New Year Cards, Bibles, Prayer Books, &c.

STOCK NOW READY.

Just what you want, New Goods.

W. DRYSDALE & CO., 2478 St. Catherine Street, next to corner Mountain Street.

DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.
PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL.
Weekly Sailings.

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

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

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

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

THE DOMINION LINE.
17 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA
From unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermudian." Sailings from New York every 10 days in January, and 5 days in Feb., March and April, 1905.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES
30 days' trip, twenty days in the tropics. Special cruises per SS "Pretoria." From New York 4th Jan., 26th Feb. and 22nd March, 1905. Tickets for sale at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 32 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROOK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

Rutland Railroad
Windsor Street Station
Trains Leave as Follows:

8.50 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m., Troy 4.30 p.m., Albany 4.55 p.m., New York 8.45 p.m., Boston 9 p.m., Worcester 7.38 p.m.

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

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James street, and Windsor Station.

T. M. FALLON,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent

Winter Resorts

HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.
Opens Dec. 15th.
The famous high class winter resort of the Middle South. Well kept 18-hole Golf course and completely equipped clubhouse. Hard, smooth roads for riding and driving, and every other known diversion for winter pleasure.
C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.
Also Mgr. Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, N.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.
LACHINE CANAL.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Rebuilding Slope Walls,' will be received by the undersigned until 16 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1904.

Plans can be seen at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Canals of the Province of Quebec, on Tuesday, the 6th December instant, where specifications and forms of tender can be procured.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 5th December, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR CRIBWORK.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tender for Cribwork, Levis,' will be received up to and including

WEDNESDAY, the 14th Day of DEC., 1904, for the work to be done and materials to be supplied in connection with the repairs to 700 feet of the cribwork between Levis and Point Levis, P.Q.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Station Master, Levis, P.Q., and at the Office of the Engineer of Maintenance, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

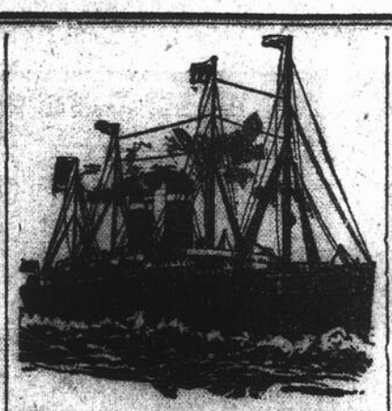
All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
24th November, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under The Companies' Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of October, 1904, incorporating Thomas Sonne, Manufacturer; John Barker Vosburg, dentist surgeon; Matthew Alexander Sammett, electrical Engineer; Samuel William Smith, electrical engineer, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; and Alexander Sammett, machinist, of the City of Schenectady, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz.: The maintaining of all kinds of electrical machinery and machinery in general, engage in repairs of various apparatus, manufacture, act as agents, importers and dealers in electrical apparatus and supplies, with power to acquire the assets and good-will of any business of a like nature or to acquire the shares of any company carrying on a similar business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "The Electric Maintenance and Supply Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into eight hundred shares of twenty-five dollars, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of October, 1904. R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool		From St. John	From Halifax
Dec. 1	PARISIAN	Dec. 17,	Dec. 19.
Dec. 3	SICILIAN	Dec. 24,	Dec 26.
Dec. 10	IONIAN	Dec. 31,	Jan. 2.
Dec. 22	PRESBYTERIAN	Jan. 7,	Jan. 9.
Dec. 27	CORINTHIAN	Jan. 14,	Jan. 16.

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

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, $60. Other steamers $50 and upward.

Ten percent reductions for round trip tickets.

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

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow $15, Paris, $23.

NEW YORK-GLASGOW SERVICE.

MONGOLIAN.....Thurs., Dec. 22, 11 a.m.
LAURENTIAN.....Thurs., Jan. 5, 10 a.m.

Cabin, $60. Second Cabin, $27.50 Third Class, $15. Return Ticket, $52.50

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

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

From Liverpool	Steamer	From St. John, N.B.
Nov. 29	Lake Erie	Dec. 4
Dec. 13	Lake Manitoba	Dec. 18
Dec. 27	Lake Champlain	Jan. 1

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

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

Third Class Rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $16. From Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, $15. From London, $17. To and from all other points at equally low rates.

WEST ST. JOHN, N.B., TO LONDON.

*LAKE MICHIGAN.....Dec. 20
**MOUNT TEMPLE.....Jan. 19
*MONTROSE.....Jan. 19

*Carrying Second Cabin passengers only.
**Carrying Third Class passengers only.

Excellent accommodation in closed rooms.

Rates to London and other British, Scandinavian and Finnish points, same as via Liverpool service.

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

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
PROPOSED SAILINGS.
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
St. John, N.B., and Manchester.

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

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

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

*Wyandotte, from St. John.....Jan. 18

*Fitted with cold storage.

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

Reford Agencies.

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

SS. ALCIDES.....Dec. 3
SS. CONCORDIA.....Dec. 10
SS. INDRANI.....Dec. 17
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....Dec. 21

THOMSON LINE LONDON
WEEKLY SERVICE.
From Portland, Me.

SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air).....Dec. 3
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air)..Dec. 17
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air).Dec. 24
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air). Dec. 31

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

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

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

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
CHRISTMAS
—AND—
NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Quebec, $4.50	Toronto, $10.00
Sherbrooke, $3.35	Hamilton, $10.65
Ottawa, $3.50	London, $12.95
Detroit, $15.00	Pt. Huron, $14.85

And all other points in Canada, also Massena Springs, N.Y., and intermediate stations, and return at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dec. 24, 25 and 26. Ret. limit Dec. 27, 1904. Also going Dec. 31, 1904, Jan. 1 and 2, 1905. Return limit Jan. 3, 1905.

FIRST-CLASS FARE & ONE-THIRD

Going Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 1904, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1905. Return limit Jan. 4, 1905.

For tickets and full information apply to
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
CHRISTMAS
.....AND.....
NEW YEAR
HOLIDAY EXCURSION
AT ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE

Dec. 24th, 25th and 26th, '04, good to return until Dec. 27th, '04, and on Dec. 31st, '04, Jan. 1st and 2nd, '05, good to return until Jan. 3rd, '05.

One Way First-class Fare and One-third

Dec. 23, 24, 25 and 26, and Dec. 30, 31st '04, and Jan. 1st and 2nd, '05, good to return until Jan. 4, '05.

Special fares to points in Maritime Provinces.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
129 St. James St. - (Next Post Office).

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Christmas, and New Year's Holidays.

Tickets will be issued at
ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE.

FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—Good going Dec. 3rd to 31st; return until Jan. 31st, 1905.

FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC—Good going Dec. 22nd, 1904, to Jan. 2nd, 1905; return until Jan. 4th, 1905.

FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS—Good going Dec. 12th to 21st; return until Jan. 4th, 1905.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS

Leaves Montreal at 12 NOON, except Saturday. Passengers for

BERMUDA, THE WEST INDIES, DEMARARA,

will find this the best train to reach their steamer at HALIFAX, and passengers for EUROPE will, by leaving on SUNDAY, connect with MAIL STEAMERS at Halifax on MONDAY.

All trains depart from Bonaventure station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
143 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA
Depot—Cor Moreau and St. Catherine Sts
Telephone East 2161.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS—
WEEK DAYS

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

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

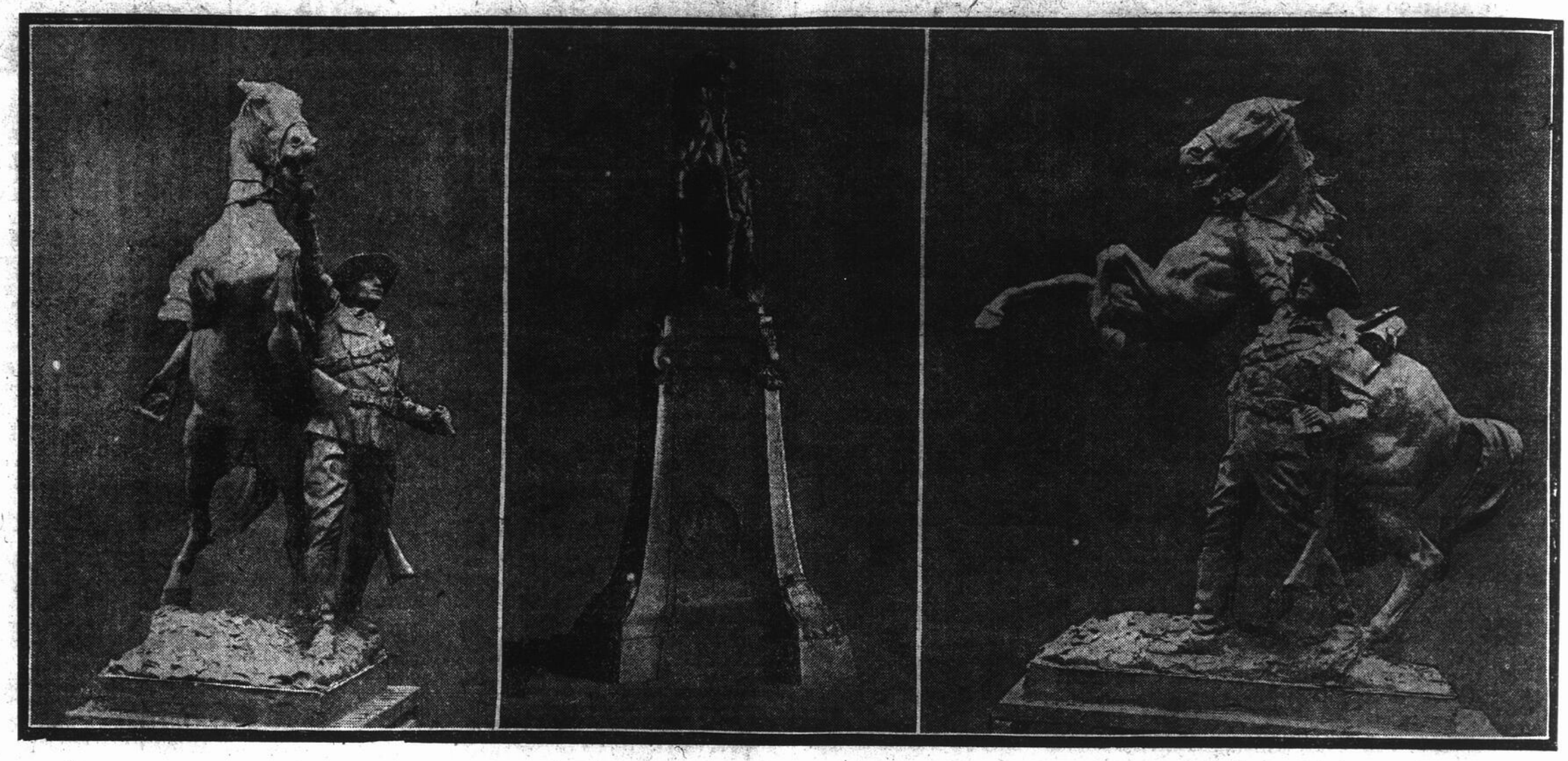
SUNDAYS.

9.00 A.M.
For St. Paul l'Ermite, L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette.
Trains arrive Montreal at 9.15 a.m., and 6.00 p.m., on week days, and at 8.30 p.m. on Sundays.

NEWSBOYS' COUPON, SERIES NO. 9

Twelve coupons of this series, cut from the papers of any days of the current week, will when presented by a street newsboy, be accepted at the WITNESS OFFICE in exchange for one ticket in the Newsboys Savings Bank Account Competition. Witness readers can help their newsboys by returning these coupons to them.

TEAR OFF HERE. WITNESS NEWSBOYS' COUPON. Dec. 10, 1904. Series No. 9



THE MONUMENT ON DOMINION SQUARE.

PRIZE WINNERS

Among 'Witness' Agents and Newsboys.

The list of those who have got bank accounts started for increase of sales to date are as follows:—

FRANK WHEATON,
250 St. Martin street.
MRS. BRADFORD,
220 Seigneurs street.
ROBT. WALLACH,
107½ St. Urbain street.
AARON RABINOVICH,
56 Napoleon street.
WILLIE FORD,
9 Balmoral street.
BERNADETTE MONETTE,
1143 St. James street.
WILLIE MOGOLIOSKY,
19 St. Charles Borromee street.
ISRAEL MOGOLIOSKY,
19 St. Charles Borromee street.
ARTHUR BOWLES,
569 St. Lawrence Main street.
JOE MURRAY,
145 Pine avenue.
G. LEBLANC,
697 Notre Dame street.
GEORGE DURPIN,
26 Dumont street.
HARRY SMITH,
32 Cathcart street.
FRANK McNALLY,
345 St. Antoine street.
JAMES OVERING,
226 Prince Arthur street.
JOSEPH O. DECARY,
Queen's Hotel News-stand.
WILLIE WIER,
494 Richelieu street.
NAPOLEON MONETTE,
1143 St. James street.
CHAS. SANDELOFIKY,
12 Chenneville street.
MARY FRIEDLICT,
308 Sanguinet street.
HARRY SINGER,
343a Cadieux street.
MICHAEL WISEMAN,
110 Chenneville street.
GEO. CHESSON,
WOLFE BAEY,
39 St. Justin street.
RALPH RITCHIE,
76 Congregation street.
HERBERT GENTILES,
575 Seigneurs street.
ADOLPH BENJAMIN,
267a Sanguinet street.
TOM SHEEHAN,
94 Quesnel street.
GORDON KENWOOD,
4151 St. Catherine street.
WALTER BURGESS,
39 Congregational street, recommended by Miss Wallace, newsdealer at 36 Favard street, for whom he delivers papers.
MISS JENNIE WILSON,
588 Wellington street, recommended by T. E. Wilson, newsdealer, at same address.
GORDON KENWOOD,
4151 St. Catherine street, recommended by his grandmother, Mrs. E. Bradford, newsdealer, 220 Seigneurs street.

STANLEY PERRIGARD,
298 Bourgeois street.
STANLEY STRIKE,
22 Argyle avenue.
GARLAND PARSON,
9 Paris street.
WILLIE WRIGHT,
273 Delorimier avenue.
BRUCE WILKINS,
1203 St. James street.
FRANCIS McCOY,
181 Wellington street.
NELLIE DUNCAN,
797 St. Dominique, recommended by P. F. Duncan, newsdealer in Board of Trade Building.
DONALDA FLEMING,
122 Roy street.
IRIS OVERING,
4850 Sherbrooke street.
MRS. ELLIS,
4101 St. Catherine street.
JANE HOGGON,
On recommendation of Mrs. Rooney, newsdealer, at 796 Dorchester street.

CONDITIONS OF CONTEST.

The conditions of this contest are as follows: For each four cents paid for half a dozen 'Daily Witnesses' bought at one time, will be given a check; and one of these checks will be given for each dozen coupons cut from the 'Daily Witness,' providing such coupons be brought in during the week of publication; also blanks may be had for securing new customers, and for each new subscriber agreeing to take the paper for one month or longer four of these checks will be given to the agent or newsboy agreeing to deliver the papers. Any boy or girl under eighteen years old presenting six of these checks at the 'Witness' office, corner Craig and St. Peter streets, by 9 o'clock next Saturday morning will be allowed to enter this contest, and will be given a receipt for the number of checks presented, and their names will be entered for a savings bank account, to be started or added to by us, provided they present 250 of these checks by New Year's Day. On New Year's we expect to give one of the greatest banquets ever given in Montreal, and the ticket of admission to it will be a pass-book from some savings bank to a boy or girl under eighteen years old, on which a credit has been made with these money prizes we are giving.

By this plan some of our newsboys and agents can secure a prize each week, and this will add $9.00 or more in cash prizes to their savings bank account before this banquet, while it may take others several weeks to get their account started; but every boy or girl may have one before that time if he or she wishes it and will devote a little effort and energy to extending the sale of the 'Daily Witness.' All coupons and checks must be presented at the office each Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, for the six dates preceding, and a receipt secured for them; and each week a list will be published of those securing the prizes for the preceding week, and those who do not will have them placed to their credit for the next or ensuing week.

If any person desiring further information about this contest will write an inquiry of not over twenty words addressed to Circulation Manager, 'Daily Witness,' signing his or her name and address, it will be answered in this column, and this and such answers will be the conditions of the contest.

NEWSBOYS' COUPON, SERIES No. 9.

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TEAR OFF HERE.
WITNESS NEWSBOYS' COUPON.
Dec. 10, 1904.
Series No. 9

FALLEN HEROES.

Monument to Commemorate Canadians Killed in South Africa.

SPLENDID EQUESTRIAN STATUE WILL BE PLACED IN DOMINION SQUARE.

Those who have been recently in Dominion square have observed the cranes there and the workmen engaged in excavating the foundations of some erection of considerable size. This is the monument intended to commemorate those of the Canadian contingents who fell in the South African war and the valor of their comrades, and also the patriotism and public spirit of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in raising and equipping a regiment of horse for service in South Africa.

The principal feature of the monument is an equestrian group in bronze, in which the horse, terrified by a shell, is rearing, and is being soothed by a scout of the Strathcona Horse. The latter is all on the alert, searching the ground in front for the enemy from whom the shell has come, while with quiet power he shows his domination over the horse.

The two sides of the monument will receive bas-reliefs in bronze commemorative of two very important battles in which the Canadians participated. Above the bas-reliefs will be the following inscription: —

'To commemorate.
the
Heroic devotion of the
Canadians who fell in the
South African war,
and the valor
of their comrades.'
'In grateful
recognition of the patriotism
and public spirit shown by
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,
in raising and equipping a regiment
of horse for service in
South Africa, as an evidence of his sympathy with the cause of imperial unity.'

On the front of the monument will be a bust of Lord Strathcona in bronze, with his crest and motto. The other end will be devoted to the list of battles in which the Canadians took part.

The four angles of the pedestal are emphasized by supports which will give pleasing lines leading from the bronze to the steps of the pedestal. At the base of these four sides will be placed cartouches on which will be inscribed the names of the four Canadian contingents.

The height of the pedestal will be 18 feet from the bottom of the first step to the top. Steps will lead from the path surrounding the oval plot of ground up to the bronze bas-reliefs. The oval plot will be decoratively treated, and the platform of the monument is raised about three feet above the path. Otherwise it would appear to be sunk into the ground.

The top of the pedestal measures about five and a half feet by ten feet, and the statue is twelve feet in height from the base to the top of the horse's head. The bas-reliefs measure about five feet two inches by four feet three inches. The steps are of Stanstead granite, and the pedestal of light Barry granite, which possesses a beautiful light gray color and a fine grain.

The site is perhaps one of the most satisfactory that could be obtained anywhere. The eight converging paths give an opportunity of viewing the monument from almost every point.

The sculptor is Mr. George W. Hill, a Canadian, a native of Richmond, Que. He studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and at Julian's Academy, Paris, and was one of the strongest pupils in Julian's. He was one of the competitors for the Sir John A. Macdonald statue in Dominion square, but was not successful on that occasion. He has lately been occupied with sculpture and decoration. He won the competition for the Strathcona statue from a field of about twenty-five sculptors, including prominent Americans. The conception is the result of close collaboration between the sculptor and the architects, Messrs. E. & W. S. Maxwell, in every detail.

The sculptor has obtained in Paris criticisms of his quarter-full-size models from some of the most eminent animal sculptors who have given special attention to horse studies and from figure sculptors, and he has received much praise for the excellence of his work. The monument will be one of the few equestrian statues in Canada, and in spirit and conception it should prove quite a departure.

The erection of the monument is due to Sir William Van Horne, Mr. R. B. Angus and Mr. James Ross, trustees of the fund; Mr. E. S. Clouston, treasurer, and Mr. P. S. Davidson, secretary. The response to their appeal for subscriptions was very hearty, and they have in their hands $30,000, the sum which the memorial is expected to cost.

The making of the foundation is practically finished, but of course the work will soon be interrupted by the state of the weather. In the spring it will again be pushed forward, and it is expected that the unveiling of the monument will take place in July next.

LA PATRIE MURDER TRIAL

MOTHER OF DEAD CHILD TELLS HER STORY.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 10.—The examination of the wife of the prisoner Fouquet, in the La Patrie murder trial, was continued yesterday in the Court of King's Bench. The witness was very reticent in her statements, and the Crown, in cross-examination, had difficulty in getting her down to a definite answer. Witness stated that when she returned from Sherbrooke on Monday morning she went upstairs and examined the body of her child.

'Why did you examine her body?'

'It was to see what was the matter with her.' She saw some blue and black marks on the body, but could not say what she died of. These marks were all over her body. On Saturday when she left the child she did not have these blue marks.

'I spoke to my husband about that, and he told me that he had beat her to keep her quiet, as she was crying upstairs.'

Dr. J. O. Camirand was examined by the defence in the afternoon. He stated that the marks on the body and fractures of the ribs might have been caused by a fall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Buchanan, who recently returned from Argentina, South America, where he has labored as a missionary for seven years, will preach in Calvary Church, Guy street, to-morrow morning. For some time the pastor and members of Calvary Church, have felt they were called upon to engage in an aggressive soul-winning campaign. The church has officially committed itself to this course. Meetings for prayer have been held this week, they have been well attended and a spirit of earnestness has been manifest. To-morrow evening the first 'Advance' service will be held. It will commence at a quarter to seven, with a song service. The Sankey Hymn Book will be used. Well known hymns will be led by an instrumental trio, the choir and organ. The pastor, the Rev. Ernest H. Tippett, will preach on 'Life Through Death,' and a solo will be sung by Miss Grace A. Kneen.

AFTER NEW ENGLANDERS

GOVERNMENT OPENS IMMIGRATION OFFICE IN BOSTON.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 10.—The Dominion Government has appointed Mr. Thomas Hetherington, formerly a member of the New Brunswick Legislature, immigration agent, and has authorized him to open an office in Boston to carry on a campaign in New England agricultural districts in an effort to induce farmers to settle in the Canadian North-West. It is claimed that within the last fifteen months fully 50,000 Americans, mostly from the middle west, have taken up land in Canada.

A CHURCH CLUB.

A meeting of Anglican laymen, convened by Sir Melbourne Tait and Mr. George E. Drummond, having passed a resolution in favor of the establishment of a church club in Montreal, a meeting of representative laymen of the church has been called for Tuesday next at four p.m. in the council chamber of the Board of Trade to consider the question.

A HANDSOME CLOAK.

The opera cloak illustrated is one of the loveliest novelties in such garments this season.

It is of heavy, but soft, white satin, of a rich ivory tint, lined with a very pale tone of yellow liberty satin and trimmed with exquisite Chinese embroidery in all the vivid colors of their most characteristic style. This embroidery, which is similar to that used on the ceremonious garments of the Chinese nobility, is appliqued in a broad band around the neck, down the fronts, on the lower edge and up either side where the cloak is slit from the bottom to nearly the hips, as is shown in the drawing. These openings are caught together by pale yellow satin ribbon ending in large rosettes on the side towards the front. The cloak itself is full, hanging in soft folds from the shoulders, where, however, it fits quite snugly and the sleeves are of a fascinating model, spreading out gracefully from the top to the bottom, where they are finished by broad band cuffs of the Chinese embroidery. The embroidery is also used across the shoulders and as caps to the sleeves. This cloak was, of course, very expensive, for such embroidery cannot be bought for a song, but it is a charming model and one that would look well finished with almost any desired kind of trimming, such as heavy lace, cut out English embroidery or bands of white or very pale-colored velvet embroidered in self colors and gold or silver thread, and the cloak might be made of cloth, velvet or silk. Among the latest creations for evening head covering are filmy, cloud-like hoods of laces and mousseline that are the most bewitchingly becoming things that have been introduced for many a year. The lace forms a large hood with a full frill on the front edge that makes the softest and daintiest frame to a young face, and in the back there is a deeper frill of lace with long lace scarf ends on the sides and the whole is lined with rose pink chiffon.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

HETTY GREEN IN 1904.

Talks of Women's Business and Business Women.

WHY SHE WORKS SO HARD TO PILE UP RICHES.

(Special correspondence of the St. Louis 'Evening Star.')

New York city.

It was in the Chemical National Bank, on lower Broadway, that I had my second interview with one of the richest women in the world. The first was held seven years ago, when Mrs. Hetty Green, in the midst of the hard times, was worth perhaps $50,000,000. It was then estimated that her income was $5,000 a day, more than $200 an hour, and more than $3 every minute of every day and every night. Since then she has prospered with our prosperity, and what she is worth to-day no one but herself knows. I doubt if even she could tell off hand. One is so busy watching those who are trying to get what she has, and investing the surplus to make more, that she does not stop to take account of stock. She said to me to-day that she found it far easier to make money than to keep it, and that she kept on making because she liked the game and wanted to be in the thick of things. When I asked her how long she would continue at it she replied just as long as the dear Lord gave her the mental and physical strength to do so.

IN THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL.

When I called by appointment at the bank to-day I was told to present my card at the last window in the brass network which walled the customers out of the millions behind. I did so, and thereby disturbed Mrs. Green's confidential clerk, who was busy tearing off coupons by means of a little steel square, a miniature of that used by a carpenter. He bitted the square so that the coupon lay in the inner right angle, and jerked it off as though it were waste paper, instead of a greenback worth many dollars. He was working faster than the crack typewriter girl in the civil service who writes 23,000 words a day when I handed him my card. He shoved the bonds aside like so much straw, and took it to Mrs. Green. A moment later he returned with a reply that I should go into the second office at the right, and that Mrs. Green would be with me in a moment. I went and waited. The office was not bigger than a hall bedroom, and its only furniture was a desk and two plain bentwood chairs worth a dollar apiece. I took one of these, and within a few minutes Mrs. Green entered, and, after shaking my hand, took the other. She began to talk at once, and for an hour, in answer to my questions, chatted most interestingly about the business women and women in business.

HETTY GREEN'S BUSINESS TRAINING.

The world has a wrong idea of Mrs. Hetty Green. She has been represented as illiterate. She is not. She comes of a very rich family. Her father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all among the rich men of this country. She was raised in the lap of luxury, her home had twenty-two rooms and two bath rooms. She was well educated and can speak several languages. She got some of her schooling in Boston, where she was taught by a relative of James Russell Lowell. She was a noted society figure during her young ladyhood, and was celebrated as a dancer and as a horseback rider. She had all the athletic tendencies, in fact, of the present twentieth century girl. She travelled in Europe, and after her grandfather's death lived for a half dozen years in London, while her father was operating in stocks and bonds of that country and this.

