

'I DECLINE TO ANSWER.'

Detective Cullen Now Discards His Interesting Plea of Defective Memory.

Comes Out Flat-Footed With a Firm Refusal.

Friendship is too often a fair weather thing, smiling when the sea is calm and the sky clear, shrinking from the storm and nakedness and despair.

The supreme test of friendship is service, but in a world based upon respectability, it is the convention and not the deed which commands.

Friendship stifles the warm intent, and respectability would preserve exterior respect though all the world were whelmed in seas.

Well might Chief Detective Cullen say of the friendship of Aldermen Prefontaine, Robert and Brunet, as poor Arthur Ward said of the tower of London, that he first beheld its frowning walls.

It is a sweet boon.

Scorning all the restraints which the character of the office might impose, these gentlemen sink the investigator in the friend, and, sympathizing with a friend's position, stretch out the hand of help and rescue.

Laughing at the seriousness of the gentlemen who represent the citizens, Mr. Cullen out of every rut of propriety, guard his every step, and, turning to the baffled counsel, say, "There, that is what we understand by friendship."

He who had made up his mind to spend some hours of serious living, would have found the scene last night unendurable.

In the apostrophizing eye-glass of Mr. Macmaster, the regular rising and falling inflections of tone, but more especially in the elucidation of the principles of the British constitution, of which

THE MAGNIFICENT FEATURE

is that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty, the British subject, sir, being thrown around him the mantle of protection which entitles him to say,

"I am innocent, sir, but as a B-F-P-E-S, I am in a-n-o-o-c-e-n-t till you prove me guilty," there was a distinct reminiscence of a court and a scene which a well-known genius has endeavored to the educational platform.

And here is one delicious tit-bit, which should not be lost—

"The investigation will be a farce," says Mr. Atwater, "if—certain things happen."

Thereupon a packed gallery applauds. Mr. Prefontaine

IS IMMEDIATELY INDIGNANT.

"What is the committee to be insulted? Is the committee not to be treated with respect? He will not sit there to be insulted. He will move that the committee adjourn, if they cannot get order, what chance of them sitting?"

Immediately organized are Ald. Robert and Brunet, that they immediately share the outraged feelings of the chairman of the Roads.

"Let us adjourn," is the cry.

But Hughes springs to his feet, and looking a stern look upon the offending counsel, begs for an order from the committee to clear it.

no rights, I suppose? It is not to be treated with respect? Let us adjourn."

And the chairman of Roads reaches for his hat, the chairman of Police for his overcoat.

WHILE CHIEF HUGHES, drawn to his full height, glares at the counsel, the committee, who, still as death, now await their fate with breathless expectancy.

The end is that the committee make a ruling that there be no manifestations of any sort, Chief Hughes sends up a man to the gallery to preserve order, and the east end members consent to sit.

"But what is the use, anyway," says Ald. Prefontaine, "here we have sat night after night, and there has been absolutely nothing brought forward. There has not been one specific charge. There has been one witness who swore he was on the spree and lost his money. Bah! we have learned from the papers that there has been one murder, or perhaps two

NEARLY EVERY NIGHT

in the streets of Montreal, which is a very dangerous place to live in. It is true, we have heard of no names, no particulars; no particulars even of the dreadful burglaries. No matter, the people are excited and we have an investigation. How long have we been here? Several weeks, and nothing that we did not know before has been brought out."

"I am bound to say that if the Council had thought that this was the sort of thing that we would have to listen to, it never would have appointed this committee," is the judgment of the chairman. "All the statements of the detectives already appear in the report of the sub-committee which investigated the force. That report is on file."

OR, AS HE PUTS IT, "THE GARNETT, so delightful if there were no duties and no taxes, quite gone. The philosophy all spent. The chequered past carefully placed under lock and key.

It is not a bad memory now. Splendid has been its achievements, faithful its service. The chief's attitude is one of strict defence.

"I decline to answer."

"Did you ever accept money, over and above your expenses, from any person for service rendered by you in your capacity as city detective?"

"I decline to answer."

"Do you know of any of your detectives so taking money, over and above their expenses?"

"I decline to answer."

"Do you know if any of the detectives have ever demanded money in advance as a condition of their working up a case?"

"I decline to answer."

"Do you know if any detective sent in an account for service rendered to any citizen?"

"I decline to answer."

"Did you yourself ever receive any money from Mr. Meredith for services rendered by you in your capacity as detective?"