Indeed, Mrs. Green may be said to have had the disadvantages of wealth toward becoming a practical business woman. What saved her was her grandfather's poor health and poor eyesight, which were succeeded by similar weaknesses on the part of her father. She read the papers to her grandfather, and especially the financial news and the stock reports. She sometimes acted as his confidential clerk, writing his letters for him and attending to some of his business. He was a man of many investments, and he told Hetty what was good and why.

She learned the fluctuations of the markets, and at fifteen knew all about bulls and bears, and much better then, she thinks, than many a man who is operating in Wall street to-day. She did the same work for her father, both in this country and Europe, so that when her father died she was ready to organize for herself the property she inherited. Her father left altogether seven or more millions, and of this Miss Hetty received one million. There was a dispute begun shortly after as to the management of the estate. Hetty Green won, and then, and thinks still, that the executors and others have been trying to cheat the heirs, and she has been fighting that suit from that day until now.

During our talk I asked her whether she thought that girls should have business educations. She replied:

'Every girl should be taugnt the ordinary lines of business investment. This especially so if she is likely to have money. It is also the case if her parents are poor, for no one can tell what may be her future through marriage or the changes of fortune. She should be made to understand what a bank account is, what interest means, how it accumulates, the character of mortgages and bonds, and how to know whether they are good or not. I think fathers should always talk such things over with their daughters, as well as with their sons. If they did so for a short time each day the girls would learn to think along business lines, and they would not be at the mercy of the money sharps who prey upon the weaker sex.

'But suppose a woman has no such training,' said I. 'Suppose her father or husband dies leaving her something, more or less, how can she go about to make the most of it? Suppose it is only $5,000 or $10,000, or perhaps a million, what can seh do?'

'For a large sum,' said Mrs. Green, 'there is nothing better for such a woman than government bonds, and after that good mortgages. I invested the greater part of my inheritance in government bonds and Rock Island Railway stock. Government bonds at the present market value bring but a low rate of interest, but they are absolutely safe, and for the woman who has enough money to bring her a living income from them they are the best.

'The woman with five or ten thousand had better put her money into such bonds at first, or into a good savings bank. She can then know it is secure and go about learning how to make more out of it. In order to do this she must not rely merely upon the suggestions of her masculine friends. There are many wolves in sheep's clothing, and a good proportion of them are male. Besides, if the woman is to do anything she must learn to do it for herself. If she lives in a city she can study real estate and play in investment. Let her take what she considers a desirable locality and pick out several pieces of renting property, such as her money could buy, and note down from time to time what they sell for. She can pretend to herself that she has bought them, and when the pieces sell again can play whether she has made or lost. Of course, this is all pretence, just as children will stand outside a store window and each claiming to own certain of the objects within, trade with one another. By this means, however, the woman learns the trend of the market, she gets an idea of values, and if she buys rented property only she is pretty sure to have her income and at the same time the benefit from the growth of the city in which she lives. That is one way to learn how to make money in real estate.'

'How about stocks and bonds in Wall street, Mrs. Green?' said I.

'Wall street is no place for the unsophisticated woman, and I doubt whether it is a good place for any woman. I do not believe in speculation, and as for myself I try to sheer clear of Wall street. Any woman who has not a big fortune to back her and at the same time excellent judgment and a knowledge of all the securities dealt in and influences at work, had better keep out.'

THE BUSINES WOMAN A PERMANENCY.

'Are not our women learning more about business every year, Mrs. Green? The modern business woman is a twentieth century product. Has she come to stay?'

'Yes. The world of to-day could not get along without its business women. They are rapidly taking the place of men as bookkeepers, stenographers and typewriters; they act as cashiers in many of the stores and new fields are steadily opening. I believe that women will do more and more as time goes on. Nevertheless, it seems to me that the chief sphere of woman is home, and that her most important duties are those of wife and mother. Every girl should be taught that; although she should at the same time have her business education. There is no reason why the married woman should not also be a business woman.'

DO NOT WANT A WOMAN PRESIDENT.

'What do you think of women in politics? Will we ever have a woman President?'

'I should hope not. I don't believe much in so-called woman's rights. I am willing to leave politics to the men, although I wish women had more rights in business and elsewhere than they now have.'

'But do not women have an equal chance with men in business?'

'No, they do not. I could have succeeded much easier in my career had I been a man. I find men will take advantages of women in business that they would not attempt with men. I found this so in the courts, where I have been fighting men all my life. It is difficult to get lawyers upon whom one can depend, and although I have great respect for our judges, it seems to me that the woman sometimes has the odds against her with them. I don't want to say anything against lawyers or judges. I respect both, and especially the latter, although I cannot say I like 'religious lawyers,' such as my friend Joseph Choate, now minister to England. I have had many a tilt with him and I shall probably have more before I die.'

HER ADVICE TO JUDGE GRESHAM.

'Yes,' continued Mrs. Green, 'I have a great respect for judges. I think an honest judge is the noblest work of God, and it seems to me a high position on the bench is more to be desired than the presidency of the United States. In fact, I told Judge Walter Q. Gresham that once. I had had a case before him in Chicago. You must remember him. He was Secretary of State in Cleveland's Cabinet, and he was spoken of as a possible candidate for the presidency. It was at that time that I met him in his private office and said to him:—"Judge Gresham, you are a fool to let the presidential bee get into your bonnet. The man who is stung by it never recovers, and the place you have to-day is higher than that of the White House. Your decisions here are independent. If you become President you will be bossed by Congress or you will get into trouble. I advise you to shoo that bee out of your bonnet."

'I don't think Judge Gresham liked it very well,' continued Mrs. Green. 'He rather frowned as I spoke, and when he accompanied me to the door and I went out he slammed the door. I had to pass through another door before I got to the hall, and I slammed that door twice as hard as he slammed his, to show him there was no doubt as to my opinion.'

CAN ONE MAKE A MILLION HONESTLY?

'Mrs. Green,' said I, 'you have made more money by your individual brains than any woman since time began. You have made millions. Some people believe that one cannot make a million dollars honestly.'

'That is a ridiculous idea,' replied the great woman financier. 'I have made a million several times, and I have never done a dishonest act in my whole life. I have never intentionally wronged one poor person and I have helped thousands. No! I do my work in the fear of the Lord, and I believe that the good Lord has blessed me in the successc I have had. Why, do you suppose I could have gone through all my troubles if the good Lord had not helped me? I can see His work all along the lines of my life. He is helping me now. I have learned to trust Him and not to worry about small things.'

'Then you believe in Christianity?'

'Of course I do, and I try to practice it. My parents were Quakers and I was brought up with a fine sense of right and wrong. I was taught to believe that he who condoned a felony is half felon, and that he who allows others to rob or is a receiver of stolen goods is himself thalf robber.'

'Then, Mrs. Green, if you believe in the Bible, how about the difficulty of a rich man getting into the kingdom of heaven? The word man in that sense is a general term. Will rich women go there?'

'I believe that the honest, truthful and deserving rich have as fair a chance of getting to heaven as the poor,' said Mrs. Green. 'The Bible does not preach against riches, but against the evil use of them and the sins arising out of the desire for their accumulation. It denounces those who are rich in their own conceit and the rich who oppress the poor.'

'What are the duties of the rich as to the poor, Mrs. Green?' How do you regard such charities as those of Andrew Carnegie and John Rockefeller?'

'I do not want to criticize individuals. I believe in discreet charity, and I have many calls upon me. I wish I could show you the begging letters I receive. Within the past month my mail has been full of them; not only from this country, but from all parts of Europe. Indeed, it seems to me as though my dear friend, Joseph Choate, had been advising all his European friends to write to me.'

WHY HETTY GREEN WORKS.

'I sometimes wonder Mrs. Green,' said I, 'why a woman of your education and social qualities keeps on working after your fortune has become so great that neither you nor your children can spend its income, much less the principal. Why is it?'

'It is because I enjoy being in the thick of things. I like to have a part in the great movements of the world and especially of this country. I like to deal with big things and with those whom the world calls big men. I would rather do it than play bridge whist which other women so much affect. Indeed, my work is my amusement, and I believe it is also my duty. You may remember the parable where the man gave to each of his servants a certain amount of money and then departed to a far country. When he returned he asked each to give an account of his stewardship. He commended those who had increased their trust and denounced the timid one who had buried his talent in the ground. The fortune which was left me I have always looked upon as such a trust—one which I was to care for and increase. Suppose you should give me two or three hundred thousand dollars for me to invest for you, and I should put it in the safe deposit or let it be frittered away, what would you think of me?

'No, I feel that I am doing my duty in taking care of and increasing the trust left me by my family, and that the Lord is blessing me in it.'

HER SECRET OF SUCCESS.

'What, Mrs. Green, has been the secret of your success?'

'I cannot say, save that I have tried to use common sense in my business. Before deciding upon an investment I have sought out every source of information, and have only acted when I knew the facts. Having decided upon my course I have stuck to it. There is no great secret in fortune-making. Success is based upon the principle of buying when things are cheap and selling when they are dear. When good things are so low that no one wants them I buy them and lay them away in the safe, and when, owing to some new development, they go up and my shares are so needed that men will pay well for them I am ready to sell.'

'But how is one to know when stocks are low?'

'By their history, their dividend-paying possibilities, and what they have sold for in the past. If one can buy a good thing at a lower cost than it has ever sold for before he may be fairly sure of getting it cheap.'

'How about railroad stocks?'

'There are some few good ones.'

'Banks?'

'I don't believe in investing in bank stock as a rule, although I have some. I would rather have mortgages or bonds?'

'What do you think of industrials?'

'I don't know anything about them. As soon as I was told that five billion dollars' worth of such stock had been sold I replied that my arithmetic did not go into the billions, and I stopped figuring upon them.'

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SANTA CLAUS SKETCH NO. 2.

The United States customs officers examining his baggage wanted to charge duty on his toys.

THE GOOSE STEP.

(From the 'Medical Record.')

Every one witnessing a military review in Germany or Austria for the first time must have been impressed by the peculiar stiff-kneed, slamming step adopted on parade by the infantry. At the Congress of Naturalists and Physicians, which recently met in Breslau, this 'goose-step,' as it is popularly called, was strongly condemned. Dr. Thalwitzer read a paper on the subject, in which he showed that the adoption of this ridiculous step accounts for numerous knee and foot complaints among the troops. Sixty percent of the sores on the feet of the men are in consequence of persistent adherence to this antiquated step.

DRUGS FOR HEADACHE

THEIR CONSTANT USE CAN ALWAYS BE AVOIDED.

('Youth's Companion.')

It may be said, with little fear of contradiction from those who know the facts, that if a cast iron law forbidding the use of any drug whatever in the treatment of headache could be enacted and enforced there would be much less misery for the coming generation than there is for this.

A sufferer from repeated headaches who has found a means of relief in 'headache powders' or other even less harmful drugs, may dispute this assertion, but the victims of some drug habit or the friends of one whose heart, poisoned by acetanilid or antipyrin, has suddenly ceased to beat before its time will look at the matter from another point of view entirely.

During the Spanish war numbers of would-be recruits were rejected because of a weak heart; and in the epidemic of pneumonia which ravaged the country last winter an unusual number of deaths occurred from failure of the heart to meet the added strain.

Although various causes have doubtless been at work to weaken the hearts of the present generation, there can be no question that one potent influence has been the indiscriminate use of headache powders.

In all cases of habitual headache recurring periodically a physician must, of course, be consulted that he may find the cause—eye strain, disease in the ears, nose, stomach or other more distant organs—and remove it, if possible. But the separate attacks of headache have to be relieved, if very severe; and in these cases it is better not to resort to drugs, unless the drugs are taken under the special guidance of the physician. In the congestive headache, marked by the throbbing, and made worse by stooping or lying down, a cold towel or an ice bag applied to the head, a hot water bag to the spine, a mustard plaster to the back of the neck or to the inner side of the thighs or a hot mustard foot bath—one or more—will often give relief when many drugs fail.

In the anemic form of headache, marked by pallor, in which the pain is made less severe by lying down, massage of the head or the application of warm cloths to the head and face will often be found grateful. A threatened bilious headache may sometimes be warded off by a dose of epsom salts, as many other headaches due to 'auto-intoxication'; and one due to overuse of the eyes or eye strain will usually, if taken at the moment of the first warning, be arrested or mitigated by closing the book and going for a walk.

Prizes Easily Earned.

The result of the seventh's week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold, or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24.

Any one reading the following statement carefully will see how easily people are earning these cash prizes.

The first one to start in any town or village has of course the best chance. The best lists so far are coming from villages,

The first week of the competition the two prize winners sent us altogether only $22.85

And they received as commission	$18.03
And " " " Prizes....	$15.00
	$33.03

Another week in this competition the two prize winners sent us altogether only $8.85.

And they received as commission	$1,86
And " " " Prizes....	$15.00
	$16.86

The lists sent in are wofully small as yet. This is bad for us, but it makes it all the more easy for you to win the prizes.

Why don't you try? Even if you live in a small village you could easily beat the **largest** list yet. Remember, that these prizes have been secured by lists amounting to only $6.00 and $2.35 respectively. All the prizes so far except one, have been secured by those living in villages.

We are giving these cash prizes, one of $10 and one of $5, every week until Christmas, in **addition** to our very liberal commissions, which alone are enough to make canvassing for the 'Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' a very profitable occupation for your spare time.

Besides, there is that prize of $200 coming next spring to the one sending the largest amount of subscription money (except Sunday School clubs for 'Northern Messenger') before that date. Everything you send in now counts towards that prize, besides giving you the chance of one of the weekly prizes.

Try your neighbors. They will appreciate our publications as much as you do.

The following are the successful competitors in the gold competition for the week ending December 3rd.

Last Week's Prize Winners.

First Prize—$10.00 to F. D. LaGrove, Ontario, who sends $9.61 net worth of subscriptions, and earns $4.59 as commission, making $14.59 profit on his week's work.

Second Prize—$5.00 to Annie H. Doak, New Brunswick, who send $8.63 net worth of subscriptions and earns $6.57 as commission, making $11.57 profit on her week's work.

The lists must be marked "Gold Competition."

These Prizes are despatched each Monday.

Full particulars of the competition will be sent on application.

Advertisements.

When your appetite TAKES A VACATION, bring it back with a morning glass of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Meals seem too far apart after the gentle, relieving effects of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25C AND 60C A BOTTLE

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Gold Necklets for ladies or children from $2.75; necklet with heart pendant from $4.50 —R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St., Montreal.

WONDROUS WAYS OF ANTS.

(London 'Spectator.')

Lieut.-Colonel Syke saw at Poonah ants carrying out grain to dry in the sun. Dr. Lincecum, in Texas, found ants who planted a certain seed-bearing grass, reaped it, and carried the grain into their cells, where they stripped it of chaff and packed it away. The paper relating to this was read by Darwin before the Linnaean Society. Another observer has told us of ants which grow mushrooms.

The foraging ants of Brazil and Western Equatorial Africa are terrible creatures. Elephants and gorillas fly before them; the python takes care not to indulge in a meal till he has satisfied himself that there are none of them about. They have a 'leisured class,' much larger creatures, who accompany their march, 'like subaltern officers in a marching regiment'; they are not fighters, however. One curious conjecture as to their function has been made. They are indigestible, and birds spare the whole army lest they should get hold of one of these tough morsels. This, it must be allowed, looks a little too strange.

Slaves the ants certainly have, but they do not make slave raids; the larvae of the inferior race are carried off and hatched out. The crowning marvel, however, is that the British slave-owning ant, and he alone, makes his slave fight for him.

Is Your Liver To Blame?

HERE ARE THE SYMPTOMS WHICH TELL OF A CONGESTED LIVER, AND INDICATE THE NEED OF

DR. CHASE'S Kidney-Liver Pills.

The tongue is coated, the appetite is impaired, digestion is deranged, the bowels are constipated, and there are feelings of fullness and soreness about the liver.

You may have headache and dizziness, pains in the limbs, feverishness, yellowness of the eye and skin, depression of spirits, and irritability of temper.

So great is the influence of the liver on the other organs of the body, that once it is deranged, the whole system seems to be upset.

There are no means by which you can so quickly and certainly obtain relief from torpid, sluggish liver action as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One pill at bedtime, and the result is a thorough cleansing of the filtering and excretory systems and new vigor and regularity for liver, kidneys, and bowels.

No family medicine has been more extensively used in Canada than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and none has such a reputation for reliability and certainty of action.

Enliven the action of the liver by this well-known treatment, and you ensure good digestion and regular action of the bowels—the foundation of good health.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box

LETTERS FROM READERS.

RURAL DELIVERY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is like a cup of refreshment to see the mere mention of rural delivery. It is not a matter of dollars and cents, seeing that it pays its own expenses, and, in the case in England last year, left a surplus of three million dollars. What can be done in England or elsewhere we can do here. Our roads are good and passable the whole year with the exception of an occasional snowstorm. Why a commission was sent to the United States is not very clear, as they are only starting rural delivery for themselves. Better to have gone to Japan, where they deliver the mail to the man in the street. It is in country places where people suffer the most. Farm help is scarce or cannot be had for money. There are thousands of farmers working their farms single-handed; help is not to be had. The majority of farmers are working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, and to lose half a day in order to get their mails means a heavy loss. It is the greatest burden that a farmer has to contend with, yet the Postmaster-General cannot see his way clear to come to the rescue. Surely it is not for want of money, since the government can find over two hundred millions to build railways and other works. It would certainly take considerable money to change the old system to a better state of things. Mr. Mulock will not be the first to try new things, but he will have the honor to be the last to lay old things aside. Although help is scarce in farming districts, there are plenty of men to be had in the towns and cities that would be glad to carry the mails. Such men would be useless on farms, not being accustomed to farm work. Rural mail delivery will come in time, but it may not be in my time, as I have commenced my five score years. It is not likely the present government will be willing to help the farmers. Their majority is large enough to give them a spirit of independence. They never did anything for the farmers, and are not likely to do so. But if we get rural delivery in any reasonable time, we will sing and shout for joy until both continents hear.

WILLIAM LINDSEY.

Burnhouse, Ont., Dec. 5, 1904.

HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a student of the Bible I always read with interest the articles which appear in the 'Witness' from time to time bearing upon the teachings of 'higher criticism.' I think it is well that the Church be kept informed as to what these 'investigators' have to say concerning the Word of God.

I fear, however, that many Christians are becoming alarmed at the rapidity with which this false teaching is spreading. But if we find in the word that this form of heresy was distinctly foretold ought we not rather to rejoice that these men who seek to undermine the truth of the Bible are, by that very course, proving its infallibility?

And we have not far to seek to find this. Read, for instance, the second epistle of Paul to Timothy. In this epistle, written just before his death, the inspired writer looks forward to the last days of this dispensation, even to the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, 'who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing, and his kingdom.' The outlook is not hopeful. He exhorts Timothy to 'hold fast the form of sound words,' to continue in the things he has learned in childhood, viz., the Holy Scriptures, which, he affirms, were 'all given by inspiration of God.' No doubt there were 'higher critics' even in Paul's day. So he charges Timothy 'to shun profane and vain babblings,' 'for they will proceed further in ungodliness and their word will eat as doth a gangrene.' (R. V.) 'Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse,' so much so that in the last days, just before the coming of Christ, the Church shall pass through the most 'perilous times' for 'many will not endure sound doctrine, but shall turn away their ear from the truth and shall be turned unto fables,' etc.

If we are waiting for the return of our King we ought not to be alarmed or even greatly surprised at this thing. It is simply one of the many signs that herald the approaching crisis in the world's history.

I might quote many other passages, but every earnest student knows that the New Testament is full of truth concerning the doctrine of the second advent.

'Let us meditate on these things, and take heed to ourselves and unto the doctrine.'

'Behold, I come quickly; hold fast that thou hast that no man take thy crown.' (Rev. iii., 11.)

LAYMAN.

Montreal, Dec. 8, 1904.

THE LIGHT AND HEAT TRUST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The interview published in the Montreal 'Gazette' this morning, said to have been given by Mr. Rodolphe Forget, on the subject of the Westmount vote on the lighting question, has, evidently, for its object the steadying of the nerves of operators in Light, Heat and Power stock. Mr. Forget's prediction that the people of Westmount 'will see their error even before the plant and conduits are completed,' is so pathetic as almost to excite sympathy with the monopoly which by its greed and lack of business acumen has so disturbed public opinion. Heretofore, we were told by the Light, Heat & Power Company that there was not enough business to be had in Westmount to make an independent plant pay. Now we are told by Mr. Forget, in answer to a question as to whether his company intended to continue to do business in Westmount, 'Of course we will; there is room enough for two systems in Westmount.'

After darkly hinting that pretty well everything in the shape of a water power in and around Montreal had been gobbled up by the 'Trust,' Mr. Forget vouchsafed the information that he believed there would be a diminution in the price of electricity in Montreal, although he maintained that it was already lower than in any other city on the American continent. Here are some facts. We do not need to go beyond our own borders for comparisons. In Montreal the trust price of electric current is 15 cents a thousand watts. In Toronto it is 11 cents net. In Sherbrooke it is 10 cents, with a discount of five percent. In Quebec, Brockville, Brantford, Sarnia, Hamilton, London and Ingersoll, the price is 10 cents net. In Collingwood, where they have a municipal plant, the price is eight cents per thousand watts. These figures need no comment. I could give others, but they are sufficient to show the unreliability of the statements made by officials of the Light, Heat & Power Company in the endeavor to bolster up their case.

All the efforts of the 'trust' so far seem to have been directed towards diminishing the output of its plant by forcing its customers either to restrict the use of its product, or to seek out other sources of supply. This is a business theory which will be new to most people. Pushed to its conclusion, it does not take a very far-seeing individual to foretell the result of such a policy.

ANTI-TRUST.

Montreal West, Que., Dec. 7, 1904.

[For the 'Witness.'

TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Draw aside the curtain softly
From the days that are no more,
Tread again with memory's footsteps
O'er the merry scenes of yore,
When with boyish fun and frolic
After school and study hour,
Scampered you o'er field and meadow,
Heedless though you crushed each flower;
Call to mind the village school-room
With the old Scotch master kind,
Where you learned from snow-haired wisdom
How to cultivate a mind
That has since drawn thousands to you
By an influence deep as still,
Bowing statesmen in submission
Own the magic of your will;
Yet recall that master standing
With his youth encircled round
Telling them whate'er their future
To be pure of heart and sound;
May you all be men of honor,
Gentlemen in truth as name,
True to country, home and nation,
Scorning what is merely fame.
Search the highest when you view it,
You must surely love it best,
Let 'True Honor' be your motto,
And 'A Loyal Heart' your crest.
Ah! methinks those words were weighty
Which the old Scotch master taught,
For even you're opponents claim it,
'There's a man who can't be bought.'
Premier, wield your influence strongly
Let your voice the Right proclaim;
Crush whate'er is base or vicious
In your vast and grand domain,
Bear aloft with dauntless vigor
Loyalty and Honor still,
Which was taught by snow-haired wisdom
In the school-house on the hill.
Proud that master could he listen
To those words with justice fraught,
Spoken by your grand opponents,
There's a man who can't be bought'.

SADIE TYNDALE.

A niece of the old Scotch school-master, Mr. Alexander McLean, who taught at New Glasgow, P.Q.

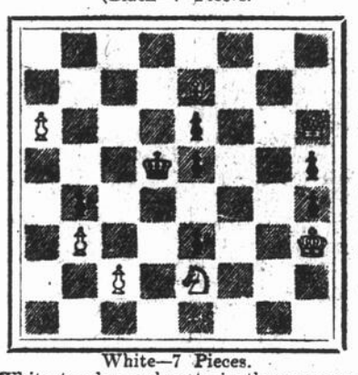
CHESS

Saturday, Dec. 10, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 907.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. Adolf Decker.)

(Black—7 Pieces.



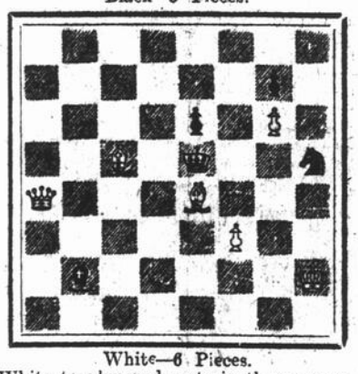
White—7 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 908.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. Adolf Decker.)

Black—5 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions Dec. 31 must reach editor Dec. 4.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 904. Heathcote. Three moves. Key: Kt—Q 6.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Latest match scores are: Smith, 7; Blake, 4; drawn, 1. After reaching four all with one game drawn it was properly decided to continue this match until one player had won seven games.

In Jacobs vs. Sawyer the conditions are seven up, draws not counting. If the score of six all is reached, however, the match is to proceed until one player has a majority of two games or, failing that, until one player has won ten games. Jacobs scored the first game, winning with a remarkably pretty sacrifice, the full force of which Sawyer did not quite grasp. The second game was very stubbornly contested, Sawyer eventually winning by quit correct play. All our games to-day are from these matches. Unfortunately lack of space curtails the notes.

The latest bulletin of the P.N.C.C.A gives the following scores of the Masters' tournament, eliminating the games of Voss and Ferris, withdrawn:

	Won.	Lost
J. E. Narraway	8	2
F. K. Young	6	3
Dr. E. W. Shrader	5½	4½
T. C. McIlwaine	6½	6½
C. W. Waterman	5	3
L. R. Walden	4½	1½
C. W. Phillips	5	2
W. P. Shipley	3	2
H. Helms	2½	5½
G. A. L'hommede	2	8
S. D. Gammell	1½	7½
Rev. F. X. Burque	1½	6½

N. A. Voss played three games; won from Young and lost to Narraway and Shrader.

In the minor tournament of the same association it looks as though Sawyer would win in the final round. This would give the top places in both events to Canadians. The association is full of vigor, and has accomplished much excellent work.

We have received for review a copy of the first volume of 'Classified Chess Games,' edited by Mr. C. T. Blandchard, chess editor of the 'Western Daily Mercury.' The little book (price 1s 6d; say, 50 cents, British Chess Co., Stroud, Gloucester, England), contains about 200 actual games, mostly King's gambits, arranged according to openings, with excellent notes. It is a sort of miniature Chess Digest, with the scores carried to completion. The form is most convenient, and the printing and binding are excellent. The greatest care has been taken in the correction of proofs. Volume II., shortly to appear, will deal with the Lopez and the Q P games; Volume III. with the remaining openings, the French, Sicilian and Petroff being given prominence. Every player should have these little books, upon the production of which Mr. Blanchard is to be heartily congratulated.

In answer to many enquiries we beg to say that we have received no reply from Mr. A. T. Davidson to our remarks upon his letter.

Handicap tournaments are now in progress at the Montreal Club, Westmount, and the Y.M.C.A., in Montreal—also in the Winnipeg Club. In the Montreal Club, Mr. Lomer has twice been challenged, under the club handicap system, to defend his position, and has been successful in defending each time against Messrs. Daryfus and Leo.

GAME NO. 945.

(First game of match. Queen's Gambit declined.)

White. Mr. Jacobs.	Black. Mr. Sawyer.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 B—Q 3	6 O—O
7 Kt—K B 3	7 P—K R 3 (a)
8 B—B 4	8 P x P
9 B x P	9 P—Q Kt 3
10 O—O	10 B—Kt 2
11 B—Q 3	11 B—Q 3
12 B—Kt 3	12 B x B (b)
13 R P x B	13 P—Q B 4 (c)
14 Kt—K 2 (d)	14 P x P
15 P x P	15 B x Kt ?
16 P x B	16 Kt—Q 4
17 Q—Q 2 (e)	17 Q Kt—B 3
18 K—Kt 2	18 Q—Q 3
19 R—R 1	19 Kt—Q Kt 5 (f)
20 R x R P ! (g)	20 Kt x B (h)
21 Q R—R 1! (i)	21 Kt—K 8 ch (j)
22 K—B 1	22 P—K Kt 3 (k)
23 Mates in 2	

NOTES.

(a) Bad. P—Q B 4 is the move.

(b) Following up move 7, but the conception is wrong, and helps white greatly.

(c) At last, but late.

(d) 'After much consideration I decided o nthis course, if necessary isolating a pawn, which in reality proved a strength.'—C.S.J.

(e) Planning on a possible rook sacrifice which came about.'—C.S.J.

(f) This Kt goes the wrong way, though the idea of getting rid of White's B is plausible enough.

(g) A very pretty sacrifice, which wins at least a pawn. If P x R, Q x P, winning Black's best reply, the only one, indeed, to save the game, was K R—B.

(h) After this the mate can only be saved at the cost of both the Kts.

(i) Decisive.

(j) 'If Kt—B 5 ch, White replies Q x Kt.' —C.S.J.

(k) An oversight, but the shortest way to finish.

GAME NO. 946.

Second game of match.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. Mr. Sawyer.	Black. Mr. Jacobs.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—B 4
7 B—Q 3	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 B P x P	8 K P x P
9 R—B	9 Castles
10 Castles	10 B—Kt 2
11 Kt—K 5	11 Kt—K 5
12 B x B	12 Q x B
13 P—K B 4	13 P—K B 3 ?
14 Kt x Kt	14 Kt x Kt
15 R x Kt	15 Q x Kt
16 P x P	16 P x P
17 R x P	17 Q—K 2
18 Q—B	18 Q R—Q B
19 R x R	19 R x R
20 Q—Q 2	20 Q—B 4
21 R—K	21 P—Q 5
22 P—K 4	22 P—Q R 4
23 Q—Q	23 R—K
24 Q—B 2	24 Q x Q
25 B x Q	25 B—Q 4
26 P—Q Kt 3	26 P—B 4
27 P—K 5	27 B—K 3
28 R—Q	28 R—Q
29 B—Q 3	29 K—B 2
30 R—B	30 R—Q 2
31 K—B 2	31 P—Kt 3
32 B—B 4	32 B—Q 4
33 B x B	33 R x B
34 K—K 2	34 P—K Kt 4
35 P—Kt 3	35 P—Q 6 ch
36 K—K 3	36 P x P ch
37 P x P	37 P—K R 4
38 R—Q	38 K—K 3
39 R x P	39 Resigns.

GAME NO. 947.

French Defence.

White. Mr. Smith.	Black. Mr. Blake.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 5—B x Kt	5 B x B
6 P—K 5	6 B—K 2
7 Q—Kt 4	7 P—Kt 3
8 P—K R 4	8 P—K R 4
9 Q—R 3	9 P—Q B 4
10 Kt—B 3	10 Kt—B 3
11 P x P	11 B x P
12 Castles	12 B—Q 2
13 B—Q 3	13 Q—R 4
14 K—Kt	14 Castles Q R
15 Q—Kt 3	15 B—R 6
16 Kt—K 2	16 Q—Kt 3
17 P—Kt 3	17 B—B 4
18 K R—B	18 P—Q R 4
19 Kt—Kt 5	19 Q R—B
20 P—K B 4	20 P—R 5
21 Kt—Q B	21 B—Q 5
22 Kt—K B 3	22 B—B 6
23 Kt—K 2	23 P—Q 5
24 B—K 4	24 Q—Kt 5
25 B x Kt ? ?	25 Q—R 6
26 Kt x B	26 P x Kt
27 Resigns.	

TOLSTOY AND HIS SONS.

(London 'Truth.')

Tolstoy the Great divided his real estate between his five sons before setting out on his reforming mission. In this way he protected it from confiscation in the event of exile. A mine has been found on the estate of Leo which makes him the richest member of the family. None of the brothers resembles the old Count. In Paris they follow the lead of Grand Dukes. One of them served as an officer in the war. They all like to belong to the heavy-swell class.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Advertisements.

TO STOP A CRYING BABY

Babies cry because they are sick. It may be a pain in the stomach, colic, or cramps,—but in any case a few drops of Nerviline soothes away the distress and allows the baby to sleep peacefully. Where there are young children there should also be Nerviline. It cures all the minor ailments just as promptly as the doctor—and not so expensive. For nearly fifty years Polson's Nerviline has been the greatest household remedy of Canada. Every wise mother will keep a bottle near her at all times. Sold everywhere in large 25c bottles.

Advertisements.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 19C

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says:— 'We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home) and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

ICE HARVESTING TOOLS

for Butchers, Dairymen, Farmers, Ice Dealers, etc.

ICE PLOWS, SAWS, TONGS, BARS, HOOKS, AXES, Etc.

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Any Grocer can supply you with **McCormick's** high-class

BISCUITS and CANDIES

Ask for them and don't take any substitutes. Cost no more than ordinary kinds, quality unequalled.

London, Montreal, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, N.B

RHYME THOUGHTS.

For a Canadian year, by ANNIE L. JACK. Twelve original poems, one for each month in the year. A beautiful booklet, printed on art Deckle edge paper, tied with gold cord. A choice remembrance for friends abroad, 35c in envelopes ready for mailing, 3c extra for postage.

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Metal Cornices Skylights Piping, &c.,

ALSO SPECIALTIES TO ANY DESIGN

Roofing and Roofing Material of every description.

Asphalt and Cement Work for floors, walks, driveways, &c.

GEO. W. REED & CO., 785 CRAIG STREET.

makes him the richest member of the family. None of the brothers resembles the old Count. In Paris they follow the lead of Grand Dukes. One of them served as an officer in the war. They all like to belong to the heavy-swell class.

A WORD ABOUT PRICES OF HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANOS.

Owing to the great celebrity and fame of the Heintzman & Co. pianos many people are deterred from considering their purchase, being under the impression that the prices must be prohibitive. Many are also under the impression that these famous pianos can only be bought for cash. We beg to correct both impressions. Heintzman & Co. pianos must of necessity be a little higher in price than those of any other maker, but the difference is not really great, and as to terms we may say we are willing to accept payments of eight dollars per month on sales made during this month of December. Our assortment is unusually large and beautiful and owing to contemplated building operations we are willing to make very special figures. C. W. Lindsay, Head Office, 2366 St. Catherine street. East End Branch, 1622 St. Catherine street.

Advertisements.

ACHING KIDNEYS

Can Only be Cured by Enriching the Blood by the Use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

The kidneys filter every drop of your blood. The purity of the blood depends upon the kidneys—and the health of the kidneys depends upon the blood. If the blood is weak the kidneys have not strength for their work, and leave impurities in the blood unfiltered and foul. If your blood is bad the kidneys get clogged with waste, poisonous impurities. That is why backache, with the dull pains or sharp stabs of sick kidneys. And kidney disease is one of the most deadly and hopeless things that can attack you. The only hope is to strike without delay at the root of the trouble and enrich the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new blood. They flush the kidneys clean, heal their inflammation, and give them strength for their work. Common kidney pills only touch the symptoms—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the cause. That is why they cure for good and at the same time improve the health in every way.

Mr. Geo. Johnson, of the village of Lawrencetown, N.S., gives strong proof of the truth of the above statements. He says: My son, now nineteen years old, suffered greatly with kidney trouble. He was constantly troubled with severe pains in the back, and often passed sleepless nights. His appetite failed, he grew weak, and could hardly do the usual work that falls to the lot of a boy on a farm. We tried several kidney medicines, but they did not help him any. Then a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this was the first medicine that reached the cause of the trouble. He used the pills for a couple of months, and I am thankful to say is now as strong and healthy as any boy of his age.'

There is no disease due to bad blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not cure, simply because they make new, rich, red blood that expels disease from every part of the body. That is why they cure the worst cases of anaemia, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, headache and backaches, and the special ailments from which women alone suffer. But only the genuine pills can do this, and you should see that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

MOTHER OF THE CZAR.

(London 'Truth.')

The present Empres of Russia seems not to have fallen under clerical influence, and to be what would be called liberal in Russia. But the Empress's mother is clerical and anti-liberal. She is the ally of the priests and those statesmen who are the most reactionary. It has been largely due to her influence that Alexeieff has kept his place as Viceroy in Manchuria. The reigning Empress has never supported him nor any of the retrograde measures of the Russian ministers. It is surprising that the Russians should allow a foreign widow to meddle in their affairs because she was the wife of an Emperor who is dead, but I suppose that it is rendered possible by these ladies professing in religion to be more Russian than the Russians. Were I a Russian emperor I should, I hope, treat my mother with affection and respect, but she would have as little political influence as the wife of Frederick the Great in Prussia during his reign.

HOW TO WALK.

(From the 'Family Doctor.')

There is no virtue in a dawdling saunter. The slow and languid dragging one foot after the other, which some people call walking, would tire an athlete utterly exhausts a weak person, and that is the reason why many delicate persons think they cannot walk. To derive any benefit from the exercise it is necessary to walk with a light, elastic step, which swings the weight of the body easily from one leg to the other, so that its weight is not felt, and which produces a healthy glow, showing that the sluggish blood is stirred to activity in the most remote veins.

FARMER TELLS OF A BAD TWO YEARS

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Drove Away All His Pains.

Was Bent Over with Pain and Hardly Able to Work Till He Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Beaconsfield, Ont., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Mr. David Rowe, a well-known and highly respected farmer, living about three miles from here, is telling his friends of a remarkable recovery from a long period of suffering by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'I had very severe pains in my back and was useless for upwards of two years,' Mr. Rowe says. 'These pains seemed to concentrate their full force in the small of my back, and the pain was almost unbearable. It made me go bent over, and could not straighten up to save my life.

'When I went to urinate it gave me great pain, and you may imagine I was unable to do much work. I consulted a doctor, but his prescription did me no good.

'Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I felt better by the time I had used the first box. Ten boxes cured me completely.'

GARDEN TALKS

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

Since the snowfall, out of door work is not so pressing, and the stranger drops in to sit by the hearth fire, giving us his ideas of men and things. With his feet on the fender, and the firelight glow in his face, he remarked lately:

'I feel quite sure you don't miss me when I am not able to look in and see you all.' A gentle murmur of dissent went around, but he would not listen. 'It's the way of the world,' he said, 'out of sight, out of mind.' It isn't easy to persuade any of us how little consequence we are outside a very limited circle. None of us like to admit that our places could be filled easily; we have such a desire to be indispensable, and a deep-seated conviction of our own importance, never realizing how small a place we hold even in our own community. How soon, too, the friends who have 'crossed the bar' become a shadowy memory—ever dear, but outside of our daily life, that absorbs us and demands attention.' 'But we do not forget,' I ventured. He sighed. 'Yes,' he assented, 'there are some faithful souls, but the bread winners must put all that aside, or be voted bores.'

But this self-absorption makes us all selfish, and as we scramble along in life we show our vain glory in many ways.

Nine and a-half of every ten people you meet will turn the conversation on themselves as I am doing at this minute. If they talk to you it will be most likely of their own or their family's aggrandisement, or a comparison with some one not so fortunate, or else a complaint. But if you meet the tenth fraction, you will have a helpful companion, unabsorbed in self, and full of unspoken sympathy that attracts and holds us, though it cannot be analyzed. It is the virtue of self-forgetfulness, as rare as it is delightful, when met with. But as a rule we are all filled with self-esteem and worship the first personal pronoun.'

As he moved his chair back from the fire he gave a pleasant laugh that was quite boyish in its tone, and cheerful to listen to.

'I was just thinking,' he said, 'how I have been moralizing; it is enough to give you the "blues." But, perhaps, you have never heard that story about Sir Walter Scott, who was entering a theatre in Edinburgh just at the same moment with another man. The audience cheered loudly, but the great writer took his seat modestly, as if unaware that the cheers were intended for him. But the other man advanced with dignity to the front of his box and bowed in acknowledgment. Such an exhibition of self-esteem must have been part of that man's life, and I am afraid we might any of us have done it if occasion had warranted. Human nature is the same everywhere.'

WHAT TO PLANT.

'Young Farmer.'—It is not always easy to advise any one what to plant in the way of fruit for profit, on a new farm, for markets vary so much in this respect.

Better study the needs of your nearest town, and you can form some idea what will bring the best and quickest returns. If strawberries are in demand they give the quickest returns, and can be set out in rows between young trees.

Your part of Ontario should grow pear trees, but they are a precarious crop, and subject to fire blight.

Fruit growers are like a flock of sheep, with all due respect; if one goes over a fence, the rest are sure to follow.

If a man plants a certain plum or pear it is certain that all his neighbors will do likewise, and the same with other sorts. Some years ago the Niagara grape was the rage; everyone planted it till it became a drug on the market. Just now dealers cannot supply the demand for McIntosh apple trees, as they are high priced and satisfactory for the table, and the same results are likely to follow.

It might be wiser for each man to show his individuality, and plant out such a selection as his own judgment and command of a market warranted, study these to the best advantage and learn all their needs.

It is a foolish plan adopted by some growers to discard varieties when sales are unsatisfactory for a year or two, digging out and planting in according to the fluctuations of the market.

An old farmer who had a wise head, made it a rule to sow such seed as was not in demand because others would not do so, and often proved the wisdom of his plan.

INSECT ENEMIES.

Kui Kiang.—It is not easy to state without knowledge of the insects, what is the matter with your strawberry leaves. You seem to have so many troublesome insects and perhaps cannot get insecticides. If you can get quassia chips and make a decoction to water them with, there will not be any injury done to the plants by it, and the bitter taste is not fancied by insects.

Thank you very much for offer of Wistaria beans—they would be interesting to grow coming direct from their native home. A letter was sent to you last week containing a few Canadian seeds.

BEBEERU.

E.M.M.—There is a tree called 'Greenheart' that grows in South Africa and in Guiana. It is properly named as above, and is of great value as a timber tree yielding, too, medicinal bark.

The wood is exported and takes on a high polish, while it is so heavy as to sink in water. It is noted for durability and for resisting the invasion of white ants that are so injurious to timber in that country. The bark has a bitter astringent taste and possesses tonic properties.

BORER IN EVERGREEN.

Mr. M.—Without seeing the insect it is not easy to judge what is doing the injury, but it is quite likely the work of the Longicorn borer. There is no practical remedy, and it is usually trees that are beginning to decay that are attacked. Borers are very troublesome creatures to deal with. They are capable of doing a great deal of mischief before it is observed. A hot wire put down the hole will kill the grubs, but it is doubtful if it will save the tree.

A FEW PLANTS AS COSMETICS.

Miss McD.—Basil is not a cosmetic, its value being that it purifies the air. In India it is sacred to Krishna and to Vishnu. No Hindoo is without it as necklaces and beads are made from it. The secret is that it absorbs the carbonic acid gas, and gives out its vivifying oxygen. The wise men of olden times quite understood the value of plants and medicines, but instead of educating the people they attributed it to some god, and made use of their methods under the guise of religion.

Cedar and orris root powdered are both excellent as a dentifrice and the best antiseptic is musk.

All spices purify and cool the air, and it is a well-known fact that where perfumes and spices are used in excess epidemics are unknown, and that the value of the rose jar with its contents well cured is more than ornamental. Elder flowers are famous for cooling properties if used as a decoction to bathe the face, and sage tea starts a new growth of hair if it is regularly applied to the scalp, while Lavender, though not a cosmetic has the merit of keeping a freshness in the linen presses, if the flowers are placed there.

GREENLAND.

An interesting letter from a correspondent who spent part of last year in Greenland was sent to me, with the idea that an account of its barren shores might reconcile readers who grumble at Canadian weather and vegetation.

The writer wonders why it was called Greenland when the island is covered for the greater part of the year with ice and snow, and there are no forests. In sheltered portions of the southern part dwarf birches manage to rise several feet above the ground and there are ferns in abundance, while some Saxifrages thrive and the yellow poppy adds a gleam of brightness. The largest potatoes grown out of doors are the size of marbles, and the only good garden soil is found on the site of old Eskimo houses.

Flowers soon die even in the houses unless they have special care, and need to be treated as if they were in their native climate to make them thrive. For during June and July the sun is always above the horizon and vegetation is very rapid. At that time the flowers do not get a chance to sleep unless they can be put into a dark place for a few hours.

The happy winter conditions of our Canadian climate are a contrast to this, and our sympathy as well as our interest goes out to the dwellers on 'Greenland's icy mountains.'

PLANT FOR NAME.

Emily R.—The seeds you enclosed in letter are, as you say, 'rather odd,' but belong to the plant called Lunaria, commonly named 'Honesty,' perhaps because these seed pouches are so tranparent. The flower is pretty and often cultivated for the ornamental seeds that are large, flat and transparent when dry.

In days of superstition it was supposed to possess extraordinary virtues and some of the older poets mention the plant with distinction as 'Lunarie.'

CELERY.

To help young housekeepers who ask for advice it may be as well to tell the different vegetables that are useful, and plentiful during the winter months. It is often supposed by the novice that the tender stalks of celery are the only eatable part, but no portion of a bunch of celery need be wasted.

The small white stalks are served whole to be eaten with salt, or they may be cut fine and dressed as a salad. The large stalks make a palatable vegetable, cut into small pieces and boiled in salted water, then covered with cream sauce, while the very coarsest can be boiled and strained for soup. Nearly all soups are improved by the addition of celery flavor. For this purpose the leaves can be dried in the oven, then rubbed fine, the same as parsley, and kept in empty gem jars to be used for flavoring. The roots can be dried, grated and mixed with salt, about one-third, and kept in bottles for seasoning. By this economy a bunch of celery is of value for culinary purposes, and it is one of the best vegetables for the table in winter. The cooking of the celery makes it more digestible, and altogether it is to be commended.

Celery seed soaked in vinegar makes a superior flavoring if allowed to stand for two weeks, then strained and put into bottles, keeping tightly corked.

FRUIT CULTURE

QUEBEC POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY HOLDS ITS WINTER MEETING AT AYER'S CLIFF

The Pomological and Fruit-growing Society of the Province of Quebec will hold its twelfth annual winter meeting on Wednesday next, Dec. 14, in the County Building, Ayer's Cliff, Que. This is the first time that Ayer's Cliff has been visited by the society. Quite a long and very interesting programme has been prepared and ladies and gentlemen interested in the aims of the society are invited to be present and take part in the proceeedings, and contributions of fruit are solicited, which willl be displayed on tables provided.

The meeting will be opened on Wednesday afternoon when Mr. James Fisk, president of the society will deliver an address. The following papers will afterwards be read: 'Cauliflowers, how to grow them,' R. Brodie, Notre Dame de Grace; 'Some causes of unsuccessful fruit culture,' G. Reynaud, horticulturist, La Trappe; 'Management of orchards in connection with general farming,' Harold Jones, Maitland, Ont.

A discussion will take place at the close of this and other sittings.

On Wednesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock the following papers will be read: 'The potato and its culture,' W. T. Macoun, horticulturist Central Experimental Farm (Ottawa); 'Dwarf trees: uses, propagation and management,' Prof. F. A. Waugh, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; 'Horticultural education,' Prof. W. M. Munson, Maine University, Orono, Me.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, there will be a business meeting for the election of officers and the reading of reports of directors on conditions in their respective districts. There will also be a discussion on farming and overproduction.

On Thursday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, the following papers will be read. 'How to pack and market our early fruit,' J. F. Scriver, fruit inspector, Hemmingford; 'Fruit growing compared with other farm pursuits,' F. L. Kinney, South Hero, Vt.; 'Knowledge (Les Conseils) drawn from an annual meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec,' D. W. Grignon, St. Adele; 'Bird life and the insect world balance in nature,' Harold Jones, Maitland, Ont.

On Thursday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, the programme will be as follows: 'My method of growing and handling apples for profit,' W. H. Dempsey, Trenton, Ont.; 'Orchard management in New England,' Prof. W. M. Munson, Maine University, Orono, Maine; 'A trip to the land of fruit, flowers and honey,' J. C. Chapais, St. Denis.

PUT INTO BANKRUPTCY.

New York, Dec. 9.—Mr. James Robinson, 184 McGill street, Montreal, through his attorney, Mr. Frank L. Crocker, 32 Nassau street, here, has filed a petition to put into involuntary bankruptcy Thomas N. McCauley, of the Majestic Hotel, who, as president of the International Mercantile Agency, under five thousand dollars bail for grand larceny, absconded last September. Robinson alleges that fifteen thousand dollars promissory notes given him by McCauley had been repudiated by the makers.

MATTERS MUSICAL.

LADIES' MORNING MUSICAL CLUB.

The Montreal public will have another opportunity of hearing the celebrated Adamowski Trio, of Boston, whose playing was so enthusiastically received last season, at the Art Gallery on Monday evening next. Following is the programme: Trio, opus 17, Allegro, Adagio non troppo, Rendo, Allegro, Paul Juou; so li violoncello (a) Romance, Areusky; (b) Gavotte, A minor, Fitzenhagen, Mr. J. Adamoswski. So li, piano (a) Variations, Rameau; (b) Improvization, Chopin; (c) Waltz, Caprice, Rubenstein, Mme. Szumowska. So li violin (a) Legende, Wieniawski; (b) Scene de Czardarz, Hubay; Mr. T. Adamowski. Trio, C Minor, opus 101, Allegro energico, Presto non assai; Adante grazioso, Allegro motto, Brahms.

SACRED CONCERT.

A sacred concert will be given by the choir of the American Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, for the benefit of the Montreal General Hospital. The assisting artists will be Miss Clementine Varney, soprano; Miss Jeanie Rankin, contralto; Mr. Percy Woodley, baritone; Miss Clark Murray, violiniste; Mr. Edward Broome, organist, and a male quartette. The presiding minister will be the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D. A collection will be taken up.

JEANNETTE THURBER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Three of the Jeannette M. Thurber scholarships for singing, piano and violin, now vacant, will be open for competition at the semi-annual entrance examinations of the National Conservatory of Music of America, 128 East 17th street, New York city, as follows: Singing and opera, Friday, Jan. 6, from 2 to 5 p.m.; piano, organ, violin and all orchestral instruments, Saturday, Jan. 7, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 p.m. These will be given to students who have no means, but whose talent promises distinction as artists. Amongst those who have held these scholarships are Lillian Blauvelt (singing), Bertha Visanska (piano), and Julius Casper (violin). All communications should be addressed to 'The secretary.'

CAMPANARI CONCERT.

The sale of seats for the Campanari concert opened to subscribers yesterday and to the public this morning, and the demand for seats indicates a crowded house at the Windsor Hall next Friday night. The splendid company includes besides the great baritone, Signor Campanari, Miss Dorothy Hoyle, late solo violinist with Sousa's Band, and a former resident of Montreal. Madame Cutter-Savage, a soprano who has gained a great reputation in the United States, and now comes here for the first time; and Mr. Ward Stephens, pianist, whose repertory is said to be colossal and who is said to be familiar with almost every great work. Mr. Stephens is also said to be a marvelous sight reader.

MISS DOROTHY HOYLE,

With Campanari Concert Co.

The programme for this concert is a splendid one, embracing many favorite numbers, besides one or two novelties.

YSAYE.

Eugene Ysaye, who is commencing his tour of this continent in the Central States, is achieving almost unheard-of success in the cities of Ohio. In Cleveland he played to an audience which paid $4,700 into the box office, and at Toledo to but little less. The critics of these cities—the first American critics who have heard him in several years—were quite carried away by his playing. One of them in Cleveland sums him up by calling him 'a genius of the highest rank,' and adds that he 'stands pre-eminent in the artistic world.' This is merely echoing the verdict that Europe has already passed, and which was endorsed in Toronto last week. Ysaye will play in Montreal at the Monument National, on Jan. 31, a date which should be kept open by all lovers of great violin music.

CONSERVATORY CONCERT.

The following interesting programme will be rendered at the musicale given by several students of the Montreal Conservatory of Music, of which Mr. C. E. Seifert is the director, on Monday evening, at the lecture hall of the Y. M. C. A. It is the last of this series:—

Mozart.— Fantasia C minor (after Cotta Ed., No. 18). Adagio, Allegro, Andantino. Miss Belle Bryson.

(a) Bach.—Menuet (from the third French Suite). (b) Bach.—Bourrée, (from the third Suite for 'cello). Schubert.—Impromptu A flat major, op. 142. Miss M. McLaren.

(a) Mozart.—Menuet D major. (b) Hauser.—Slumber Song. (c) Brahms—Hungarian Dance. Miss D. Lucas.

(a) Schubert.—Menuetto from Fantasia. (b) Kullak.—Octave Study, D major, op. 78. (c) Godard.—Waltz, D flat major, op. 55. Miss M. McLaren.