"I decline to answer."

the witness may be called upon to answer. Thus Ald. Prefontaine.

"Well, I think the witness should answer the question," is the judgment of Ald. Smith. "And if he answers it in a mainly fashion it will be all the better for him. If he declines to answer it on the ground that it may incriminate him, then it may possibly be assumed in the public mind that

HE HAS SOMETHING TO CONCEAL.

I would advise Mr. Cullen to answer the question."

But Ald. Prefontaine will not have it answered. The two faithful echoes are of the same mind. This unanimity, unfailing upon all occasions, is at once unique and touching.

"For if we go on allowing all these questions without charges, we will sit here for ten years," says Ald. Prefontaine. "But, but, and then we learn that though the committee may not allow these questions, still the committee itself, when the time comes, may ask any questions, and will ask them."

This may mean anything—a veiled threat to exclude the public and the press at a certain stage of the enquiry.

"Put the question to the vote," says Ald. McBride.

Oh, no, we must have some more speeches first. Mr. Atwater says he understood that the investigation was to be full and thorough.

"YES, YES, YES," breaks in Ald. Prefontaine, impatiently.

— And that the counsel who represented the citizens should be allowed to assist the committee in bringing out the facts which would help them to form conclusions. Now, he had asked an important question touching the working of the detective force. Surely, it was important for the committee to know whether their detectives were in the habit of taking money from the citizens for work done. Surely it was relevant. But if the committee ruled such a question out, then all he had to say was that the investigation would be a complete farce.

Mr. Macmaster does not know whether Mr. Cullen has taken money or not. He may have done so. If he has done so, prefer a charge and he will have to answer it. But Mr. Macmaster will inform all and sundry what the British constitution is. And he does, dwelling upon the rights of the British subject with great

eloquence, and then, as if he were speaking of his own private affairs, he says, "I decline to answer."

But does Mr. Macmaster actually define the criminal law as it now exists? Did not Sir John Thompson remove the shelter of the flag from the criminal, and put him in the box, and compel him to answer questions, even though those questions should incriminate him? Mr. Smith says so. "You do not know the law," is the retort of Mr. Macmaster. Oh, yes, but—why argue about the law? This was not to be a prosecution. This was not intended to be a strict court of justice with all the forms and all the rigidity of court procedure. The committee was appointed

TO INVESTIGATE, NOT TO PROSECUTE.

They (the counsel) represented a large body of eminent citizens, and it was their hope to be of assistance in elucidating facts concerning the workings of the police and detective force of the city. He begged the committee to allow the question to be answered, because it was vital to the efficacy of this enquiry, and was in consonance with the resolution of the council forming the committee.

The chairman feels his responsibility. He will decide that the question be not answered, although, were it not for the danger of forming a precedent, he might be disposed to call upon the witness to answer. But they had laid down the rule as to specific charges, and he thought it well to stand by it. If there is somebody to come forward and say that he gave the detective money, then the detective should be squarely asked the question. But if there is to be no attempt to prove the charge by witnesses, he did not think they should allow such questions to be answered.

IT IS ALL IN VAIN

that Mr. Atwater urges the committee itself to ask the question. This committee are aldermen. As aldermen they represent the citizens. The detectives are the servants of the aldermen. Is it not of moment that this committee of aldermen should know whether their detectives are in the habit of taking money from the citizens for work done?

We shall take, now, by way of relaxation, a little trip to Chicago, where, in that city of sin, we shall see some of our unsophisticated detectives on the look out for criminals, their expenses being paid by the citizens who employ them. And then, after spending several days

looking round, we shall come back to take a look at the book which records the work of the detectives outside the city. After this the detective shall tell us, that many a dollar he has lost in pursuing the lawless, because, chiefly anxious to place the criminal behind the bars, he has forgotten to take a note of his expenses, and, when the case was done, he would not ask

FOR WHAT HE HAD SPENT.

Inside the city, of course, the contingent fund paid for expenses, but in the country or any place outside, the parties for whom the detectives worked paid the expenses.

"Now, I shall ask a general question," says Ald. Smith:—"Is it customary for the detectives of Montreal to take money from citizens for services rendered?"

"I never took a crooked dollar in my life."

"Is that an answer? Is it the custom of the detectives to take money from citizens for services rendered?"

Mark the answer—"Not from everyone. Sometimes a gentleman, pleased with the work, may offer a little money. I have refused money myself before now."

"But is it the custom?"