Mozart.—Sonata C major (after Schweers and Hooke, Ed. No. 8). For piano and violin. Allegro vivace. Andante sostenuto. Rondo (allegro). Misses Belle Bryson and D. Lucas.

The piano accompaniments played by Mrs. C. E. Seifert.

MRS. BELLE ROSE EMSLIE'S PUPILS.

An entertainment will be given by the pupils of the Montreal School of Expression under the direction of Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, at eight o'clock, in the Town Hall, Maisonneuve. This is the first of a series of entertainments given under the auspices of the Maisonneuve Presbyterian Church. The next will be given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, by Mr. Herbert B. Ames, M.P., who will give an illustrated lecture on 'Canada from ocean to ocean.'

CHURCH CONCERT.

The concert of the First French Methodist Church last Tuesday evening was a great success, the church being full. The programme from first to last was all that could be wished for. The pastor presided and called on the Rev. Mr. Mage to open the soiree by prayer. The following persons took part in the concert. Mr. Bevans Giles, Master Copping, Miss McIntosh, Miss de Gruchy, Miss Corner, Miss Craven, Miss Miller, Miss Overland, Miss Denman, Miss M. Miller, Miss Hinchliff, Mr. Gardner, Mrs. Creed, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Lamontagne, Miss Chatelain, Mr. Perry and Mr. D. DeGruchy. A very interesting part of the programme was the sunflower song, sung and acted by ten young girls. They were all living sunflowers.

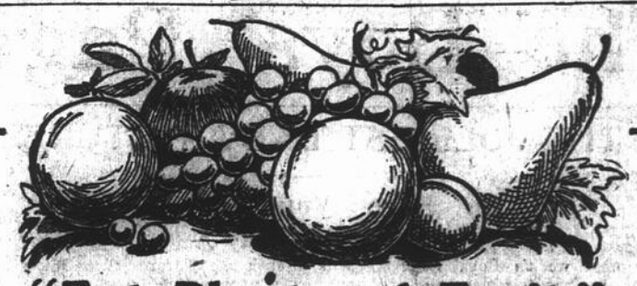
FIREMEN'S KERMESSE.

At a special meeting held at the City Hall this week it was decided to hold a big Kermesse in aid of the Firemen's Benevolent Fund, in February next. As last year's Kermesse was such a success under the management of Professor Frank Norman, he was again selected to manage the coming Kermesse. An effort will be made to secure the moving pictures of the Toronto or Baltimore fire. A chorus of sixty voices will be heard and Prof. Norman's pupils will take part in numerous fancy dances, drills, etc.

FORESTERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of Court Mount Royal 5694, Ancient Order of Foresters, was held Thursday evening at Unity Hall, 590 Wellington street, Point St. Charles. After routine business and the initiation of a candidate, the following officers were elected: C.R., Bro. H. R. Harwood; S.C.R., Bro. R. G. Noel; P.C.R., Bro. J. H. Clarke; treasurer, Bro. E. Ramsay; secretary, Bro. A. J. Harvey; S.W., Bro. H. Allen; J.W., Bro. Jas. Peacock; S.B., Bro. Alf. Gimble; J.B., Bro. A. Niven; trustees, Bro. A. Niven, E. J. Williams and S. Murphy; auditors, Bros. G. Mason, J. L. Taylor and F. J. Jennens; medical officer, Bro. Dr. J. J. Ross; assistant secretary, Bro. G. Mason; juvenile committee, Bros. T. Murphy, H. Allen, G. Mason, E. Ramsay, A. E. Moore, J. Peacock, J. L. Taylor, H. R. Harwood and A. J. Harvey; organist, Bro. Han Taylor; correspondent, Bro. A. J. Harvey; D.C.R., Bro. Jas. Brown, of Court Allan's Pride; P.D.C.R., Bro. David Stoba, of Court St. Jude, and P.C.R., Bro. J. Cooper, of Court St. Williams, acted as scrutineers. Light refreshments were partaken of at the close and a social time spent. The thirty-second anniversary dinner takes place on Thursday next, Dec. 15, at Davies' Cafe, St. Peter street.

Advertisements.



"Eat Plenty of Fruit."

That's what the Doctors say when one is constipated. Because fruit acts on the liver, causing it to excrete bile which aids digestion and increases the peristaltic action of the bowels, thus prevents constipation. But eating fresh fruit alone, won't CURE. The laxative principle is too weak and in too small quantity.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

are the tonic and laxative virtues of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, many times intensified—by our secret process of combining the juices—and made into tablets.

"Fruit-a-tives" act gently and naturally—tone up the liver—greatly increase the flow of bile—effectively cure Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache and Constipation—build up and strengthen the whole system.

At all druggists. 50c. a box.

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FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

Gentlemen's Gold Lockets from $2.50; pearl set from $8.50; diamond set from $11.50 —R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 st. James Street, Montreal.

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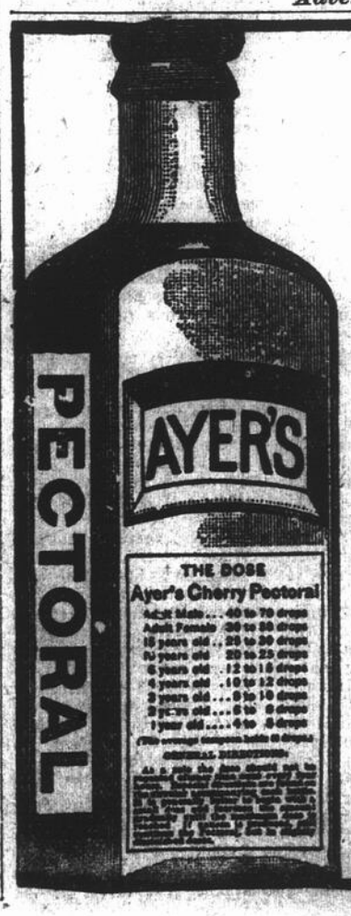

Do not undervalue the services of a skilful physician. Even the best medicine cannot take the place of the family doctor. Therefore we say: Consult your physician freely about your case and ask him what he thinks about your taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough. If he says take it, then take it. If he says do not take it, then follow his advice.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood.
AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

The Boys' Page.

THE JOLLIEST BABY PICTURE.

Be Sure You See it.

In next week's Boys' Page we will publish the pictures of as many as possible of the bright babies and little ones, with an announcement of the prize-winners in the competition.

The Amature Detective Agency.

('Black and White.')

It was only on very august occasions, such as prize-day, or when the Bishop, who was the Rev. Turvey's brother, announced his intention of delivering a lecture on 'Boys I have known,' 'Boys —old and new,' 'What boys can do for their country,' or some similar absorbing subject, that the whole school assembled in the Big Hall. For that reason, and because the hour—immediately after breakfast—was a most unusual one, much curiosity was rife among the boys, as they filed in, class by class. The Fourth Form was particularly ingenious in explanation.

'Topsy's got engaged and he's going to announce it,' said Carrington.

'No, he isn't,' said Jameson. 'It's the Bishop, he's been shot by boys he has known.'

'I believe it's measles imported by Topsy's cat, caused by your pea-shooter, Jammy,' put in Dimms.

'Silence!' The Rev. Turvey hushed the buzz in the hall in an instant, and all eyes were fixed upon him. He stood, shutting little notebooks in his top-hat, with a solemn and pained expression, such as he wore when compelled to use corporal punishment upon some malefactor. The prevailing impression was that somebody was pretty sure to get expelled. The other masters looked serious.

'Boys!' began the Rev. Turvey, 'you are wondering, no doubt, why I have summoned the school at this unusual hour. It is to inform you all of a most disgraceful occurrence, of which one at least among you must, I fear, be already cognizant—namely, that the desks in Mr. Jopson's class-room have during the night been wilfully cut about in such a manner as to render them unfit for further service. When I say desks, I refer to each of the six desks in the front row, which have been maliciously dug out to a depth of at least half an inch.'

A breath, that might signify disappointment or relief, came from the school. The Rev. Turvey coughed and glared about him before he went on.

'Altogether, apart from the wanton destruction and the expense to which it will put me, it appears to be a matter of such undisciplined effrontery, calculated besides to throw contempt upon Mr. Jopson (here Mr. Jopson blushed deeply), in whose room it has occurred, that I—er—hardly know how to express my disgust—my disgust and abhorrence —for that boy who could conceive such an act. Nor was it without great difficulty that I arrived at my decision in the matter—the circumstances are so unparalleled. However, after much thought and with the help of my colleagues, I have resolved, by calling the school together here, to give the culprit an opportunity of making confession.

'Now's your chance, Dimms,' whispered Carrington.

'If, therefore,' concluded the Rev. Turvey, 'any boy has a confession to make or explanation to offer, he had better hold up his hand.'

To the surprise of everyone, Dimms, whose love of natural history was a by-word in the school, but who was otherwise known to be orderly, promptly held his hand up.

'Well? said the Head, portentously.

'Beaver-rats!' said Dimms. A titter rose and threatened to spread.

'Silence!' said the Rev. Turvey. 'And what do you mean, sir?'

'They're very destructive,' Dimms began, 'and very fond of——'

'I fear'—the Head spoke in a way that forbade mirth—'I fear that I cannot entertain the suggestion that beaver-rats were the cause of the mischief, partly because the damage was obviously done with a penknife. As, however, it is not a laughing matter, I shall be pleased to receive from Dimms five hundred lines not later than Friday.

'Seemed to think I meant it for cheek,' said Dimms afterwards to a sympathetic circle consisting of Carrington, Jameson, Morton and Smith Minor, who were in the habit of doing their work and play together.

The school had been dismissed for the morning's work without any confession being made, and at the break everyone was discussing the mystery.

'It sounded rather like it,' said Carrington.

'Well, it wasn't,' said Dimms, aggrieved. 'It was jolly scientific, and just the sort of thing beaver-rats would do. How was I to know they didn't exist here? It might be a stray one, escaped from a menagerie. Besides, if Topsy hadn't been in such a beast of a hurry, I had lots of other things to suggest.'

'What sort?'

'Wood-worms.'

'Why not giraffes, or hippopotamuses or manatees?'

'All very well,' said Dimms, scornfully; 'but you chaps haven't studied science. If you had, you'd know that if it wasn't beaver-rats or wood-worms —and I'm not at all sure it wasn't wood-worms—it might easily have been done by trickling.'

'Tickling?' said Carrington, 'or pickling?'

'Trickling,' repeated Dimms; 'trickling of water, which accounts for the channels and things in Swiss glaciers.'

'But Jopson's room isn't a Swiss glacier,' Morton urged

'But the lab. is just above,' said Dimms, 'and you know how the water comes through.'

There had been an inundation not very long since, which had much perturbed Mr. Jopson's soul.

'I've got it,' said Carrington, suddenly.

'What?'

'It's young Bodman! He trickles like anything when he feels homesick. Ripping ideas of yours, Dimms. He was blubbing for about half an hour yesterday in form.'

Dimms and Carrington, who sat together, were in particular resolved not to be baffled, and spent the rest of the morning in concocting plans. Mr. Jopson regarding them nervously from time to time, was amazed to see how industrious they were. As a matter of fact, Carrington was drawing up the rules and Dimms planning the operations of a detective agency. As Carrington said, when they got out and found themselves with a half-holiday before them, 'I'm going to see this thing through. It's a shame that little Joppy should have contempt thrown on him, and I agree with Topsy that it ought to be put down.'

'But how are you going to do it?' asked Smith.

'Form a detective agency,' said Carrington, 'and track the culprit to his lair, and then regularly show him up and get laurel-leaves from Topsy.'

'If it's scientifically done.' That was a point which should be observed before Jameson, Morton and Smith Minor were entered as members of the agency.

'You can't get on without me,' said Dimms.

'What then?' said Carrington, still sceptical.

'It's impossible,' said Morton, sulkily.

'That's just my point,' argued Dimms. 'It's just because it's impossible that I've got an idea.'

'It's a psychology book that started it,' he said, 'one that I borrowed from Kender—beastly difficult to understand —about ideation and association, and that sort of thing. But I read up "Crime" in it, and it said that "in any seemingly impossible crime repetition is a familiar feature." Well, this is an impossible crime, so that it is pretty sure to be repeated.'

'What if it is?' said Carrington.

'Why, we'll watch and nab the crimy one,' said Dimms, 'take him on the spot to Topsy in gyves.'

(To be Continued.)

PREMIUM ON FEW AMERICAN COINS.

'Very few of the coins issued by the United States during the last fifty years now command a premium,' said an old coin dealer, 'and yet there are lots of people who are holding coins that date from 1850 in the expectation that some time they will be able to get a large sum for them.

'Every day people come in here and offer a flying eagle cent for sale. They are always disappointed when I tell them that the coins are not worth more than $1.50 a hundred.

'There was one issue of the flying eagle cent that is now very scarce, and coins in fine condition bring as high as fifteen dollars apiece. These are dated 1856.

'It was in this year that the design was first introduced, and a small number of the cents were minted as pattern pieces and given to members of Congress and other government officials. But the issues of 1857 and 1858, when their coinage was stopped, were turned out in immense quantities, and they are worth but little more than face value.

'Another example of the way in which people hang on to certain issues is that of the "V" nickels of 1883, "without the cents." Of course, the omission was an oversight at the Mint and the government tried to get the coins back, and this fact caused lots of people to think that some day these coins would surely be worth a large premium. Ever since they have carefully hoarded each one that has come into their hands.

'One man has even gone so far as to try to corner the market in these coins. He already has over a thousand of them, and he buys all he can. He argues that after he gets hold of a great number of these nickels people who are collecting will have to come to him for them, and he can charge what he pleases. This man will have his hands full before he does this, for there were a million of them originally issued.

'There are many people who have from ten to a hundred of these coins, patiently waiting for a rise, but I'm afraid they will be disappointed like those who bought up all the trade dollars they could get at eighty-five cents. There is one man out west who now has three thousand of these dollars, and is still buying.

'The 1883 nickels now command no premium whatever, and yet it has been over twenty years since they first came out. In the case of the trade dollars, they are worth even less than they were, and their price seems to be steadily decreasing, as they rarely fetch more than fifty-five cents, and never more than sixty.

'It's the same way with the majority of the old silver three-cent pieces, the nickel three-cent pieces and the bronze two-cent pieces. Very few of them are worth more than face value.

'Columbian half-dollars of 1893 are worth just face value, and not a cent more. The Columbian half-dollars of 1892, of which a limited number were coined, bring a slight advance, but never more than fifty-five cents total value. The Isabella quarters are the rarest of the Columbian issues, and one of them in unused condition will fetch seventy-five cents.

'Another coin issued in recent years, that at first was thought to be a good chance for speculation was the Lafayette dollar, issued to commemorate the unveiling of the Lafayette monument in Paris in 1900, but they are worth only two dollars. The government mint made fifty thousand of these coins and turned them over to the committee in charge of the monument in this city at one dollar each, the premium to be devoted to the building of the monument.

'It is a hard thing to make a fictitious value for a coin, and this is clearly shown by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's issue of Jefferson and McKinley gold dollars.

'These were the first gold coins to bear the portraits of United States citizens, and their issue was limited. The original price was three dollars, but the prospects are quite rosy for the exhibition to have a large number of the coins left on its hands, as the general public is not at all enthusiastic over paying three dollars for a gold dollar, and the coin collectors pay no attention to them whatever.

'The only coin issued by the government during the last fifty years that commands a really high premium, with the one exception of the 1856 cent, is that known as the Stella four-dollar gold piece. This coin also was nothing more than a pattern piece. It was made at the United States Mint in 1879 and 1880.

'Only a limited number of them were coined about six hundred in all. They now bring from forty to fifty-five dollars, according to state of preservation.

'People will no doubt be surprised to learn that a specimen of the ordinary bronze cent of 1877 in especially good condition, brings as much as from one dolllar to one dollar and fifty cents. They command a premium, no matter what is their state of preservatoin. Their value doubles and trebles when they show little signs of wear from circulation. There are a good many cents of this date still in general circulation if one will take the trouble to keep a lookout for them.

'The coinage of all the smaller denominations was quite limited in 1877 and nearly all of them bring fair premiums. A nickel three-cent piece of that year is worth three dollars to a collector, whereas the other dates fetch only a few cents. Nickel five-cent pieces of 1877 bring from three to four dollars.—N. Y. 'Sun.'

TEDDY'S QUERY.

One brother was tall and slim,
The other chubby and short,—
Teddy sat looking at them one night,
Apparently lost in thought.
'Mamma,' he asked, at length,
'Which would you like the best—
For me to grow north and south, like Tom,
Or like Willie, from east to west?'
—Adelbert F. Caldwell.

Ghosts That Haunt the Seas.

(Concluded.)

Mention has been made of the frequency with which some long-lived derelicts are seen and reported. One of the most remarkable derelicts, in point of longevity and the distance she drifted, was the 'Wyer G. Sargent,' which was destroyed on March 31, 1891, after having in 615 days drifted 5,500 miles. During her two-year cruise, piloted only by the breezes and currents, the 'Sargent' was seen and reported thirty-four times.

Another celebrated derelict with, it is believed, more victims to her credit—or discredit—than any other sea ghost of record was the bark 'Countess of Dufferin.' She was first reported to the Hydrographic office on Dec. 31, 1891, and between that time and April 9, 1892, when she was last reported, she had come into collision with eleven vessels. This is partially explained by the fact that the ill-omened 'Countess' had been shorn of every spar and bit of rigging so that only her solid hull remained, half filled with water, and floating some four feet above water in calm.

It being impossible for the sharpest eyes to see her when the sea and wind waltzed ever so lightly, the 'Countess of Dufferin' soon became a terror to all mariners on the ocean highway. Within a period of ninety days this famous derelict travelled 1,380 miles before disappearing.

Another derelict immortalized in the sea logs of the world was the United States schooner 'W. L. White.' Her cruise came to a close Jan. 23, 18989, when she stranded and went down off one of the islands of the Hebrides. The 'White Ghost,' as the derelict schooner came to be known, was one of many vessels that met disaster and was abandoned in the memorable hurricane of 1888, when so many lives were lost on sea and ashore.

Reaching the Gulf Stream she veered to the eastward, and began her remarkable cruise toward Europe, directly in the path of thousands of vessels engaged in transatlantic trade, drifting about at the whim of the wind and the mighty stream or river which flows paradoxically through the Atlantic. Guided not at all, or misguided at best she sped north-north-east at the rate of thirty-two miles a day until she reached latitude 44 degrees north longitude 33 degrees west, when she began a remarkable zigzag performance which lasted from the beginning of May to the ides of October.

When she quieted down she was in latitude 51 degrees north, longitude 44 degrees west, whence she moved east and north-east 1,260 miles in eighty-four days, or at the rate of about fifteen miles a day. A strange feature of this derelict was that at a distance she seemed to be a well-masted and well-manned vessel. Only when she was approached closely could the lookout watch of some passing ship observe how peculiarly she was navigated.

During her extraordinary cruise she was reported by thirty-six vessels and had traversed upward of five thousand miles when, off the Hebrides, she was seen for the last time and boarded. A boarding officer and crew found her hold nearly full of water, she having evidently struck on some reef, and she was in imminent danger of going down. Soon after being abandoned by her last visitors she plunged beneath the waves. Her sinking with all sails set, in a calm sea, was described by those who saw it as a weird and uncanny sight. None of her crew was ever reported found.

The case of the derelict English barque 'Siddartha' was an example of a derelict getting too cocksure and familiar and being caught napping. The 'Siddartha' sailed from Jacksonville and was abandoned by her crew when she was nearly a month out. Then that blessed barque began cavorting in the lane of transatlantic commerce much as the 'White Ghost' had done, being seen first in one place and then a hundred miles away in the most surprising manner. She was reported no less than fifty times, but managed to circumvent all government vessels sent out especially to dynamite her. Finally one day, getting saucy to the point of foolhardiness, so to say, she went merrily sailing up the Irish coat. This was her concluding exploit, for a British man-of-war went out and towed her into port, where she was broken up.

A very curious case of derelict vagaries was that of a schooner which was run down and cut in two, south of Nantucket, some months ago. Being loaded with lumber she did not sink. Half of her drifted up to Sable Island and the other half, turning south, skirted the coast and brought up finally on the beach near Cape Hatteras.

Perhaps the 'Fannie E. Wolston,' abandoned on Oct. 14, 1901, and sighted Feb. 20, 1904, after drifting for 850 days, holds the record for longevity in the derelict family. It was estimated at that time that she had drifted 7,025 miles. The schooner 'Manantico' drifted 2,600 miles in 266 days; the schooner 'David W. Hunt' drifted 4,800 miles in 347 days; the 'Robert P. Chandler' drifted 2,980 miles in 212 days, and the steamship 'Oriflamme,' abandoned on fire in June, 1881, en route from Adelaide, Australia, to Portland Oregon drifted 2,840 miles in about eight months.

The abandoned schooner 'Twenty-one Friends' voyaged a greater distance in about the same time, being caught in the Gulf Stream, and carried 3,525 miles in eight months and ten days, when she was last reported heading toward the northern coast of Spain. She was reported in all twenty-two times, revealing how dangerous such a derelict may be in the North Atlantic.

One of the still-veiled mysteries of the sea was the case of the derelict 'Marie Celeste,' a barque found in the Mediterranean, under full sail, as with the 'White Ghost,' and every rope in place. Her captain and crew had disappeared, and nothing is known of them to this day.

Until the White House was remodelled a year ago there stood in the chief executive office a memento of the most famous of derelicts, the British ship 'Resolute.' It is a desk made of the ship's timbers and presented to the United States Government by Queen Victoria as a reminder of an international courtesy extended by Uncle Sam to John Bull forty-nine years ago. The 'Resolute' was one of the vessels sent out for the relief of Sir John Franklin and his Arctic expedition in 1851. She was bottled up in Melville Bay and abandoned, being found four years later by a New England whaling vessel just off Northumberland Gulf. She was towed to New London as the property of the owners of the whaler. Congress, however, appropriated two hundred thousand dollars to buy the prize, which was subsequently returned to England. When the 'Resolute' was broken up in 1877 the Queen had a desk made from its timbers and presented it to President Hayes.—The New York 'Times.'

SOMETHING LIKE A HOLIDAY.

The headmaster of a school was starting out one morning to go to his occupation when he saw two tiny toddlers coming towards him. One of them stopped him, and said, 'Please, sir, Bill said Jack can't go to school this morning, because they're going to have a tooth out.' Failing to see why both should go to have one tooth pulled out, the master said, 'But what's Bill (the elder of the two) going for?' 'Please, sir, Bill's going to have his tooth out.' 'Then what's Jack (the little one) going for?' 'Please, sir, 'e's goin' to 'ear 'im 'oller,' was the reply.—Otago 'Witness.'

Puzzles.

CHARADE.

I. c

Through the crested waves my first doth go,
While in the briny depths below
My last trails onward with movement slow.
Now the scene is changed to a wood-land sear,
Where a doe is grazing, unknown to fear;
But alas! an enemy's my whole near.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 25 letters, and spell the name of one who fought for the French.

My 25, 7, 4, 16 is composed of particles of stony matter.
My 23, 15 is a three-toed animal.
My 13, 19, 10, 11 is a winged insect.
My 9, 14, 1, 17, 21, 12 is to flatter.
My 8, 5, 3, 24 is a color.
My 2, 6, 18, 22, 20 is to proffer.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Decapitation—
Naught, aught.

A FLLET OF SHIPS.
Hardship, Comradeship, Championship, Seamanship, Penmanship, Statesmanship.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Three Arctic Birds.

LITTLE BROWN CRANE AND WILLOW PTARMIGANS.

(New York 'Post.')

There are several very rare and interesting birds which have recently been placed on exhibition in the collection of the New York Zoological Park, some of which represent species which have never been kept in captivity before.

There are many other things besides gold in the Klondike region of northern Alaska, and one man who has spent much time there captured and sent to New York a bird which is one of the rarest of those found on our continent. It is the little brown crane, and the half-grown one which is now on exhibition came from within the Arctic circle itself, over a hundred miles north of Nome.

On the wild and bleak tundras, or plains, its parents made their nest and laid two eggs, and there this bird was hatched. Although over two thousand miles north from New York, the high latitude of these tundras does not prevent their being covered with beautiful wild flowers during the brief summer of that region. The tundras are always moist, for they are never thawed out below a depth of one or two feet. Beneath this, the earth is perpetually frozen and has been in that condition for untold centuries, probably since long before the glacial age. The flowers are not only very numerous, but much larger than those which we find in spring—the anemones, for example, being almost two inches across.

From such a region came our little brown crane. After seeing the great white mountain peaks of the northern mountains our city must seem a dark place, indeed, and our days dim and short, for in his Arctic home the nights were very short and twilight lasted from the time when the sun set at ten or eleven o'clock at night until it rose again two or three hours later at two in the morning.

He is a handsome bird, his head not partly bare of feathers as in the adults, but completely covered, while his back and wings are ornamented with many spots of a dark rich chestnut color. He has never learned to fear mankind, and will come straight up to any one, and, thrusting his bill and head confidingly into one's hand, ask to be petted, for he loves any attention and fondling. He dearly likes an ice-cold bath, and to show his need he will dip his head in his small drinking basin and flutter his wings vigorously, and then look knowingly at one, repeating this action until his keeper brings his tub of water.

He already practices the dainty bowings and dance-steps of which almost all cranes are so fond, and although the first of his kind ever to be kept alive in captivity, he is absolutely tame, and perfectly content with his new home, and the careful attention which is given to his few and simple needs.

Little is known about the nesting habits of these birds, and almost nothing about their winter home, although a few brown cranes have been shot at that season in northern Mexico, in company with flocks of their more southern and larger cousins, the sandhill cranes. This mystery, and the thought of the strange Arctic country from which the little crane comes, clothes him with much interest.

Two other birds from the far north are on exhibition at the Zoological Park —willow ptarmigans, even more boreal in their habits than the little brown crane, for in winter they scorn to leave those bleak, icy regions, but brave out the deep snows in the more sheltered valleys. They are well adapted for their life in the north, for they are covered with a thick, dense, furry plumage of purest white, from their beak to their very toes, and indeed even beneath their toes, for the soles of the feet are completely protected with a growth of stiff, hair-like feathers. This is their winter coat, and the color renders it very difficult for them to be discovered by their dreaded enemies, the snowy owls, Arctic foxes, and gyrfalcons (which also are all clad in white), which otherwise would soon exterminate these hardy grouse of the northlands. But it would go hard with them in summer when the great treeless tundras lose their covering of snow, if the ptarmigans should still retain their snowy plumage. To give them a fair chance of escape at this season, they moult, not once or twice as do other birds, but three times each year. Thus, when only occasional patches of snow are found here and there, the birds are clad in parti-colors, part brown, part white, and with the last melting of the snow from their haunts, the last white feather melts from their bodies, and falls to the ground, simulating the last snowflake.

Then, like their southern cousins the ruffed grouse, the spring brings to them the excitement of seeking and wooing a mate. The males become adorned with a large wattle of brightest scarlet, which at this time expands and grows up above each eye. Even in the specimens in the white winter plumage at the Zoological Park, a trace of this scarlet ornamentation can be seen, partly hidden under the feathers of the top of the head. On the moss-covered tundra, the female scratches a little hollow, gathers a few dead grasses, and here lays from seven to twelve dark-spotted eggs.

When the two willow ptarmigans arrived at the park, they were not very wild, and soon settled down contentedly in their large outdoor cage, sharing it amicably with a few robins, cardinals, and other small birds. Once in a while, however, they would unaccountably be thrown into the greatest frenzy of terror, which would agitate them for several minutes. By careful watching, this was seen to occur whenever one of the white fox terriers (which are always on duty at the park, ever faithful to their work of eliminating the troublesome rats) happened to approach the ptarmigans' cage. No other bird, which so far has been brought to the Zoological Park, has been so frightened at sight of these dogs, and it was many days before the ptarmigans became accustomed to their presence. The reason is obvious and most interesting. The only white, four-legged animals to which the ptarmigans in their northern home were accustomed were the Arctic foxes, whose near approach meant death. Hence the fear aroused at first by the sight of the harmless white terriers!

No matter how bitterly the winds may blow this winter, or how sharply the sleet and snow crystals may swirl through the air, it is doubtful if these ptarmigans will ever take advantage of the sheltered coop which has been provided for them. All they ask is a low pile of evergreen boughs behind which they can snuggle, warm and dry, in their thick impermeable covering of down, to dream of baffled owls and falcons in their land of the midnight sun.'—C. William Beebe, in New York 'Post.'

FISH THAT BLEACH AND BLUSH.

'Watch these fellows,' said the captain of an ocean-going tug at the Aquarium, New York, the other afternoon, as he stood in front of the tank containing more than a dozen of the beautiful red hinds from Bermuda. 'See them change color like the pretty chameleons of the tropics, only quicker.

'I think it is one of the most amusing things in nature, and I have watched them in their native waters many a time. They live among the pink and white corals where the water is so clear that it deceives you about the depth. You think that you are in danger of hitting a coral reef that is twenty or thirty feet below the keel and you can see these fish playing around in the water.

'Watch those fellows swimming around. They are dark red on the back and pink on the sides. See those at rest on the bottom or clinging to the rock work. They are blotched with white patches and bars and the red has almost entirely disappeared.

'There is a red one settling down. Just notice the red give way to white as soon as he is at rest and watch that one which he has disturbed grow darker every minute. Isn't it a study?

'It seems to me that it is a provision of nature to protect these fish while resting. The hinds are not the only fish that change in color, but they appear to make the change quicker than any other variety that I know of.'

Just then an attendant began throwing cut fish into the tank and all the hinds were aroused. In a second they were scooting in every direction through the water and in less than a minute all had assumed a ruddy glow.

The white patches had disappeared, but as several fish seized as much food as they desired they settled down upon the gravel and began to bleach out in patches and streaks.

An onlooker remarked that all fish were subject to changes of complexion and cited the fact that an artist who desired to paint the fishes of America recently found that it was necessary to exclude the sunlight from them to make them retain their natural tints.

A black bass freshly caught and placed in a bright tin bucket lost its green and bronze hues in ten minutes, and a weak fish parted with its purple lustre within five minutes after being removed from its native element. He said that nature provided certain reptiles and fish with a power of simulating their surroundings, and cited the fact that the tree frogs would take the color of their perch within a few minutes.—New York 'Sun.'

RUFFED GROUSE IN CAPTIVITY.

(From 'Forest and Stream.')

I have this day witnessed a sight which has caused me more surprise and interest than anything connected with our grandest game bird ever did before. I have seen four birds, two cocks and two hens, which were hatched in captivity ten weeks ago yesterday, just as healthy, just as happy and just as contented as domestic fowl. These birds do not seem to possess the fear of man.

I stood close beside the wire netting and watched one wallowing in the dirt, and though I was within three feet of him he betrayed not the slightest fear. And to further illustrate their confidence in their worst known enemy, the gentleman who raised them opened the door of their house and, stooping down with some blueberries in his hand, softly whistled and, behold, the birds came and fed from his hand. They betrayed not the slightest timidity. At which I marvelled much. As I understood it the eggs were hatched under a motherly bantam hen, and twelve eggs were selected, six each from two separate nests. A very cold storm was responsible for the death of two or three, and cats for one or two others, but there were four beautiful, vigorous birds left, and they give promise of maturing. The gentleman who has accomplished all this is Dr. Hodge of the Clarke University faculty, and he is the most enthusiastic, sanguine individual regarding the feat it was ever my good fortune to meet. In the fall he will transfer them to more commodious quarters, and I shall be glad to apprise you of their condition then. They are nearly or quite two-thirds grown.

A PREJUDICE CONQUERED.

(W. R. Rose, in the Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.')

(Concluded.)

Kent had a carriage at hand and it was quite a merry party that proceeded to the pleasant family hotel to which he conducted them. Ruth was in her happiest mood and the little brown-eyed woman seemed to divine something lacking in Graham's spirits and did her best to draw him out and make the occasion an enjoyable one for him.

'Even Mamma Merrion is relaxing,' thought he, as the awe-inspiring one amiably partook of sweetbreads and salad.

'Fine old girl, but formidable. I believe I should grow fond of her—at a distance.'

He could not help contrasting the two women, both excellent persons, yet how different; one so mild, so womanly in her way, the other cold and formal, yet so authoritative in manner as to be positively forbidding from his point of view. Really, if a mother-in-law was a necessary nuture of one's household the presence of the little school-ma'am might not be such an infliction, after all.

Graham proposed an automobile trip before they returned home. A ride through the parks and boulevards where they could see some of the wonderful improvements of the great city that had taken place during their absence. They parted off as before when they left the hotel.

Kent's companion gazed happily down the busy thoroughfare.

'Good old Broadway!' she exclaimed. 'Europe has its boulevards and Fifth avenues and Twenty-third streets, but nothing like old Broadway.'

'That is, there's many a broader way abroad, but no Broadway,' returned the young man, happy to find another lover of New York institutions.

'And somewhere there's a broad road for sinners,' she retorted, the brown eyes twinkling with mischief, 'and I believe punning on names is an accepted crime.'

Certainly the two got on well together, and it was no make-believe politeness that prompted Kent to tell the little woman in the course of the afternoon how sorry he was that her stay with them was to be so short.

She looked at him curiously.

'I might extend the two-day limit,' she replied with a little laugh. 'It all depends on whether you and Ruth want me.'

'Indeed, Miss Blinn,' we certainly do,' he spoke impulsively. 'We want you to stay just as long as you conveniently can. You will be more than welcome.'

The little schoolma'am looked pleased, but made no definite reply and Kent thought, 'Now I'm in for it. What will Ruth say? But what matter—as long as one's family circle is to be broken there might as well be two outsiders as one. And this one is really an acquisition.'

He held this opinion still more emphatically an hour later when the party were at the Grand Central station ready to take their suburban train. They had passed through the gates and the guard was hustling them toward the already belated train when they heard a sharp cry.

'Hurry, Mary! Fetch baby off the tracks.'

Kent turned, to see the little school ma'am running down the platform despite the expostulating guard. He quickly followed her. When they reached the rear end of the car they saw a child of two or three years toddling across the glittering, steel ribbed field. She had broken away from the little group on the platform, a mother overburdened with bundles, a smaller child, and two other children. She saw the older sister pursuing her and, thinking it was a game, ran the faster, laughing gleefully and tossing her little arms.

A guard sprang toward her, waving his hands and hoarsely crying a warning. The little one in fear only hastened her steps toward the great danger beyond.

On the next track a huge engine was pulling back and forth and even now the great unseeing, unthinking monster was bearing directly toward the child.

The mother shrieked wildly. The little one paused in the middle of the track and looked back in wonder.

Instantly came a cry in a voice clear, sweet and gentle.

'Baby! See! Come, darling, and get it.'

The little brown-eyed woman leaned over the edge of the platform, her outstretched hand swaying a purse, a glittering thing covered with beads and sequins. The child took a step toward the platform—then stopped, her hand held basilisk to her lips.

'Come, dear, come and get it.'

There was such a winning smile on the gentle face, such a coaxing tone in the appealing voice! The guard was creeping closer to the child, the other stood transfixed, not daring to

The big engine crept closer and

The little one looked at the shining thing, then at the sweet face smiling encouragingly. The mother was crouching beside the little woman clinging helplessly to her gown. Then with a sudden cry and arms outstretched the child came running toward them. In a moment Graham was placing the mother's arms, and the little woman was hastening to her car, with the shining purse in the baby's

'It was not a great deed. The guard would have reached the youngster in time, the engine might have stopped, she might have come back of her own sweet will, but the mother wept gratefully and a trainman who had a child of his own said: 'You bet that was coolly done. There's presence of mind for you.'

And the conductor of the suburban held his train an actual three minutes till the incident was over and the heroine safely aboard.

Ruth and her companion, who had gone on ahead, witnessed the scene from the car window. Kent noticed Ruth's pallor as he followed the little woman down the aisle, but was surprised and touched when she threw herself into the school ma'am's arms weeping profusely on her shoulder.

'How much she thinks of Miss Blinn,' he reflected, 'and it's no wonder.'

The tall lady was patting Ruth, and trying to make soothing speeches, and Kent bent over her.

'Brace up, Ruthie, and tell Miss Blinn it was nobly done. We're all awfully proud of her.'

And then Ruth raised her head and began to laugh. It was clear that her emotion had taken an hysterical form, for she did little but laugh and cry on the little woman's shoulder for the rest of the short journey. And Kent thought the excitement of the day had been too much for her. He had never seen her hysterical before.

When the Graham cottage was reached the travel-worn ladies retired to their rooms for a short rest, and husband and wife were left alone. Ruth pushed Graham into an easy chair and perched herself on an arm of it.

Kent sighed, thinking how few these happy tete-a-tetes might become under the surveillance of an unsympathizing mother-in-law.

'Kent, you have something on your mind,' said his wife. 'And so have I. But you tell first.'

Graham encircled the trim waist with his long arm.

'All right, Ruthie,' he replied, 'I've been falling in love with your friend, Miss Blinn. She's a wonder.'

The little wife hid her face in the upholstered top of the chair and a smothered 'Oh, Kent!' was her only answer.

'And I hope you won't mind, but I've asked her to prolong her visit, and she thinks favorably of the idea, if you wish it.'

'You dear boy! But how do you like mamma?'

'Why, I—er—think she's immense, simply great. But I don't feel exactly acquainted. You see, you've monopolized her all day.'

'Oh, Kent! when you've hardly given me a chance to look at her!' This time the little wife's face was buried on his shoulder, and her form shook—was it with sobs or laughter? 'Don't you know you've been devoting yourself to mamma, and the other one is Virginia Blinn? I didn't notice your mistake at first, then I let it go because you seemed to be getting on so nicely, and I knew all along you were prejudiced against mothers-in-law. But how could you have thought that Virginia Blinn was—'

Kent gasped.

'I—I was prepared for the worst,' he stammered.

'Why, Kent, she is a noble character.'

'My dear, I cheerfully admit it. Did she notice my blunder?'

'No; she's too dignified to imagine such a thing. But mamma did, but she caught right on to my idea, and waited for me to explain. But, oh, my dear, I'm so glad over the way it's turned out.'

'And so am I,' ejaculated Kent fervently.

As the quartette sat about a rather festive dinner table that evening, Graham suddenly remarked: 'Allow me to restore your property, Mrs. Merrion,' and handed that lady the glittering purse which had figured in the incident at the railway station. The owner looked both surprised and grieved.

'How could you?' she exclaimed. 'I gave it to the child. I had promised it to her.'

'But the mother insisted,' said Graham, 'and I saw that you had not removed the contents. So I gave the youngster a silver dollar and recovered your property. She was too confused to care what happened.'

'But I had intended to give it away to some one. It was just an ornament, and too gay for me.'

'But the contents, Lucy,' suggested the practical Miss Blinn.

'Oh, I never should carry valuables in so conspicuous a receptacle,' replied the little brown-eyed woman. 'I think it contained only a tablet and pencil and some of my calling cards. By the way, let me offer one of my cards to you, Mr. Graham. I might have done so before. They are so useful in cases of mistaken identity.'

Kent caught the mischievous twinkle in the brown eyes, but he bowed gravely as he pocketed the card.

'Thank you,' he replied, 'I shall treasure it both as a lesson and a souvenir.'

DAILY TEXT.

December 10.

All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth.—Matt xxviii., 18.

A FORWARD LOOK.

Every man is a new starting point for good or for bad in the history of the human race. I am heir of all the ages past. I am also a starting-point for ages to come. I have inherited forces without having been consulted. I shall also transmit to other ages by the effect of my life to-day, and by the influence that I am exerting upon those who touch me at every point, forces which will either make or mar the human race, which will be for the uplifting or degradation of untold thousands of my kind.—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan.

Only amid the pain and weariness,
That some faint beam
Of thine own brightness my lone heart to bless,
May sweetly gleam:
Only that when the end comes, one soft ray
Point me where sighs and sorrows flee away.
—G. W. D.

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BIBLE TRUTH.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

THE SCRIPTURES.

The Scriptures claim to be the words of God. All Scripture is God-breathed, and, therefore, useful for teaching, convincing, correcting and instructing. (II. Tim. iii.) The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. His testimony is sure, His precepts right, His commandments pure, His judgments true. (Ps. xix.). Let us hold fast to what they teach, rather than to our opinions or the speculations of men. The word of the Lord endureth forever. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but His word shall not. (Mk. xiii., 31.) Much of man's teaching is unsettling the minds of men as to the truth of the Scriptures. The buried writings of the East are confirming their historic truthfulness. Is it not remarkable that these were not discovered till now, when so many are cutting the Bible to pieces. Modern criticism has so mutilated the book that none can tell what is true and what is false. It has been said that with a smoked glass you can see spots in the sun, but it needs the ability of the scientist, with the aid of the spectrum, to see the beauty and to separate the colors of the sun's rays. Men find specks in the Bible and imperfections in Christ, but Spirit-taught souls can see the perfection of truth and beauty which radiate from both. (Jno. xx., 30, 31).

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When you're feelin' sort o' weary,
An' you don't know wrong from right—
When the sun's forgot his business,
An' the world seems dull an' flat,
Make some artificial sunshine
In the place where you are at.

When the skies are most forebodin',
When they're black instead o' blue,
When your heart with gloom's corrodin',
I will tell you what to do—
Lose your hold on all your troubles—
Stamp your foot an' holler 'Scat!'
Make some artificial sunshine
In the place where you are at.

If you'll like to try the business
I will tell you how to start;
The ingredients and formulas
You'll find within your heart;
Bathe yourself in home-made sunshine
(Very necessary that),
Then just radiate with brightness
In the place where you are at.
—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

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Home Department.

'Keep Sweet and Keep Movin','

(Robert J. Burdette.)

Homely phrase of our southland bright—
Keep steady step to the flam of the drum;
Touch to the left—eyes to the right—
Sing with the soul tho' the lips be dumb.
Hard to be good when the wind's in the east;
Hard to be gay when the heart is down;
When 'they that trouble you are increased,'
When you look for a smile and see a frown.
But
'Keep sweet and keep movin'.'

Hard to be sweet when the throng is dense
Where elbows jostle and shoulders crowd;
Easy to give and to take offence
When the touch is rough and the voice is loud.
Keep to the right' in the city's throng;
'Divide the road' on the broad highway;
There's one way right when everything's wrong;
'Easy and fair goes far in a day.'
Just
'Keep sweet and keep movin'.'
—Exchange.

The quick taunt answers the hasty word—
The lifetime chance for a 'help' is missed;
The muddiest pool is a fountain stirred,
A kind hand clenched makes an ugly fist,
When the nerves are tense and the mind is vexed,
The spark lies close to the magazine;
Whisper a hope to the soul perplexed—
Banish the fear with a smile serene—
Just
'Keep sweet and keep movin'.'
—Exchange.

Helpers anp Helped.

(By Sydney Dayre, in 'Presbyterian Ban ner.')

'Cousin Hester to come here? Oh, mother, I couldn't stand it.'

'Is she so hard to stand?'

'Raspingly so—to me. She's limp and lifeless, and doleful, and tearful. She takes no interest in anything. I always feel like picking her up, and setting her on her feet and telling her to go.'

'But you know she can't "go," poor thing.'

'Well, she thinks so. I never did believe much in this nervous prostration business. I can't help the feeling that if people only would make an effort to rise above it they could.'

'Emily,' said her mother, 'you don't realize the hardness and cruelty of what you say. With your own energetic spirit, and your fulness of blessed health, you are not capable of judging those who have lost it.'

'Well, I suppose I must try to feel differently, and I will, mother, dear. But—for all spring and summer I can put a restraint on myself and bear with all Hester's droopy ways, but it's the giving up what I've set my heart on.'

'Would it involve that giving up?'

'I don't see how it could be otherwise. Hester takes a good deal of waiting on. I saw that when I spent the week at Aunt Margaret's, and she was there. Then it will make more housework. Painting isn't a thing you can pick up for a few minutes at a time and then drop, as you can a book or a bit of sewing. No, if we let her come I must give up my darling plan of working hard at it all summer, so as to better fit myself for going into the Art League next winter.'

'Well, my dear,' mother looked troubled and perplexed, 'if it were I who had the ordering of your life I am afraid I should choose for you the things that would please you. But I have not. I don't dare to advise your working out the pleasant things for yourself when this duty seems so plainly laid before us. Hester has no home, poor soul. While she had her strength she earned her own living well and bravely. Now that she has lost it, it seems our turn to take her under our roof for a while. I am sorry you don't see it just so, my daughter—'

'Mother, I do. I'm ashamed of myself for my selfishness. Cousin Hester is the "next thing," and I'll put away every thought of self-improvement for her sake. And I'll resolutely hold down my impulse to fly at her and make her move.'

Cousin Hester came, and was to the full as 'droopy' and lackadaisical as Emily had represented her. While fully appreciative of all the kindness shown her, and receiving it with an affectionate gratitude which was touching, she was utterly irresponsive to all Emily's attempts to bring everything in the way of cheer and hopefulness into her life.

'I did believe you could infuse a little of your energy into her,' said Aunt Margaret, coming for a short visit. 'When I remember what a bright, cheery girl she was when she used to come to us for her vacations it wrings my very heart to see the difference. I thought at first her upset would be only temporary, but she seems to have used up all there was to her in that one putting out of her strength.'

'How was it, exactly?' Emily asked. 'I know there was some kind of an accident, but we never had the particulars. I asked her once, but she put me off.'

'Yes,' she will never talk about it, except to say it was an accident in an elevator in which she nearly lost her life. I should have known no more but for Mrs. Brand, the woman with whom Hester was boarding when she was teaching in the city. She told me when I went to bring Hester home. Hester was in the elevator, going up, when this same woman attempted to get on. Her dress caught somehow—you never can tell exactly how these sudden things happen, you know—but Hester seized, held her up, and dragged her in by a supreme effort in the last possible moment, as an awful death stood by. Such an effort, that when it was over she fell senseless, with blood bursting from her nose and mouth. She lay for weeks after it, and in the course of the next few months spent all her money in doctoring, but,' there were tears in the speaker's eyes, 'I'm beginning to be afraid she gave all she had in that one moment.'

Emily held her breath.

'Oh! Oh! She saved a life! Do you think she ever regrets it?'

'I don't know. It was the mother of several children. But it is hard for one so young.'

'She gave her strength — her life, for someone else.' Emily mused in deep feeling. 'And I have been willing to share so little of my life with her. But I will do better now.'

She did, so multiplying her loving ministrations, so giving the wealth and cheer of her own full life as gradually to bring a little brightness to the hopeless eyes.

'You have everything in your favor here, dear,' she said. 'Rest and quiet, pure air and the right kind of food—'

'And the dearest, kindest of nurses,' put in the invalid, gratefully.

'Well, I can't help believing we must get a little strength into you before the summer is over. I'm sure of it. I will have it so.'

But as days and days passed Emily was forced to the conclusion that something more even than her sturdy determination was necessary to bring the lost health to her cousin.

'She ought to go to a sanitarium,' said a neighbor to Emily.

'What could that do? She has had a great deal of doctoring, and it never helped her. She has all the chance she could have here.'

'Yes, all the chance your faithful care can give, but there is something more. You don't think so because you don't know. They have all kinds of appliances at those places, and treatment by doctors who understand just such cases. I know a woman who was as bad as your cousin—worse, in fact, for she was older, and had been held down for ten years, and she went there and came away well. Yes, Emily don't you let Hester give up herself. You are putting a little new life into her already, and you keep it before her that there's health for her yet.'

But how to be attained. The question kept itself in Emily's mind long after the friendly neighbor had taken leave, after, however, filling Hester's mind with the new idea—striving with all her kindly heart to raise it into a hope.

'What do you think of all Mrs. Garner said?' Emily asked her cousin.

'It sounded very pleasant,' said Hester, in a tone which showed the subject to be one out of her range of consideration, 'but I haven't thought much about it.'

'Why, Hester, if it should be something which could help you?'

'And if it should be. If help for me were among the possibilities I can't reach up and grasp a star.'

'You don't want a star. You want your health.'

'But I might as well want the star.'

'I don't see that. People as badly off as you have recovered their health.'

'Yes, dear, but there were ways and means. If God intended to give me back mine he would not have closed all the ways.'

Were they closed? With the first thought of it Emily had turned from an unwelcome idea. Then had taken shame to herself that it should be unwelcome.

'I'm the only one in the whole connection that can do it,' and I will.

(To be Continued.)

MISTAKES OF WOMEN.

One of the mistakes of women is not knowing how to eat. If a man is not to be fed when she is, she thinks a cup of tea and anything handy is good enough. If she needs to save money, she does it at the butcher's cost. If she is busy, she will not waste time in eating. If she is unhappy, she goes without food. A man eats if the sheriff is at the door, if his work drives, if the undertaker interrupts; and he is right. A woman will choose ice-cream instead of beefsteak, and a man will not.

Another of her mistakes is in not knowing when to rest. If she is tired, she may sit down, but she will darn stockings, crochet shawls, embroider doylies. Does she know that hard work tires? If she is exhausted, she will write letters or figure her accounts. She will laugh at you if you hinted that reading or writing could fail to rest her. All over the country women's hospitals flourish because women do not know how to rest.

Another mistake on the list is their constant worrying. Worry and hurry are their enemies, and yet they hug them, to their bosoms. Women cross bridges before they come to them, and even build bridges to cross. They imagine misfortune and run to meet it.

Women are not jolly enough. They make too serious business of life, and laugh at its little humors too seldom. Men can stop in the midst of perplexities and have a hearty laugh. And it keeps them young. Women cannot, and that is one reason why they fade so early—there are other reasons, but we will pass them now. Worry not only wrinkles the face, but it wrinkles and withers the mind. Have a hearty laugh once in a while; it is a good antiseptic, and will purify the mental atmosphere, drive away evil imaginings, bad temper, and other ills.—Buffalo 'Times.'

CHRISTMAS GIVING.

Where any uncertainty exists let us give as a token of love, or friendship, or human kindness, something that, while expressing these things, will, at least, be harmless. Let it be something that does not last—that brings the meaning and vanishes—something that never will know the indignity of the top shelf of the spare room closet!

A knock at a friend's door on Christmas morning and the clasp of a hand, do this. A growing plant does it. Yes, the loaf of bread, the jug of wine—but, most, of all, the personal revelation does it. Suppose a letter came on Christmas morning, to say—not, 'you are perfectly dear to have sent me a spool box,' but 'I want you to know that your patience, or courage, or tenderness, during the last year, will help me to live more bravely and courageously and lovingly this next year!' What a Christmas present the receipt of such a letter would be to any one of us, how we would take heart to live ourselves; what a Christmas present for any one of us to send to the human heart that has given us courage for the burden and heat of the day!—'Harper's Bazar.'

Ideas New and Old.

GIFTS FOR THE BABY.

(By Caroline Benedict Burrell, in the 'Congregationalist.')

Some one recently asked a mother to get down her baby book and read the list of presents her first baby received, by way of help to a friend who wished to give an acceptable gift to a new baby. The list read: 'Twelve pair of socks, four knitted blankets, six sacks, seven gold rings, five sets of gold pins, and three sets of gold buttons.'

Perhaps the average child is as rich and as poor as the owner of these socks and rings. It is really a problem to find things to give the baby which are inexpensive, useful, simply made, and yet worth giving. If one has twenty dollars to spend, or eyesight unlimited, it is another matter.

Since pillows are always needed for crib and carriage something in this line is sure to be welcome. The newest thing is the heart-shaped pillow, made of pink mercerized cotton or silk, with a cover of delicate lawn edged with lace. The case opens at the widest point of the back, and fastens there with tiny buttons. A simpler pillow case is made of two hemstitched, lace edged handkerchiefs, with 'Baby' embroidered on one, sewed on three sides, and tied with tiny tapes on the fourth. Another is made of hemstitched handkerchiefs without the lace, with button holes worked in the hems, which are laced together with narrow ribbon at the edges. As a pillow filled with curled hair is a great comfort in summer, some one may make a gift especially useful by substituting it for the warmer filling.

For the baby's basket there is the pin-roll. To make it, take a strip of silk, 12 inches long and six wide, and lay on it two layers of flannel, and then one of cashmere; or, line the silk with white eiderdown. Bind the edges with ribbon, and leave two ends to tie when rolled. Fill this with lines of safety pins of all sizes. The flexible steel ones, which come in boxes, are a great improvement over the clumsy brass ones.

For the crib there may be a pretty quilt or spread. With a pink-lined pillow there is the dainty pink china silk coverlet, filled with one layer of cotton, caught down with French knots and bound with satin ribbon. Or, there is the white silkolene cover with pink flowers, bound with pink taffeta ribbon. Then if the crib is of brass or iron there may be a set of pads to match the cover, made to tie across the top and sides where the baby's head may strike. A useful gift is an ordinary pillowcase of linen, hemstitched across the bottom, as well as at the top, into which a piece of rubber may be slipped; this is to lay on one's lap in holding the baby to protect a delicate dress.

A basket hamper with or without trays for baby's wardrobe is an excellent gift, lined or unlined. A set of wooden stretchers for socks, bands and little shirts; a set of sachets for hamper or bureau drawers; a hot water bag of diminutive size, with a pretty flannel cover; a flat wadded basket, with sides only three inches high, in which to carry the baby; an alcohol-lamp with a porcelain cup; a clock to put over the gas jet—all these are things well worth giving.

The bath apron is new, and easily made. Take a yard and a quarter of white eiderdown and turn a hem at the sides and bottom, and featherstitch on the right side. Bind the top with a two-inch, strong white ribbon, and slip through it another ribbon for an apron string. The mother puts this on, and wraps the baby in it after its bath, as she dries it. Any one who has tried it will pronounce it most useful.

For one who can sew or embroider at all there are numbers of pretty gifts. One is a little kimono of pink albatross edged with white, featherstitched with pink. The old white cashmere shoulder blanket, bound with taffeta ribbon and embroidered with a wreath, is fashionable again. There are little white cashmere sacks, with an edge of forget-me-not blossoms set edge by edge, with a narrow frill of Valenciennes lace, and tied at the neck with blue ribbon, which are lovely. Little caps of lace and ribbon, or embroidered muslin, are among the daintiest gifts, and of course long, white dresses, hand tucked and feather stitched, are always useful, and not too difficult to make.

A pair of pink or blue kid slippers with silk stockings to match—not too small—or little white kid moccasins are pretty and inexpensive presents for those who wish to buy their gifts, and there are plenty of other and more costly things. There is the silver or pewter porringer with a spoon whose handle turns over the hand; the silver or ivory brush with a monogram for the basket; the glass and silver powder and soap boxes; the tiny locket and chain, or the pretty, old-fashioned armlets which are used again, and the 'lucky' christening spoon with a gold coin set in the bowl, which comes from England. Except the last, none of these cost more than five dollars, and most a smaller sum.

Wooden cradles are seen again, and as quaint as possible; they may be had in good furniture shops. A little white painted high chair, with cushons on the back and arms, of white and pink silk or silkolene, is a pleasing gift. There is a tiny enclosed sled, with handles at the back like a carriage, which may be found, and fitted up with cushions and a white fur rug, or an elderdown quilt.

Best of all, one may give the new baby pictures for the nursery. A lovely Madonna, a Baby Stuart, a little St. John, some droll Dutch babies, or a set of animal pictures, or of birds in bright colors. Long after the socks are worn out and the rattles lost, these will remain a delight.

For Brother—Buy plain black socks and a skein or two of silk floss of the desired colors. Embroider with simple figures. These are some of the designs with which they may be worked: Featherstitch dots forming a design; outline circles of one color with a different colored dot inside; straight lines worked kensington and chain stitches of various colors. Many ideas will come to mind when one has begun to embroider. Brother will appreciate his sister's handiwork.—Lettie.

With the Children.

'I GAVE THEM MYSELF.'

Said a mother to me one day: 'When my children were young I thought the very best thing I could do for them was to give them myself. So I spared no pains to talk to them, to read to them, to teach them, to pray with them, to be a loving companion and friend to my children.

'I had to neglect my house often. I had no time to indulge myself in many things which I should have liked to do. I was so busy adorning their minds and cultivating their hearts' best affection that I could not adorn their bodies in fine clothes, though I kept them neat and comfortable at all times.

'I have my reward now. My sons are ministers of the Gospel; my grown-up daughter is a Christian woman. I have plenty of time now to sit down and rest, plenty of time to keep my house in order, plenty of time to indulge myself, besides going about my Master's business wherever he has need of me. I have a thousand memories of their childhood to comfort me. Now that they have gone out into the world, I have the sweet consciousness of having done all I could to make them ready for whatever work God calls them to do.'—'Life and Faith.'

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Too much cannot be said against the pernicious and inexcusable habit, practiced by many nurses and mothers, of frightening children into obedience.

Naturally, children are fearless; but often while in their early infancy the imagination has been so perverted by the visions presented to their believing infantile mind of the big dog that will get them if they run into the street, or of a big, cross man in a dark closet, and such threats of those who adopt this method of discipling, that the little ones become pitiful cowards, fearing the things that should give them pleasure. Unless possessed of a strong constitution, the foundations are laid for various nervous troubles that will make the adult life a misery.

Never threaten children with darkness, or every shadow or noise will cause them to dread the approach of an unseen foe, and the restful darkness of night becomes a dread and terror. From birth, children should be accustomed to darkness, and without light burning in the room.

Never scold a child for being afraid; nothing is more erroneous. Reason gently with them and accustom them to that which they fear. Fear has a very depressing effect upon all children, and some impressions are never entirely eradicated, and often produce serious physical ailments, and a dwarfed intellect.—C.M., in 'Farming World.'

'A hundred men may make an encampment—but it takes a woman to make a home.'—'The Union Signal.'

For the Housekeeper.

DECEMBER DUTIES.

This is the closing month of the year and, in addition to the peculiar duties and privileges pertaining to the holiday season, there are practical matters which should have careful attention about every home.

If any necessary provisions for the cold weather of winter have been put over from time to time, awaiting 'a more convenient season,' let them have the right of way at this time, in anticipation of the days of immediate need.

The thoughtful preparation should extend not only to the household and all the inmates of the home, but to every dumb beast, fowl or domestic animal for which we have responsibility. See that they are comfortably provided for—in the interest of humanity as well as of general economy.

Turn to the household accounts. See that all bills have been paid—the tradesman and the laboring man or woman will need all of their duties at this season of the year.

If there are repairs or similar work, which can be done now as well as next spring, let some poor man, out of work, have the job when he needs the money most.

Gather up the stray magazines and casual literature of the past months. Such as is not desired for preservation will be gladly welcomed at hospitals, reading-rooms, or in the homes of the less fortunate of the earth. Its presence may save some worthy boy or girl from the vile influence of the streets and questionable resorts.

And in the days of Christmas cheer forget not those whose lives are cheerless. A smile, a warm hand-clasp, a kindly word of encouragement, 'in His Name,' may change for the better the destiny of a human life.—'The Delineator.'

VENTILATE THE KITCHEN.

Poorly ventilated, overheated kitchens, says one who has given the matter thought are responsible in many cases not only for the proverbial ill-temper of cooks, but for their predisposition to disease.

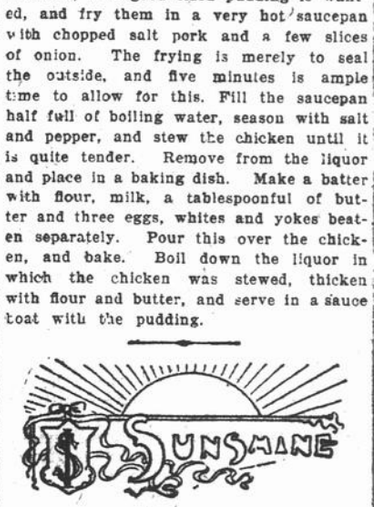
Rheumatism, varicose veins and tuberculosis are maladies which frequently afflict the cook, to say nothing of alcoholism, which is still more common.

The reason adduced for the alcohol habit is that men or women working in air heavy with food are seldom hungry, but crave stimulants.

Selected Recipes.

Fig pickles are so rarely offered that they still rank as a novelty in the home preserving list. Use pulled figs and allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Make a syrup of the sugar, add a cupful of water to each pound, boil and skim for five minutes, and then drop the figs in and simmer till a straw will penetrate them. Put them in jars in layers with a few cloves, bits of whole cinnamon, and a very little mace between, and cover with syrup, but do not close the cans. For three mornings pour off the syrup without moving the fruit, reheat it to the boiling point, and put it back; the third morning measure it and allow one cupful of vinegar to every three of syrup, boil it up thoroughly, pour at once over the figs and close the cans.

An improvement on old-fashioned chicken pie, which was always a rather insipid dish, is chicken pudding. Cut up two chickens, if a good sized pudding is wanted, and fry them in a very hot saucepan with chopped salt pork and a few slices of onion. The frying is merely to seal the outside, and five minutes is ample time to allow for this. Fill the saucepan half full of boiling water, season with salt and pepper, and stew the chicken until it is quite tender. Remove from the liquor and place in a baking dish. Make a batter with flour, milk, a tablespoonful of butter and three eggs, whites and yokes beaten separately. Pour this over the chicken, and bake. Boil down the liquor in which the chicken was stewed, thicken with flour and butter, and serve in a sauce boat with the pudding.



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE IN REMOTE PLACES.

'You have given me a double blessing; I first receive and then give,' writes a lady who lives in an isolated lumbering district in Ontario, and to whom a sympathetic Sunshine friend had sent a parcel. This correspondent, whose cheery hopeful nature seems to go far towards overcoming the lack of many material advantages, is trying to make the old people and children in the scattered settlement happier at this Christmas time. She writes further 'You cannot imagine the joy the bright colors, the sweet scents, and velvety touch of pretty things give to those deprived of the like.'

The Young People's Club, of Ottawa is sending a Christmas box to the same address. Its varied contents of dolls, children's books, warm crocheted articles, pictures, etc., is sure to bring sunshine to several homes.

A NEWSBOY'S TREAT

The Boys' Sunshine Club, of Westmount, is planning to give a newsboys' treat some time before Christmas. The one given last year was quite satisfactory. Anyone desiring to assist in giving the treat this year is invited to communicate with the secretary, Alex. Sclater, 4876 Sherbrooke street, or with any of the officials of the club. The Canada Maple Exchange has already promised to give 300 pounds of candy.

At the social meeting on Dec. 16, the programme will take the form of a mock trial. Parents and friends of the members are to be invited.

A letter from a clergyman in a mining town in British Columbia acknowledges the arrival of a box of books, and says that as 'the town is in a deep gulch between very high ranges, so that from December to March no sunlight reaches us, you will understand that your box of "sunshine" is greatly appreciated.'

WESTMOUNT BRANCH NOTES

The Westmount Sunshine Society held their monthly meeting on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 8. The barrel for Mr. Anderson, of Deer Lake, Ontario, is to be packed next Thursday, so the society would be glad if any contribution could be sent in before that day, to Victoria Hall, addressed to the secretary, Mrs. Westgate.

The following have sent books and magazines: The Misses Robinson, Mrs. W. Grose, Mrs. Shaw, Peel street. A large box of clothing has been received by Mrs. Hutchinson from Mrs. A. McCormick, Ormstown.

It was decided to send Christmas dinners to three families, also some Christmas remembrances to four invalids with whom members of the society have been in correspondence for some time. The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged: From Miss Phyllis Barker, toys; Mrs. Lagowitch, books; Mrs. Wyman, $1; Miss Mattey, toys and books; also one basket of books and a parcel of clothes from some one whose name is not given.

A letter was read from Miss Clogg asking for books for a free library to be opened for boys and girls in Inspector street, and many of the ladies responded cordially. Mrs. Overend sent a number of stamps, for the native in India, who wrote asking for some.

Clothing is needed for an old lady in the country who is very destitute. $4.50 was given by the ladies for Christmas dinners, also many other contributions were made of various articles of food.

Several letters were read from sunshine correspondents, also one from the secretary of the Samaritan Hospital, thanking the society for furnishing a room in the hospital.

A LITTLE SUFFERER.

The boys and girls who have been interested in little Willie Smith, who has suffered so long with rheumatism, will be sorry to hear that he finds the cold weather very trying. A letter, received a few days ago by the president of the Westmount branch from Willie's mother, acknowledges very gratefully reading sent by sunshine friends, especially 'The Pioneers,' by Fenimore Cooper, which the little boy is enjoying greatly. Perhaps others may write or send books for Christmas.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH

At the meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Sunshine Society, on Tuesday afternoon, at the home of Miss Gibson, St. Catherine street, the society arranged to work for Christmas. A donation will be sent to the Crippled Children's Hospital. An invalid chair is being procured for a poor woman, and clothing will be sent to a 'shut-in' at Hemmingford. Magazines for 'passing on' are acknowledged from a friend.'

A rummage sale will be held after Christmas.

THE ALDEN CLUB

A meeting of the Alden Club was held during the week. Two dozen pairs of bed slippers have been finished by the members, to be sent to the Memorial Hospital.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

Advertisements.

SLEEPLESS BABIES.

Well babies sleep soundly and wake up brightly. When babies are restless and sleepless it is the surest possible sign of illness—in all probability due to some derangement of the stomach and bowels or teething troubles. Baby's Own Tablets are the only proper remedy. They remove the trouble, and in this way give the little one sound, refreshing sleep, and it wakes up healthy and happy. They are guaranteed to contain no harmful drug or opiate. Mrs. Thos. Cain, Loring, Ont., says: 'My baby suffered from stomach trouble and teething, and was quite cross. I got Baby's Own Tablets, and they seemed to work almost like a charm. I think nothing can equal the Tablets for children's ailments.' You can find them at drug stores or get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"MADE IN CANADA"

With Absolutely Pure Canadian Milk—

COWAN'S

Milk Chocolate.

The Most Delicious of all Confections. Ask for it.

THE COWAN CO., LTD., TORONTO.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Hon. Taro Ando is showing the people of Japan that they can save a hundred and fifty million dollars by quitting drinking and smoking. He argues that it would be so much better to buy war bonds than sake. His appeal to the patriotism of the people is having a remarkable effect.

Mr. John Barrett, United States minister to the Republic of Panama, has asked the officials of the United State Y. M. C. A to send some of its trained secretaries to the isthmus. He believes that they will find an important field among the twenty-five thousand men who will soon be engaged on the work of the canal.

A striking comment on present-day conditions in France is afforded by the agitation now going on in favor of a Sunday-rest law. Many workers in French shops and factories now consider themselves lucky if they get a half-day off every two or three weeks, and some have never known a day of rest. The agitation is strongest among the workers themselves, but it has been greatly furthered by the support of great sociologists like Dr. Gagnier, for instance, who shows that the seven-day week permanently disables six workers out of every twenty inside of ten years.

News has reached the mission house of the London Missionary Society of the death at Auckland, New Zealand, on Nov. 9, of the Rev. John Marriott, of Samoa, at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Marriott was a native of St. Helen's and an alumnus of Lancashire College. He went out in 1878 to be a tutor at the London Missionary Society's Seminary at Malua, Samoa, for the training of native pastors. He sailed from Samoa on Oct. 3 to seek medical advice in New Zealand, but had to be detained at Tonga owing to illness. Resuming his voyage along with his wife he proceeded to New Zealand, where he died soon after his arrival.

At a united missionary gathering, held at Norwich, the Rev. George Cousins described his recent visit to China. Japan, he said, was bidding high for leadership in China, and was even starting schools. It was for the Christian churches to ask whether they would allow Japan to be instructor of the Chinese, when Japan herself had not accepted Christian teaching. The society needed a more adequate staff of Christian teachers; for the present provision was miserable and unequal to the burden of the work. It was for the auxiliaries to hearten the directors of the society; and if fifty strong churches, or well-to-do families, would make up their minds to put fifty additional workers into China, a great forward move might be made.

By the death of Dr. Murray Mitchell on 9th which took place at Edinburgh recently the Church has been deprived of one of its most distinguished figures. Dr. Mitchell was one of the pre-Disruption fathers and the greater part of his life was devoted to the missionary cause, his labors in this direction beginning in 1858, when he was sent out as a missionary to Western India. Here he achieved remarkable success, both in acquiring the native languages and in gaining the confidence of the Brahmins and Parsees. Owing to a breakdown in health he returned to Scotland, where he ministered for four years at Broughty Ferry. He subsequently returned to India, however, and became head of the mission. On finally returning from India he was inducted as minister at Nice, but a few years since he gave up that charge and went to Scotland. His last appointment was as Duff lecturer on missions. Mrs. Murray Mitchell, who survives her husband, is well known as a writer upon Anglo-Indian missions.

Professor Kraepelin, of Heidelberg, has been engaged for a long time on an investigation into the various effects of alcohol on users in normal healthy condition. He has found that the use of a few ounces of spirits, equivalent to an ordinary glass of whiskey, affects all of the vital functions of the user both physical and mental. Having first found that an individual could do in normal condition, he observed the same person fifty minutes after taking the spirits and found that if the healthy vision was enable the subject to read letters [illegible] feet away, after using the ounce [illegible] he cannot read them more [illegible] from eighteen to twenty-five feet. A corresponding result was observed in the ability to discriminate colors. Also it was noted that forms and [illegible] were blurred and indistinct. This [illegible] of the vision is, of course, much more marked in the case of a drunken man. Similar results were perceived in the action of all the senses.

GENERAL FEELING OF USELESSNESS

It Comes From the Stomach and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Cure It.

[illegible]ot the pains and aches that are [illegible]ost feature of Indigestion and [illegible]sia. It is the general feeling of [illegible]ort and uselessness. When the [illegible] is wrong the whole body is [illegible] because its source of supply is [illegible]ing right, and the body lacks [illegible]ment and lacks strength.

[illegible]e Stomach right with Dodd's [illegible] Tablets if you would do a [illegible]'s work and enjoy it. They [illegible]. Mr. Joseph Leake, 194 [illegible] street, Toronto, says:

'[illegible]s troubled for three years with [illegible]ess and Dyspepsia. I tried [illegible]edicines, but none could cure [illegible] I began to use Dodd's Dyspepsia [illegible]. They cured me. My daughter was troubled with Headache [illegible]Dyspepsia, and Dodd's Dyspepsia [illegible]s cured her.'

[illegible]f stomach is overworked and [illegible]s rest. It will find the rest it [illegible]s in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

'HIS IMAGES BRAKE THEY IN PIECES THOROUGHLY.'

(Mrs. P. V. Ambler, in 'China's Millions.')

A remarkable thing happened last year in one of the villages about twenty miles from Hong tong, about which I have not as yet written. Some years ago a man in this village (of about twenty families) who had been an opium smoker, broke off the habit at one of our refuges and there learned the truth as it is in Christ. He could not read or do much in the preaching line, but he went home to shine for Christ by a consistent life. He became an earnest man of prayer and started to plead for his village.

At the time of which I write two years of bad harvests had driven the price of grain to about three times its usual value. Hardly any rain had fallen, and some of the wheat which appeared to give signs of harvest was visited by locusts, which soon cleared off every blade. The idols of the eight temples in the village had been prayed to in vain and incense had been burned, but no answer had come, and starvation was staring many in the face.

At this crisis it was in some way suggested to them (I think by the old Christian I mentioned) that the only way out of their miserable condition would be to repent and break off their opium. 'We would willingly do so,' said they, 'but we have no food to eat, much less money to pay for medicine for brea breaking off opium.' 'Never mind that,' said the old Christian, 'you can pay afterwards.' About two miles away was a large farm, owned by four brothers who had been Christians for many years. They were well off and able to help. To them the old Christian made his way, to ask if they would be willing to advance the money that the people in his village might break off opium. 'What would be the security?' was asked (for as the number of opium smokers was large, and the cost of each breaking off the habit would be several thousand cash the sum required would be considerable). Yes, indeed, the old Christian had thought over it and had a plan. 'Let my land stand as security, and if this is not sufficient I have a friend who is also willing to let his land stand as security. My friend is also interested in the gospel and wishes the villagers to break off opium.' The rich farmers agreed to the proposal and the old Christian, willing to sacrifice his land for the good of others, signed the deed of security. Oh, that we all had the earnest devotion of this old man to his Lord and the self-sacrificing love for the souls of others that led him to risk his all for their sakes!

The Opium Refuge Society was accordingly invited to open a temporary refuge in the village. The old Christian set apart the two best rooms in his house, one for the women patients and one for the men. A third room in the middle answered for a chapel. Into the fourth and smallest room he and his wife retired, there to act as servants in attending the patients and making their food. Meanwhile two Christian workers, a woman and her son, were sent by the opium refuge, and the work, which was no easy undertaking, was started. Daily the Gospel message was preached to those poor people, and from the commencement God's seal seemed to be set on the work. The evening meetings were crowded by those who did not smoke opium. Women and children learned hymns, texts of Scripture and short forms of prayer. Soon the people themselves took the paper gods from the walls and doors of their houses, and one man gave a large cave for a chapel—a place large enough to seat one hundred people. Several others brought lime and cemented the place and soon it was ready

I cannot stop to write of how quickly the work spread; how deep-rooted superstition was gradually broken down before the light of the Gospel; how many were convicted of sin and cast themselves at the feet of Jesus and obtained peace Several who had sown crops of opium on a few acres of irrigated land, on being convicted of the evil of it, pulled it up, at no small loss to themselves. Truly in this instance the Gospel again proved itself to be the power of God in the salvation of the village.

The crowning day seemed to come when the villagers agreed to destroy the large village idols in the eight temples. At daylight I struck one of the large temple bells, in response to which the chapel was soon filled with the villagers, most of them armed with axes, mattocks and other implements. These were piled in the corners, while all hearts were lifted up in prayer to the living and true God whom they had now learned to worship, that his blessing would rest upon us in our undertaking and that the god of this world from whose bondage we had been rescued would be hindered from interfering with the work we had resolved to do. After this, oh, what a time we had! There were some hundreds of idols, some of which I should think weighed quite one half a ton on their pedestals, and took nearly two days to destroy. It was all so sudden and wonderful that one did not like to write about it until some time had elapsed so that the work might be tested.

Over a year has now passed and the work still stands, or I should say, still goes on. During that time the villagers have subscribed quite a sum of money, and Christians of other districts, hearing of the Lord's blessing, have also given, and now the largest of the temples has been altered and converted into quite a nice chapel which will seat, I think, from a hundred and fifty to two hundred people. A second temple has been made into a boys' school and the hum of children's voices can now be heard repeating the characters and memorizing Scripture. (Some other Christians in different parts had another temple made into a nice dwelling-place for me to live in. This was done without my knowledge and cost over forty thousand cash.) From this village last year about twelve were baptized. A baptistry has now been built in front of the new chapel, where, D.V., on Aug. 10, we hope to baptize others of the enquirers who have already been examined and have proved by change of life their conversion. I have learned that on this occasion the villagers have already decided to contribute about twenty bushels of wheat and two sheep. This liberal contribution will, I think, be sufficient to cover the expense of entertaining all guests who may care to come to the baptismal service, and also to defray other expenses. The temple lands have been given over for the Lord's work. Four men in the village have contributed about eighteen Chinese acres of good wheat land. Sowing and reaping this land will be done by some of the villagers. The proceeds of crops reaped are to be used for the chapel expenses and to keep up the school.

The blessing has gone on and has spread so that in several other villages around we have a number of enquirers. I feel sure that you will praise the Lord with me for all his wonder-working grace, and at the same time will not cease to pray that the good work God has commenced he will perfect in these young believers.

READY TO PREACH THE GOSPEL IN THIBET'S SACRED CITY.

(The 'Christian Age.')

An army may open the door in Thibet, but peace and safety can only be secured by the soldiers of the Cross. Special interest, therefore, attaches to the missionaries who are now on their way to Thibet, and who will possibly be the first Christian evangelists to preach the Gospel in the 'Forbidden City,' now that Lhasa has been entered by Colonel Younghusband.

Mrs. Dr. Susie C. Rijnhart, together with her companions, has been en route about twelve months, having spent the past winter in China. Early last spring she started on toward Lhasa, hoping to make an entrance for the Gospel should that city be opened to the world.

Mrs. Rijnhart, though she lost her husband in that land of cruelty and death, yet says: 'Thibet, like other lands, must have the light. The command is, "Go, preach the Gospel to every creature." The work is great—so great that beside its greatness any sacrifice involved in its accomplishment seems small. Mr. Rijnhart frequently gave expression to his one burning ambition to be of service in evangelizing Thibet—whether by his life or his death, he said it did not matter to him. . . . Remembering his consecration I, too, can be strong and well—God doeth all things well—the sacrifice was not too great.'

Mrs. Rijnhart is accompanied by Mrs. Dr. A. L. Shelton, who will assist her in medical mission work, and by the Rev. A. L. Shelton, who will do evangelistic work. All three are under the appointment of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Around the city of Lhasa are many monasteries, in some of which there are said to be thousands of inmates. Many of these are not priests or monks, but students preparing for the priesthood. The people themselves are ignorant and superstitious. Their observance of their religious rites, in many instances, consists of little more than the turning of the cylinders which form the prayer-wheels of the country. A turn of the wheel is supposed to bring the prayer contained in it to the notice of the Supreme Being, and to be equivalent to a prayer uttered by the lips of the worshipper.

For long years, Miss Annie Taylor and others have been waiting on the borders of the country, longing for permission to enter. The delay has been turned to account in familiarizing themselves with the Thibetan language, so that there might be no delay in beginning work when the way was open.

Bibles also have been sent into Thibet by the waiting missionaries, who have found the traders willing to carry and circulate them. Thus the way has been prepared for the entrance of the missionary, and, by the blessing of God, a harvest of souls may be looked for.

THE BRACER.

'The bracer' is the name popularly given to a so-called patent, that is, not patent, but very secret concoction, sold at 'soda water' fountains by the nostrum drug stores. In some towns or small cities, and in some parts of our country, it is said that practically every one has this form of the drug habit, for such it is. Narcomania is being extended by this means to an extent that is frightful. 'Clerks and office men are hardly able to go to their work until they have had four or five glasses of these secret drugs, and the laboring population is almost as bad.' The attention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is respectfully called to this atrocious abuse. Saloons also help in the degrading horror by drugging the already wretched quality of the liquors sold. All true temperance people will unite with the medical profession to check this abuse. Women's civic improvement clubs and leagues might well devote some of their energies to getting good laws passed and to getting bad men to execute them. If they would set about it, the women could out-root this and many similar evils. Possibly no new laws are needed, and that only scientific analyses of these drugged drinks should be made in a thorough-going way, followed by prosecutions of the criminal manufacturers and sellers, followed by jailing the wretches who thus defy every demand of law, medicine, and health.—'American Medicine.'

BISHOP PEROWNE.

Dr. Perowne, formerly Bishop of Worcester, died at Southwick Park, near Tewkesbury. The son of a missionary in India, John James Stewart Perowne was born at Burdwan, Bengal, in 1823. He and his two brothers, Thomas (Archdeacon of Norwich) and Edward Henry (Master of Corpus Christi College), had all distinguished careers at Cambridge, and took many honors. After some experience in teaching, including ten years as vice-principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, Mr. Perowne became Hulsean professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1875. Made Dean of Peterborough in 1878, he devoted himself with great energy to the greatly-needed restoration of the cathedral, a work for which deep gratitude is due to him. In 1889 Lord Salisbury offered Dr. Perowne a vacant Welsh bishopric, which he accepted, only to learn afterwards that the new bishop would be expected to speak both Welsh and English. The acceptance was withdrawn at Lord Salisbury's request, and in 1890 Dean Perowne, then sixty-eight years of age, was appointed Bishop of Worcester. At the Church Congress of the year before he had greatly offended the High Church party by maintaining that episcopacy was not essential to the Church, and that the Prayer Book nowhere asserted episcopal ordination to be the only valid ordination. Again, when, as bishop of the diocese, he presided over the Church Congress at Birmingham in 1893, he reaffirmed his views, amid much protestation, and he further annoyed High Churchmen by the prominent part he took in the Grandelwald Conferences, where Anglicans and Free Churchmen fraternized and discussed reunion. On the whole, his experience as a bishop was not a very happy one. In 1901 he resigned the see. Dr. Perowne did excellent service on the Old Testament Revision Committee, and also as editor of the Cambridge Bible and Cambridge Greek Testament for schools. His early book on the Psalms is perhaps the most important of his own writings. Though an ardent admirer and disciple of Bishop Thirlwell, he was himself more typically a Low rather than a Broad Churchman. He married in 1862 the daughter of Mr. Sergeant Woolrych.—'Christian World.'

A CHRISTIAN HERO AND TRANSLATOR.

('Missionary Review.')

One of the most heroic figures of the present day is a man whose very name is known to few and whose life is familiar to even fewer. He lives in a small hired house in the city of Tokio, Japan. His name is Samuel I. J. Schereschewsky. For six years he was missionary bishop at Shanghai. Nineteen years ago illness, brought on largely through his work, rendered him almost helpless. Refusing to be a burden to the mission, he resigned his office. But he would not consider that his working days were over. His paralyzed body prevented him any longer going about the work of evangelization, but he could sit in a chair and work for China by translating the entire Bible into easy Wenli, so that more of the common people might read its message. This he has been doing for many years, working with such restless energy, though struggling against pain and helplessness, that he has kept two secretaries busy. He wrote his translation of the entire Bible in Roman characters upon the typewriter, though he could only use one finger of one hand, and needed eight years to complete the task.

A CASE OF CONSECRATION.

Chen Tsai Hsin, a teacher of Mathematics in Pekin University, was the leader in the recent remarkable religious movement in that university, in which over thirty young men banded themselves together in a consecration of their lives to religious work among their own people. He was graduated from Pekin University with the class of 1901, acted as secretary of the North China Lay Electoral Conference, and was elected alternate lay delegate to the General Conference of 1904. A year ago he said: 'The way I look at life is this: It matters not whether I have enough to eat or enough to wear; if I can be in the place where, according to my ability, God can use me to the best advantage, that is where I want to be; and I believe that that is in Pekin University, helping to build up Christian character among our young men.' Such development of native initiative and leadership is significant and prophetic.—'Missionary Review.'

Advertisements.

Do You Read Our Advertisement?
Do You Visit Our Store?
Do Both, and Do It NOW.

And see our display of Combs and Hair Ornaments for the XMAS SEASON. The finest lines ever displayed in Montreal in Real Shell and Imitation, set with Turquoise, Pearls and other Stones.

Also inlaid with Gold and Precious Stones. Combs from 25c to $25.00. Our display of Perfume from 25c to $10.00.

Also Ladies' and Gent's Dressing Cases, all prices. Military Hair Brushes in Cases. Real Shell Dressing Combs from $3.00 to $15.00.

Our display of Hair Goods, Switches, Pompadours, Wigs, etc., unsurpassed in style and finish. Call and compare prices.

SAML. TARRANTE,
Hair Dressing, Manicuring and Massage Parlors,
2267 St. Catherine Street. : : Phone 1471 Up.

Advertisements.

Men of Brains.

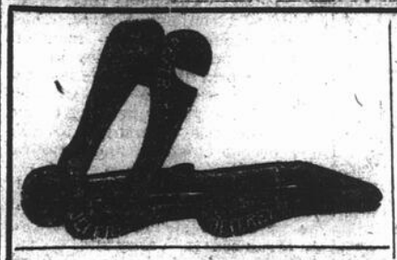
Men of great intellect are usually great coffee drinkers, hence it is called the "intellectual beverage."

"Seal Brand" Coffee

has that wholesome quality as a morning beverage only found in pure coffee of the highest grade.

1s 1 and 2 lb. sealed tins, at grocers.

Chase & Sanborn, - Montreal



DETACHABLE CHAIN BELTING
ATTACHMENTS and BUCKETS.
All sizes in stock.
Conveying Machinery
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Merchant Tailor, MONTREAL.

We take a pride in stating that our display of
SEASONABLE GOODS
is superior over that of previous years and is such as to lead us to anticipate a share of your patronage at an early date. Prices very moderate, and special inducements to Students and Clergymen.

SOME RECENT PURCHASERS OF HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANOS

THE musical pre-eminence of the Heintzman & Co. Pianos was never displayed with such distinctness as by the many distinguished individuals and prominent institutions who have purchased them within the past few weeks. We take the liberty of here calling attention to a few:

The Conservatorium of Music of McGill University purchased no less than 18 Heintzman & Co. Pianos for the newly acquired building on Sherbrooke street, which was the gift of Lord Strathcona. The Faculty includes nearly every artist of prominence in Montreal.

His Worship Hormisdas Laporte, Mayor of Montreal, recently purchased from us a superbly inlaid upright piano by Heintzman & Co., which piano was viewed by admiring thousands who saw it in our windows.

The Government of the Province of Ontario, last month purchased a special Heintzman & Co. Piano for the Speaker's Parlor in the Parliament Building, Toronto. His Excellency The Hon. Mortimer Clark, Governor of Ontario, at the same time purchased a superb Heintzman & Co. piano for his own residence.

The Conservatory of Music, Toronto, and The College of Music, Toronto, have both been recently equipped with a very large number of Heintzman & Co. pianos.

This honor is the greater when it is remembered that both institutions are affiliated with the University of Toronto,

The Winnipeg College of Music is the latest institution to acquire a Heintzman & Co. piano, Mr. Osborne, the Principal, having recently purchased one for his own personal use.

A WORD AS TO PRICES

Despite their superlative qualities, the prices of Heintzman & Co. pianos are not extravagant, and owing to our building changes we must clear our floors soon, and will sell them during this month only at terms of TEN dollars per month.

C. W. LINDSAY, LIMITED
Paid Up Capital, $400,000
HEAD OFFICE, - - - 2366 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL
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Advertisements.

Pearline is the Modern Soap

First and best aid to cleanliness
No other aid needed
Physicians and Chemists commend it
Saves labor fabric color
Use without bar Soap
Avoid Imitations
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Electrotyping Plant FOR SALE.

A chance to secure valuable Machinery at a great bargain.
Address — "ELECTROTYPER," P.O.B. 2234, Montreal.

FIELD WORK.

Something has been done along these lines during the last week or two by members of the executive committee of the Provincial Union and with very good results.

The president, Mr. P. A. Doig, conducted a conference along C. E. lines in St. Andrew's Church, Lacaine, last week and succeeded in renewing the interest of the young people of that church in the work.

Mr. Doig is also engaged in organizing a society in connection with the Methodist Church, Cote St. Paul.

The junior superintendent, Mr. W. R. Leroux, visited Valleyfield this week and conducted a conference there, which was largely attended by the members of two young people's societies in the town. The work of the societies was thoroughly discussed, the best methods for conducting the prayer meeting talked over. The societies were urged to take up study of the missions and practical missionary work.

The junior work was also discussed, and as a result, it is confidently expected that the advent of spring will see two societies organized in Valleyfield.

The young people are looking forward with great expectations to the Christian Endeavor Convention to be held there in September next. Every society in the province should begin now to work and pray for the success of this convention.

The executive committee of the Provincial Union is ready to send one of its members out to any part of Quebec to assist in the organization of new societies or to confer with societies already organized as to the best methods of carrying on the work. Mr. Doig willl be glad to hear from any such society or church.

1904 CARICATURED.

Ready December 15.

A large number of Cartoons by the brightest wits and truest pens have been collected from the leading publications of both hemispheres, and will be issued by the publishers of 'World Wide' in their mid-December issue. These Cartoons will give a most humorous and effective review of the interesting world-events of this most interesting year.

These Caricatures will be printed on extra good paper with a colored cover, known by the sign of a very wise Owl and a most comical Monkey.

Ten Cents a copy, post paid.

These caricatures will be sent to every one sending us a full dollar for a year's subscription to 'World Wide' before the end of the year.

SUITABLE TO SEND TO DISTANT FRIENDS FOR CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

This offer is good in the following countries: Canada (excepting Montreal and suburbs) Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Island, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad British Guiana, Gibraltar, Postal Union Countries, other than the above, postage extra.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Think it Over Before CHRISTMAS

And you will readily see how it will be possible to freshen up the Parlor, Dining Room and Bedrooms.

Our lady patrons will we trust, save themselves much trouble and worry and avoid the inevitable rush by selecting their Christmas presents now.

Come and see the many pretty things we have gathered here for your Christmas giving at **twenty percent. discount.**

F. LAPOINTE,

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Pictures and Mirrors, Mantel Clocks, Decorated Lamps, Statuettes, Gilt and Bronzed Fancy Articles for the holydays.

Open evening until 10 o'clock.

1449 ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST
(Corner Montcalm)

GO TO

J. M. GROTHE, . . *The Jeweller*

1885 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 2 DOORS EAST OF THEATRE FRANCAIS.

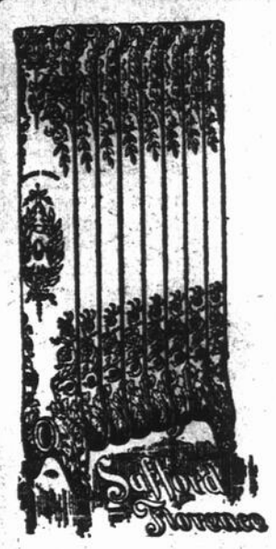
For Solid Silver Watches, Fine Stone Rings, Plain Rings, Ladies' Rings, Baby Rings, Engagement and Wedding Rings.

OPERA GLASSES
In Great Variety.

All kinds of Fancy goods in Jewel Boxes, Silverware and Clocks of all kinds. . . . .

Choice Goods at the Very Lowest Prices.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS TILL JANUARY



Comparison is a Friend of "Safford" Radiators.

Compare the "Safford's" seventeen years' progress and success with the record of any other Steam or Hot Water Radiator on the market to-day and you will find that the "Safford" is the gainer by the comparison. Write us for particulars, if you have not already received our Illustrated Catalogue.

THE DOMINION RADIATOR CO.
LIMITED.

Head Office: TORONTO.

Branches: Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg and Vancouver, B.C.

THE INCREASE AND BETTERMENT CAMPAIGN FOR 1904-1905.

Motto: 'Larger and Better.'

The campaign has already begun. The great army is already marching. Some societies are distinctly larger and better than they were a month ago, others are laying plans which will result in this enlargement and betterment.

Are you in this goodly list?

This is the increase campaign begun in 1902, and which has already been so surprisingly successful. It is the same increase campaign, but expanded, enlarged, improved.

The increase campaign began with an effort for more societies, and more than four thousand new societies have resulted. To-day the campaign means this and also larger local societies and better societies, larger local unions and better local unions. It means improvment along the line and all along every line.

It means that every society may be stimulated to do its very best and largest work for Christ and the Church the coming year.

Every society in the city and province should be at work along this line.

The regular monthly meeting of the Provincial Christian Endeavor Union will be held Saturday, Dec. 10, in the Y. M. C. A., at four o'clock in the afternoon. Every member is urged to be present.

WANT LICENSES

FURTHER LIST OF PROSPECTIVE LIQUOR SELLERS.

The following have applied to Mr. A. B. Archambault, secretary of the Licence Commissioners, for licences for hotels and restaurants:—

John Donohoe, restaurant, 2633 St. Catherine street.
Japhet Giguerre, restaurant, 641 St. Hypolite street.
Israel Nantel, hotel, 659 Ontario street.
Eugenie Lemay, restaurant, 131 Lagauchetiere street.
Jacob N. Fraid, restaurant, 131 Common street.
Joseph L. Patenaude, hotel, 460 Ontario street.
Placite P. Raby, hotel, 10 Papineau avenue.
Telesp. H. Brisson, hotel, 139 Commissioners street.
Clement Lapointe, restaurant, 771 Ontario street.
Morg. Gibronan, restaurant, 893 Notre Dame street.
Telesph. B. Moineau, restaurant, 476 St. James street.
Thomas Barry, hotel, 864 St. Dominique street.
Hermas Gariepy, restaurant, 1873 St. Catherine street.
Joseph N. Paradis, restaurant, 107 Mountain street.
Rose Lalonde, restaurant, 1554 Notre Dame street.
Julie Lafreniere, restaurant, 84 St. James street.
Claudia Dionne, restaurant, 21 St. Gabrielle street.
James Drury, restaurant, 128 Windsor street.
Ernest Lacasse, restaurant, 231 Seigneurs street.
Joseph Lepine, hotel, 463 St. James street.
Clodomire Labelle, restaurant, 109 Windsor street.
Paul Bergevin, restaurant, 460 Centre street.
Jules Colais, restaurant, 63 Commissioners street.
Emery Cadieux, restaurant, 461 Craig street.
Arthur Jutras, hotel, 27 Chaboillez square.
Herbert Fuerst, restaurant, 511 Craig street.
Joseph Gendron, hotel, 61 St. Lawrence street.
Charles Nurnberer, retaurant, 579½ Craig street.
Ovila Leroux, restaurant, 10 Jacques Cartier square.
Jos. M. Leduc, restaurant, 646 St. Catherine street.
Edw. Lafontaine, restaurant, 115 St. Paul street.
Fabien Coté, hotel, 86 St. Lawrence street.
Joseph Roy, restaurant, 229 Craig street.
Edw. Knox, restaurant, 531 Craig street.
F. X. Robert, restaurant, 565 Craig street.

The opposition to granting a transfer of license to John Donahoe, 111 Mountain street, to 2633 St. Catherine street must be filed not later than next Wednesday, Dec. 14.

SNOW HAS ARRIVED

Are You Fully Prepared For It?

IF NOT, TAKE TIME TO INSPECT OUR

SLEIGHS

Suitable for carting any kind of goods.

Single Lorry Type.

Various Sizes of these Sleighs now on view at our Warerooms.

Now is the time to buy. Our prices are within reach of all.

CALL AT THE OLD STAND,

A. JENNINGS & CO.,

Corner Grey Nun and Wellington Sts., - MONTREAL.

PHONE MAIN 656.

Spend the First Dollar

I will pay for your first bottle of Dr. Shoop's Restorative,

There Are No Conditions

Nothing to deposit. Nothing to promise. The dollar bottle is free. Your Druggist, on my order, will hand you a full dollar's worth and send me the Bill.

I will spend $100,000—half a million, perhaps this season that you may learn how Dr. Shoop's Restorative strengthens the INSIDE nerve—the nerves that control the vital organs. That you may know for yourself, after a fair, free test in your own home that this is something uncommon—something UNUSUAL in medicine. Not a mere stimulant or a deadening drug—but a strength-building, life-inspiring, tonic that has lasting power to the very nerves that control the vital processes of life.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

If you lack vim, vigor, vitality;
If you are beginning to wear out;
If your nerve, your courage is waning;
If careless habits have made you a victim;
If your heart, your liver, your stomach, your kidneys, misbehave;
If the worries of business have left their effects on your good health;
If a physician of private prescription of a physician of thirty year's standing will strengthen the failing nerves—strengthen them harmoniously, surely, till your trouble disappears.

Inside Nerves!

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

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

These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

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

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

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

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a fairer, squarer test? Could I let you go to your druggist—whom you know—and get out any bottle he has on his shelves if my medicine were it not UNIFORMLY reliable? Would I do this if I were not unafraid to put forward in my every claim? Could I AFFORD to do it if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

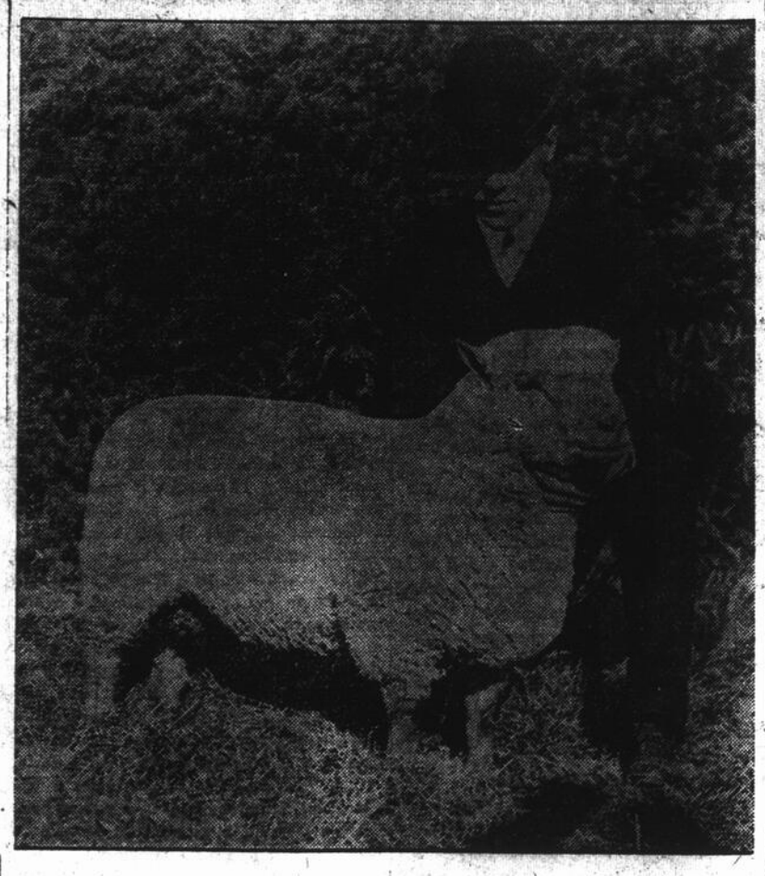
Simply Write Me.

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

Simply state which Book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 85, Racine, Wis.

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

Most diseases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.



A CHAMPION FROM ONTARIO.

The above cut represents the Southdown ram 'St. Alban's Enterprise,' owned by Messrs. Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont. At the St. Louis World's Fair this ram was awarded first prize in its class, was given the junior championship, and was placed reserve for the grand championship. It also took first prize at Toronto.

C. P. R. TELEGRAPHERS.

For some time past the representatives of the telegraphers and Mr. McNicoll, manager of the C. P. R., have been in consultation in reference to a demand of the former for a ten per cent increase. There is not the slightest likelihood of trouble, and the affair is insignificant that all the parties to the conference laugh at the suggestion made public that there is likely to be a strike. The C. P. R. telegraphers are paid better than those of any other company on the continent. Mr. McNicoll has always laid it down as a principle that where there is dispute the matter should be left to arbitration. There has been some talk of the telegraphers refusing to acknowledge this principle in the present case, but this is not likely, for to do so would be to have the public in antagonism to them.

LINE TO MONTREAL.

Mackenzie & Mann interests will apply to Parliament at the approaching session for power to run a line from the Lake of the French river, on Georgian Bay, to Montreal via Ottawa, and another from Montreal, via Ottawa, to connect with the Toronto and James's Bay Railway Company.

DOWN OVER BY SLEIGH.

Mrs. Benneditte, thirty years of age, living at Ste. Agathe street, was thrown out of a sleigh in Notre Dame street yesterday, and sustained a cut head. She was taken to the Notre Dame hospital for treatment.

CIVIC SALARIES

GREAT DISSATISFACTION AT PROSPECT OF REDUCTION.

There is much discussion among the City Hall employees on the subject of the salaries of the staff. The prospect of reductions in some important departments is viewed with disfavor, and while a revision is admitted to be needed, the contention is that, judging from reported changes, the revision is not being carried out on right principles.

Should salaries be fixed according to the merits of the various positions or the ability or influence of the occupant of the positions? This is the point under dispute. The positions of city clerk, city treasurer, city attorney, city surveyor, chiefs of the police or fire department, etc., are considered to be of sufficient importance to command good salaries. They are responsible positions. A mistake might easily cost the city thousands of dollars. Thoroughly trained, capable, reliable men should fill these posts; the best men that can be secured. What salaries would men occupying similar positions in private concerns, banking corporations, military, commercial or mechanical callings be paid? What do corresponding officials of other cities receive? The Montreal civic officials claim that they would be satisfied with what the positions they hold are worth elsewhere, but think a city the size of Montreal should not pay less than smaller cities in Canada, and only half of what is paid civic officials in the United States, as is the case in some instances.

The police have taken active steps to present their case before the salaries committee. They first sent to all the cities in the Dominion, and found out what the members of the force from the chief down were getting. In some cases they learned that constables were getting as much as captains in Montral. Next, they presented their case to the citizens. Bankers, insurance managers, members of the Board of Trade and Chambre de Commerce, shipping men, merchants and manufacturers, have been interviewed, with the result that a petition asking for an increase of salary for the men has been signed by over three thousand of the most prominent and influential ratepayers in Montreal. This petition has been placed in the hands of the chairman of the Police Committee, with the request that it be submitted to the salaries committee, and, if necessary, to the City Council. Married constables and even lieutenants find it hard to live on their present allowances, and are asking to be brought up a little nearer to their superiors in point of remuneration for the work they do.

The proposal to make the maximum for the city clerk and city treasurer and some other heads of departments less than at present is severely condemned, not by the officials themselves, who will not be affected by the proposal, but by others, who view the principle being adopted with alarm, in view of the future effects. The proposal to put simple clerks in some departments on a salary level with the heads of other departments where technical or professional knowledge is required, is strongly protested against.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 9. — When the House met to-day a concurrent resolution was adopted providing that when the House and Senate adjourn on Wednesday, Dec. 21, it be until Jan. 4, 1905.

A ROGUISH DETECTIVE.

New York, Dec. 9.—Joseph Jacobs, the former county detective attached to District Attorney Jerome's office, who gained notoriety by his sensational methods in obtaining evidence against gamblers, was sentenced to-day to serve one year in state prison for perjury in connection with the Richard Canfield gambling house case. Jacobs had confessed that his testimony before the Grand Jury upon which one of the indictments against Canfield was based, was untrue in every particular. He was indicted by the Grand Jury a few days ago.

TEMPERATURE.

The City Hall thermometer at seven o'clock this morning registered two degrees above zero, which is the lowest temperature by five degrees, reached in Montreal this winter.

EAST KOOTENAY

MR. W. F. GURD SPEAKS OF THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY.

Mr. W. F. Gurd, solicitor, formerly of Toronto, now of Cranbrook, British Columbia, is on a visit to the city, and is staying at the Windsor Hotel.

Discussing the prospects of the East Kootenay district, with a representative of the 'Witness,' Mr. Gurd, who, by the way, is a relative of Mr. Charles Gurd, said that lumbering is at present the principal industry, there being sixteen mills in the Cranbrook section.

'But just now,' he added, 'the lumbering industry is in a very depressed condition—so much so, that a number of mills are shortening their output, and some are contemplating closing down. As a matter of fact one has already been closed. This is caused by a slackening of the demand in the North-West. But we regard that simply temporary, because we hope the Government are going to put a tariff on rough lumber.

'You think the country needs it?'

'Yes. They have no protection at all. What has happened there is this. There was a boom, apparently, in the lumber business on the other side of the line, and an immense production took place. In the end many of them had to sell out at almost any price. Over 150 mills, I believe, were in the hands of the receivers. Others, more stable ones, finding that the market on their side of the line got short, decided to sell their surplus stock at a sacrifice in the North-West of Canada, so that the prices in their own natural markets should not be affected. That condition of things meant that lumber came into the North-West in great quantities. In one month alone between forty and fifty million feet came in. The mill that has just shut down has an immense quantity on hand, and all the mills are now lowering their stocks. As a matter of fact, unless something is done there will be a depression not only throughout our country, but throughout the whole province.'

'You are a Liberal yourself, I believe? Do the Liberals out there recognize the necessity for protection?'

'Oh, yes. They are not asking for protection, that would be prohibitive. They simply want something that will enable them to stand on the same footing as the farmers of the North-West. Two dollars a thousand feet is what they are asking. That is very small?'

'Is the lumbering industry likely to be permanent in your district?'

'Yes, there is a good future for it, I think, for some time to come. I know a number of the mills have timber secured in the immediate neighborhood to last for seven or ten years.'

Questioned as to the farming industry, Mr. Gurd said in his district that is confined to the Kootenay Valley, which is some twenty or thirty miles wide. The industry is at present in an experimental stage, the greatest drawback being the fact that the Valley is subject to frosts.

'The mining industry,' Mr. Gurd said, 'is confined to the St. Eugene mine, and that is being operated fairly actively. At a place called Kimberley, twenty-two miles from Cranbrook, the Sullivan Group and Mining Company, are opening up their mine quite extensively, and they are also building a smelter at Marysville, eighteen miles from Cranbrook. The North Star Mine, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory reports that went out recently, is still being operated, and is likely. I understand, to be operated for some little time at any rate.'

Advertisements.

CHRISTMAS FURS.

HANDSOME
Muffs, Scarfs and Stoles,
All the Most Fashionable
FURS
At Moderate Prices.

NELSON'S,

1864 Notre Dame Street,
2288 St. Catherine Street.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 4.30 p.m. The attendance of members was large. His Grace Archbishop Bond presided. The reports of the general agent, the travelling secretary and the three colporteurs showed a month of diligent work, but the revenue was not quite up to that of previous months. This falling off was explained to the satisfaction of the meeting.

A committee previously appointed to examine the charter in view of the proposed federation of all the Canadian auxiliaries, reported as follows: We find that by an act of incorporation passed by the Legislature of Quebec in 1870 the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society was incorporated with power to hold real estate and other property and to make rules and regulations for its administration, subject to changes of the same in manner therein provided. Under this latter provision we are of opinion that without interfering with any corporate rights we may adopt such rules as may be necessary to give effect to the federation of all Canadian auxiliaries and, while remaining a corporate body we may co-operate with such auxiliaries in forming a general Bible society in Canada and, upon this understanding, we declare our readiness to enter into such federation.

The finance committee was asked to enquire into the condition of the interested funds so as to ascertain if any portion of the same might be available for the benefit of the centenary fund of the parent society. Mr. James Ross, treasurer, reported on behalf of the committee and gave full details regarding all property and investments held and gave it as his opinion that a larger proportion of the revenue of the auxiliary should be transmitted to the parent society.

It was then agreed to request the finance committee to report as to the possibility of disposing of a portion of the investments held by the auxiliary, so that the proceeds might be available for the great work of Bible distribution throughout the world.

Grants of Scriptures were made, upon application, to the Feller Institute, Grande Ligne and to the Board of French Evangelization of the Presbyterian Church.

The following minute was adopted with reference to the death of the late Bishop Baldwin: The Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society desires to place upon record an acknowledgement of the very high esteem in which it held the late Maurice Baldwin, D.D., Bishop of Huron, one of the vice presidents of the parent society. For a period of about twenty years, during his residence in the city of Montreal, he was a member of the committee of this auxiliary. In his pulpit ministrations and in his platform addresses, which were characterized by marvellous eloquence and spiritual power, he ever maintained that the sacred scriptures are a revelation from God for the salvation of men, and should be given to the whole world. After his removal to a wider and more responsible sphere of usefulness, he cordially accepted our invitation to return to Montreal and address the anniversary meeting. His memory is sacred in this community and in his translation to the upper sanctuary, not only has the Anglican Church lost one of her greatest sons and most highly honored bishops, but the whole Church has lost one of her ablest defenders of that faith once for all delivered to the saints. We extend to his bereaved widow and family and the Church of which he was so distinguished a servant, the assurance of our prayerful sympathy.

Gentlemen's Gold Lockets, complete with monogram, from $5; diamond set, from $15.00. R. Hemsley Jeweller, 255 St. James St., Montreal.

We Paid $100,000

For Liquozone. Yet We Give You a 50c Bottle Free.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days' time. This process has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Abscess—Anemia
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Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
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Tumors—Ulcers
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Women's Diseases

Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gall Stones
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All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 455-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

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Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THINGS CANADIAN.

A waft of country brightness, a scent of joyous, hard-working pioneer life, comes with 'Muskoka Memories,' by Ann Hathaway (Briggs, Toronto). The author, having been employed five years in a Toronto store, found the rough work and freedom of the wild land a happy change. The story is a simple recital of household joys and jokes in surroundings that changed from a shanty that hardly held the family to a large house that received summer tourists, as the beauty and salubrious climate of Muskoka became better known to the world. Not only is its summer delightful, but those who live there all the year round enjoy the winter greatly, with its bracing air and jolly sports.

'Ah!' but you say, still incredulous, 'that is the bright side; show us the other.' Well, what if we have to go to the lake to fetch every pail of water, tumbling down the steep banks through the snow, searching for the water-hole in the ice, only to find it frozen over solid, and, after repeated efforts to break it, first banging the handle of the dipper, and then hammering with the water-pail, all to no effect, have to reluctantly scramble up the bank again to get the axe? What if we do have to take our walks abroad in a narrow runt, one following behind another like a flock of geese, crossing our feet gingerly, knowing that to step an inch to the side means a sudden plunge into the beautiful? We can laugh at these things, because we have the health and spirits which our brave fight with the snow and wind imparts. 'Dull in winter,' say you? I trow not, my city friend. We know not the meaning of the word. Work is too plentiful for dulness to show its nose in Muskoka. We have no time to be dull, and go to bed at night tired out, sleep like tops, with the blankets well pulled up over our ears, and a small earthquake would hardly wake us.'

THE NE'ER DO-WEEL.

A quaint little booklet in paper covers, of some forty pages, gives us the Prodigal Son in text and sermon in the 'Braid Scots,' by the Rev. D. Gibb Mitchell of Cramond, near Dundee. It is published at John Knox's House, Edinburgh, at 'sixpence net'; and a line at the top of the title page, says 'Sermons in Braid Scots, No. 1,' and we have had a private hint that all the series may not be by Mr. Mitchell. It would seem that the infection (some would call it an affectation), of writing in Broad Scotch is spreading.

The author says in his little preface, 'A man brocht up in a bonnie clachan, wha keepit in his heart a' the quaint rale meanin words o' his kinsfolk, ae nicht ettled to crack wi' his flock in the braid Scottish tongue. He begude canny an' saft wi' a muckle wish to win in the thochts o' the lads an' lasses. They hearkened weel. The house was quate an' the hush bade to the hinneren' o' the hour. They gaed awa, ilkane to his hame, an' up the by-roads, thro' the glen, to the braes. Syne the preacher heard it was gude.' From other sources we learn that he thus preaches occasionally to his flock at Cramond, and that when he does so, he uses for his Scripture—reading the Scotch-Canadian 'New Testament in Braid Scots' of W. W. Smith. In the booklet before us he first gives eighteen verses of Luke fifteen, in his own style, as, 'Sae he gaed and hired himself to ane o' the burgesses as an orra-man, an' was budden gang ootby to fodder the swine. Fain wad he hae filled himself wi' the hools that the swine were eatin'; an' fient a aet did a body gie him.' Then for sixteen small pages he comments on the parable and its lessons. And all in the Doric. His beginning is very beautiful. 'We've a' had oor ain thochts aboot the wa-gang an' the hame-bringin o' the Ne'er-do-weel. The spendthrift loon is kent be ane an' a'. We hae a bit o' him in our ain hearts: that's what gars sae mony o' us tak to the story!' A little picture in the front shows the Ne'er-do-weel on a 'whumml't trouch,' with his elbows on his knees, and his fingers in his 'towzie heid,' thinking, thinking. And then he starts home! 'Hameward he hirples ower the lea, an' he hears the lowin o' the kye, an' the bleat, bleat, bleatin o' the sheep, a' bickerin down the hillside—a fleecy drove—hame to their cosy pen to be fauldit frae the wolves for the nicht, Abune his heid the wild birds screich, as wastlins they flee to their roost 'mang the weird craggy rocks; an' far abune the sough o' the wind 'mong the pine trees the cushie doo coos an' coos ower and ower again, as the big reid sun sinks oot o' sicht i' the rosy wast. A 'thing was shoutin loud at th pitch o' its voice, "hame, hame, hame!" An sae was the prodigal.' A sixpence, with a "tippence" for postage, sent in British stamps to Wm. J. Hay, John Knox's House, Edinburgh, will bring to the Scottish reader a dainty 'message frae hame.'

A SHETLAND STORY.

A story called 'The Reaper,' by Edith Rickert (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York), presents a setting further north than usual, with the songs and superstitions of the Norse race that inhabits the Shetland Isles. It conveys an atmosphere of seriousness that is almost weird. Even the odd mistakes of the more illiterate islanders call forth only a sober smile, for a sense of tragedy and responsibility seems to weigh upon the reader as upon the hero, Tervал, and the popular fear of elves and wraiths adds an uncanny element that is half depressing too. The book is in its way very fine indeed. In one chapter Terval's mother turns away her married daughter on a stormy night, thinking it is a 'trow,' or ghost,' that has knocked at her door.

But her fancies were not pleasant now; the old tales of trows and ghosts and witches came out of dark corners in her brain, and strange creatures looked at her from shadowy corners of the room, until, sick with terror of the unknown, she crept to her bedside and began to fumble at the buttons of her dress. All in a moment, above the drift of wind and rain, she heard the feeble beating of hands on the door. She sat paralyzed with the cold fear creeping up her body to the back of her very brain, fear of the ghosts of drowned sailors come up from the sea. . . . She buried her head in the pillow for some while and when she furtively lifted it again the knocking had ceased, but there was come a fumbling at the latch. It was never locked, save only this one night, when Terval had bolted it against the blows of the wind. The clicking sound died away and for a moment the old woman breathed again. But suddenly the blows came fierce and strong, as if struck by hands that were desperate. The old woman rose slowly with her palms crossed on her breast, muttering heavily, 'If any evil thing be without in the name of God I bid it depart!' A silence followed, and then a shrill cry above the wind—a cry that sent the old woman tottering to undo the door. Better a trow, perhaps, than Terval's anger. Slowly and cautiously she moved the bolt, and tried to peer into the darkness. At first she saw nothing; then a hand, white and sparkling with rings, was laid on the door-post. The old woman drew back with a shaking jaw. 'Eh, but it's a trow,' she quavered. The hand moved swiftly up, and the lamp-light gleamed suddenly on a glory of hair. Then she knew the meaning of it all, and with a strength beyond her own shut the door—though there seemed to be some desperate resistance from without—and crept back to the hearth, moaning and mumbling as she buried her face on her knees. Close at hand rose again that shrill cry: 'Terval!' and yet again fainter, and, as if descending the hillside. The woman within shut her ears to its shrillness, but heard it unceasingly in her heart. She did not hear Terval come down the stairs, but presently he stood over her, heavy-eyed with reading and frowning in anxiety. 'Mother, I heard a cry,' he began. Then she began to rock herself and to wail. 'It was her ghost, Terval; I saw it as I'm seein' thee. Oh, my bairn is dead—is dead—is dead.'

(Price $1.50.)

DECEMBER MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

'Century Magazine,' 35 cents; 'Scribner's,' 25 cents; 'Outing,' 25 cents; 'American Review of Reviews,' 25 cents; 'Delineator,' 15 cents; 'Cosmopolitan,' 10 cents; 'Suggestion,' 10 cents; 'McClure's,' 10 cents.

In the 'Canadian Magazine' for December, which has a beautiful picture cover, a short biographical account is given of Professor Goldwin Smith, and one of the Hon. Andrew G. Blair. 'The Fight for North America,' by A. G. Bradley, tells of December, 1759, in Quebec. This serial is to end in January, and lovers of history will hope to see it soon in book form. Sir Gilbert Parker's bright article on 'The novice in parliament,' is given for the benefit of those Canadian readers who have not seen it before. W. A. Fraser, who has done well in Canadian stories, here tries his hand in a different line with a short tale called 'The ace of hearts.' Other stories are 'The white father of Ungava,' 'The Goosander,' 'The Christmas present,' and 'Johnnie Purple's Christmas dream.' There are several poems in this number, including one by William Wilfrid Campbell on the subject of poetry. He says:

Earth's school of wisdom in their darkness spell
The common runes of knowledge, but there lies
A greatness vast behind this taper gleam
That stands for somewhat fore hath never weighed
In all its wanderings of thought-pulsing brain.

'The Methodist Magazine and Review' is distinguished by numerous short contributions that seem to bring together all times and lands. A visit to Chili is described by one writer, and an incident from the history of Friesland by another. Algiers, Palestine, Canterbury, the Empress Josephine and Dante are the subjects of other articles. A specially good feature of this magazine lies in its departments that give brief editorial comment on current events, religious news, science and books. Having completed its thirtieth year, this magazine, the oldest in Canada, is to be enlarged and improved next month. (C. W. Coates, Montreal, $1 for six months.)

A stylish booklet called 'Songs of the West,' contains ten poems by Marion E. Moodie. One is entitled 'Memories.'

Oh! western winds that softly blow
From dear lands far away,
O'er mountains white with spotless snow,
O'er prairies where the wild flowers grow
And rippling waters play.

Bring us the sound of rushing streams,
The scent of blossoms gay;
Mem'ries to mingle with our dreams,
Of mountains bright with rosy gleams
That cheer the dying day.

For though we wander far, to thee
Our hearts turn back alway,
Dear Western land, and thou shalt be
Recalled by tender memory
Wherever we may stray.

(Briggs, Toronto.)

LITERARY NOTES.

Among the many charming reprints now on the book-market, says the 'Speaker,' there are several from Messrs. Methuen which are especially dainty. The series known as 'The Little Library,' a series of small volumes in green or scarlet cloth, with critical introductions by famous hands, and portraits of the revived authors, is, perhaps, the best of these. Some fifty books have appeared in it, both prose and verse, and one of the most pleasing of them is the recently issued 'Essays,' by Abraham Cowley, edited by H. C. Minchin, with a portrait reproduced from a painting by Sir Peter Lely.

Abraham Cowley was born at London, near Cheapside, in his father's house, in the year 1618. His father, who had been a stationer, fairly well-to-do, had been dead some weeks when this, his seventh child, was born. But Mrs. Cowley was able to give her children a liberal education, and sent the lad Abraham to Westminster, where he distinguished himself by the brilliance of his parts. He published his first book when he was but fifteen years old, before he left school, the book being 'Poetical Blossoms,' containing various pieces written when he was ten or twelve. He passed from Westminster to Cambridge in 1637, with a reputation for poetry, and at college he worked hard, writing many verses. He left Cambridge for Oxford, the last refuge of the Court of King Charles the Second, and gradually drifted into the King's employment. On the downfall of Charles in 1646 he went to France to take over confidential work in the Queen's service, and for ten years he was a sort of royal secretary, writing in cipher on the King's affairs. The lady to whom many of his poems were written married another, and Cowley lived and died a bachelor.

He is buried in the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.

It was the misfortune of Cowley to form the manner of two greater men, Pope and Addison, whose brilliance in the couplet and the essay set his in shadow. But he was a pleasant writer, one who is charming within a restricted range. His prose is like himself, as he describes his surroundings in that gentle essay on 'Greatness,' as loving "littleness in almost all things':

'A little convenient estate, a little cheerful house, a little company, and a very little feast; and, if I were to fall in love again (which is a great passion, and therefore, I hope, I have done with it), it would be, I think, with prettiness, rather than with majestical beauty.'

'Roma Beata' is a volume mostly composed of letters from the Eternal City, by Maud Howe, an American lady. This is a clever book, and an engaging one. The author has observed Italians and Italian life with an intelligence no less sympathetic than acute. It is evident that by temperament as well as by training she was fitted to appreciate the glamour of Italy—that embodied romance of nature, art and history. In these sketches, marked by humor, discrimination and womanly grace and gentleness, she does much to draw the reader under the spell which she herself has felt so deeply. Her records of domesticities in Rome and of rambles in rural Italy are set forth with a refreshing spontaneity and simplicity of style.

Where to the lover of Italy can life be more delightful than in an old Roman palace, with a flowery terrace looking out upon the Campagna and the Alban Hills? Many of these pages were apparently penned upon that rose hung terrace, and it is no wonder that the heart of the writer cleaved to the Eternal City. Not only in its archaeological and artistic treasures is Rome everlastingly interesting—hither, the author reminds us, comes all the world soon or late. 'If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of.' It is the paradise of the old in climate as in society. The author notes that the topic of age is ignored, and adds: 'I have seen a gentleman of seventy-nine waltzing at a ball with a partner not twenty years his junior. The example of the Pope—always an old man—may have something to do with this admirable energy of the elders; the age of civilization probably counts for more.'

Many of the ceremonials and celebrations of Rome find a place in these letters. Here is a canonization in St. Peter's, whereat the author beholds 'a river of bishops! I did not suppose there were so many bishops in the world. They passed down the vast church in a line of seething white and gold, stretching from the entrance down the nave to the very chair of Peter, behind the high altar.' Here is also the vivid picture of the most fantastic night of the year in Rome—St. John's eve, when, to avoid any harm from witches, the people spend the long hours in the streets, playing jokes, ringing little bells and eating snails and polenta. The gloomiest ceremony which finds record here is that of the murdered King Humbert's funeral, when into the silence, broken only by the tramp of feet and the roll of muffled drums, there came a sudden sound that stopped the procession, brought the kinsmen of the young king about him to protect him, and drew the populace surging into the street. It was only the accidental knocking over of a chair, but for an instant the panic-stricken multitude could think of nothing but anarchy and a bomb.

What does Italy need most? This American admirer declares that improved agricultural methods are the great necessity: 'She has the finest soil and climate in Europe; she could supply half the Continent with fruit, oil and wine if she had a little more common sense.'

The author's studies of the peasant character are kindly as they are vivacious. Its valuable traits as interpreted by her far outweigh the rest.

Various well selected photographs of Roman scenes have been added to the reproductions of drawings which Mr. Elliott has contributed to his wife's book.

Of Mr. Hazzledine's new book, 'The White Man in Nigeria,' 'The Speaker' says: 'It is a collection of the fresh and vigorous impressions made by a new country and little known races on an intelligent and keen observer; and these impressions are for the most part recorded in a straightforward, natural style, based on common sense and free from affectation.

'Nigeria is certainly one of our colonies of which the public know least. It forms that block of territory nearly 700 miles square in the shoulder of the Guinea Gulf, with the rivers Niger and Benue converging from west and east to meet in its centre before flowing southward in a common current to the sea. Of this large area the northern three-quarters are now passing steadily into our hands by a system of pacific occupation. The possession of this territory by us has the special interest that it makes us participators with the French in a very big scheme, the settlement and pacification of the Soudan and the revival of its ancient trade and prosperity. Almost the whole of the Western and Central Soudan, indeed, is now in French hands, and the work of building railways and opening up the country is being prosecuted by them with great activity. The portion, however, which has fallen to our share is one of the richest and most thickly populated of the whole region. Until the lawlessness of the Saharan tribes reached its present pitch a valuable trade was carried on with Tripoli, Algeria and Morocco. Northern Nigeria then boasted towns of several hundred thousand inhabitants. Caravans loaded with the produce of the Soudan dotted the route to the north, while those bound south poured their wares into Zinder, Kano and Timbuktu.

'Since those days the enterprise of the desert tribes, unrestrained by the authority of the states which were sinking themselves into the decay of the Mohammedan civilization, has almost stamped out this trans-Saharan commerce. The Bedouins for years have watched every route and waylaid and plundered the caravans and subjected them to a ruinous blackmail. Fernand Foureau, the great French explorer, has given us a vivid sketch of the lives led by these gentry. Existence means for them, he says, 'a constant succession of forays. As a result of this state of things the desert trade languished, the great market towns of the Soudan dwindled to impoverished villages, the prosperity of the country declined.

'But the natural resources and fertility of the soil remain. The population of the country, in spite of the comparative poverty and anarchy that exists, and in spite of the raids of the slavers who have taken advantage of its weakness to exploit it, is still estimated at some twenty millions. Nor are they savages. Their clothes are home woven and "heavy with needle-work." They manufacture their own tools and household utensils, decorating them with brass and copper. They are a nation of craftsmen and traders. Theirs is in its way an ancient civilization. They have traditions and tastes of their own and ideas of what is proper and fitting and what is not. If Great Britain succeeds in satisfying their demands in this respect the trade opened up will be an extensive one. In return for what is brought them the Hausas have much to exchange. Rubber, leather (the splendid red leather familiar to bookbinders), palm oil, copra, fibre, tin, antimony, lead and silver are among the immediate articles of export. But the great hope of the Protectorate lies, Mr. Hazzledine thinks, in cotton, and the recent experiments and tests of the French in regard to Soudan cotton confirm this belief.'

'Literature,' says the wise man to the novice, 'is made of life. Study life, and then write.' The advice is precious, but the novice profits most, we fancy, when a concrete example is put before him. Here is one from the history of Thomas Hardy which Mr. Neil Munro has lately brought to light. It seems that when the novelist was a boy he went to school in Dorchester, and in that town made the acquaintance of an innkeeper's wife. She was beautiful and kind, but her husband was dissipated and unfaithful, and his conduct one day so roused her passion that she killed him with a knife. Hardy and another boy witnessed the execution from a tree overlooking the gallows yard. The story continues thus:—

'He never forgot the rustle of the thin black gown the woman was wearing as she was led forth by the warders. A penetrating rain was falling; the white cap was no sooner over the woman's head than it clung to her features, and the noose was put around the neck of what looked like a marble statue. Hardy looked at the scene with a strange illusion of its being unreal, and was brought to his complete senses when the drop fell with a thud, and his companion on a lower branch of the tree fell fainting to the ground. The tragedy haunted Hardy, and, at last, provided the emotional inspiration and some of the matter for 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.'

The episode belonged to his boyhood. We know when 'Tess' was written late in his prime, when years of experience and reflection had bathed the squalid tragedy in new light and had fitted him to draw from it an inspiration of profound and far-reaching significance. There the novice has his lesson. It is not the spectacle of life he observes with so much care, notebook in hand, that alone counts. It is what his own resources enable him to make of the spectacle, and to strengthen them he must make haste slowly.

Mr. Hall Caine is said to have found the suggestion for the plot of his new novel in a letter from a stranger—a Russian lady, who told him a tragic story of how, in a remote part of Russia, a prodigal son, 'returning in disguise, and after many years, to the home he had laid waste, was robbed and murdered by his own brother.' The novelist wrote a little one act play on this theme, but was not able to get it produced. The plot, therefore, came in handily for the novel.

In 'The Commander of the "Hirondelle,"' the hand of Mr. Fitchett has by no means lost its cunning in the description of sea-fights, and readers who like to take their history in the form of fiction will find that they get a great deal of useful information as to the history of the Fleet in his new volume. The most successful thing in the book, from a literary point of view, is the account of the battle of St. Vincent; and no one of British birth will be able to read without a catch of the breath of how Nelson, on the little 'Captain,' stopped the junction of the two sections of the Spanish Fleet. Mr. Fitchett has the great good sense to present a true picture of events when he touches on history, while at the same time he sacrifices none of the interest of his story.

TIT NOTES.

In a recently published biography of Edna Lyall (Ada Ellen Bayly), it is said that this novelist began writing stories when she was nine years old. A letter about her 'Donovan,' indited by Mr. Gladstone, really brought her work into notice. Her book, 'We Two,' was refused by many publishers. Her biographer adds: 'One firm, from which she had hoped great things, kept the manuscript for a month and then declined it with thanks, and two years later, when her fame was made, must indeed have been chagrined to learn, in answer to a letter begging her to write and let them publish a novel like "We Two," that they had missed the chance of bringing out that very book.'

'He has a good tempered air, wears a tangled beard and has the appearance of a Yankee.' This is Charles Dickens as seen through the eye-glasses of the Austrian Count Hubner. This and other glimpses of literary London may be found in the lately published 'Souvenirs' of the former ambassador.

The biography of Sir Charles Wyndham which recently appeared in London, was written by Mr. T. E. Pemberton, who is a brass founder as well as an author. One of the stories told in this volume is of Charles F. Browne otherwise Artemas Ward: "Poor, kindly, gentle, and ever witty Artemas Ward! He even jested on his all too early deathbed. Tom Robertson, the dramatist, who became his great friend when he visited England, was with him during his dying hours, and hoping to give him some alleviation, poured out medicine in a glass and offered it to him. 'My dear Tom,' gasped the invalid, 'I can't drink that horrible stuff.' 'Do,' urged Robertson, 'it will give you relief, my dear fellow. Do, now take it for my sake. You know I would do anything for you.' 'Would you?' said the patient sufferer, feebly stretching out his cold hand to grasp his friend's for nearly the last time. 'Of course, I would,' he said. 'You know I would,' said Robertson. 'Then drink it yourself,' said the dying man, with the glimmer of a smile on his worn features."

Most writers on Mary, Queen of Scots, become so absorbed in contemplation of that romantic figure that they do not say all that might be said as to her surroundings. We welcome, therefore, the announcement that Professor Hume Brown has a volume in press on 'Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary.' In it he deals with the general appearances of the villages and towns, the condition of society in the country, trade, commerce, and industry in the towns, and the economic transitions of the period. He treats of other phases of his subject, and endeavors, in short, to give the reader an idea of just what kind of a Scotland it was in which Mary found her tragic destiny.

The New York 'Tribune' observes that 'the American wood engraver has pretty nearly lost his occupation, but he is not altogether inactive,' and mentions Timothy Cole's slender work for the 'Century' magazine, and an occasional copy of a painting by Wolf in 'Harper's.' The 'Tribune' does not allude to Elbridge Kingsley, the greatest of American wood engravers of landscape, both in copies of paintings by the Barbizon masters and others, and in his own original work. Mr. Kingsley is now giving himself up to painting, and produces very notable landscapes, suffused with original genius. It is a pity that the commercial spirit should have crushed out of opportunity the noble beauty of American wood engraving, substituting the cheaper half-tones and process cuts.

THE MIKADO.

SINGS OF HIS NATION'S DEVOTION

(By Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan.)

I

My heart's at peace with all, and fain would I
Live, as I love, in life-long amity;
And yet the storm-clouds lower, the rising wind
Stirs up the waves; the elemental strife
Rages around. I do not understand
Why this should be.

II

'Tis surely not our fault.
We've sought to be sincere in deed and word;
We have exhausted every means to press
A clear and truthful case, but all in vain.
Now may the God that sees the hearts of men,
Approve of what we do!

III.

They're at the front.
Our brave young men; and now the middle-aged
Are shouldering their arms; and in the fields
The old men gather in the abundant rice.
Low stooping o'er the sheaves—all astir
In cheerful self-devotion to the Land.
Kyoto, Japan.

[The above translation of poems by His Majesty, the originals of which appeared in the 'Kokumin Shimbun' for Nov. 7, 1904, though they seem to have been composed at different periods. No. 1 was evidently written before the war, when the Emperor saw himself surrounded by ominous signs of a coming conflict. No. 2 dates from the actual commencement of the war, when all peaceable means had been exhausted and the declaration of war had become inevitable. No. 3 is what we see in Japan to-day. Only this afternoon I passed a gang of women taking their husbands' and brothers' places in the building of a bridge. His Majesty has every reason to be proud of the ready self-sacrificing spirit of his people.]—Arthur Lloyd in New York 'Independent.'

Some Australian homing pigeons, in covering a distance of 301 miles, flew at an average speed of 2,225 yards per minute, or seventy-five miles an hour—a world's record.

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