"Well, no, it's not a custom. As I say, it may be done now and then as a mark of appreciation for work done."

Mr. Cullen has not a high opinion of the newspapers.

THEY TELL LIES, HE SAYS.

He swore at the last session that he did not take any initiative in a case unless a complaint were laid. But now, he admits that sometimes, when he gets information other than that which might be contained in a complaint, he has acted.

"Even when you have seen the case in the papers?"

Mr. Cullen did not quite like this. "The papers? I do not care for the papers." "Neither do we," interjected Ald. Prefontaine, laughing loudly.

Nevertheless, the witness has glanced at the papers now and then, and he has even found information there upon which he has acted.

To be sure they tell lies, but sometimes they are the first to apprise the constituted authorities that a crime has been committed. Like Dogberry, the detective may have a fine contempt for the writing fellows, but it happened that when the book showed nothing

THE PAPERS HAD ALL THE FACTS.

Here is a swift question:—"Did you keep a memorandum of your expenses contracted for outside work in any case?"

"No, I never kept any memorandum, and often lost money that way."

Now, that might be a little strange, it might argue a looseness of method; or, say, an absent-mindedness, understandable in the ardor of the chase. But what will you have? If that is your mental constitution, can you remake yourself? No. Then let us say—very well, in triumph, and have done.

And now, about that case of Mr. Meredith's, you know. That \$3,000 robbery about which there was no complaint, but the particulars of which appeared in the press:—

"Was anything done in the Meredith case?"

"Yes."

"Although there was no complaint?"

him answering. The detective may have received money or he may not. But this is now a specific charge, and the name is mentioned. Mr. Meredith can be produced, and it will be for the detective to answer to the charge. Mr. Macmaster knows nothing about the case, but the police force as a whole has no objection to his answering the question. Only he would remind counsel on the other side of the British constitution which throws its aegis around all suspected persons and compels proof.

Is a vote suggested? To what end, when the same vote will determine the question as determined the others? A new question, Ald. McBride thinks. But what of that? The chief thing to consider is that the witness is to be protected against himself. For it is

THE OFFICE OF FRIENDSHIP

to divine the threatened danger and prick the victim back from the imminent precipice. It might be argued that if the witness be not allowed to answer questions touching matters of fact and conduct, that the whole investigation is reduced to a vexatious triviality, but is that to be considered when admissions might lead, as Ald. Prefontaine pointed out, to—actually—to accusations?

For it is the contention of Ald. Prefontaine that there must be no accusations, unless you can put men in the box who will swear to them as in a court of law.

Which might mean, to the sceptical mind, that there was no intention to make the investigation searching.

Mr. Atwater will vary the question, he will make speeches, he will appeal to the chairman to allow counsel to bring out facts, but the impatience of Ald. Prefontaine is ill-concealed, the Chairman of Police reaches for his coat in disgust. Have we not proclaimed our friendship? Have we not rallied to the relief of Detective Cullen at the risk of being deemed

ADVOCATES INSTEAD OF JUDGES?

Then, why not appreciate our attitude, and confess that all your artful plans to bring out something which you may have hunted out with great labor are brought to naught? For we are determined that nothing shall come out, unless, indeed, citizens will come forward and prove charges.

Does it avail that Mr. Atwater points out that this is just what citizens will not do? Does it better the matter to conclusively demonstrate that citizens will never take the time or the trouble, never undergo the ordeal, to produce specific charges against this and that individual, or that the logical proceeding would be for the committee to let the men themselves, by proper questions put, disclose the system under which they were working?

It is votes, not reasons or argument, and the majority of the committee decide that they will not allow Chief Detective Cullen to say how much money he got from Mr. Meredith for working up a case.

"You were working this case as a city detective," asks Ald. Smith.

"Yes."

"If the committee accepts the responsibility of making this decision I have nothing more to say," remarks Mr. Atwater.

"Of course it accepts, fully, completely, is

THE DEFIANT AND IMPATIENT RETORT

of Ald. Prefontaine.

"That is all right, then. Let us understand the position. The chief detective goes to a citizen who has made no complaint, works up his case and arrests the criminal. I ask him how much money he received from that citizen, and the committee sustain him in his refusal to answer. I leave this responsibility with the committee?"

"But suppose he did take some money in this case? Do not the British detectives take gratuities?" (This from Mr. Macmaster.)

"Do they take pay for services rendered? And who do they take money from?" asks Mr. Atwater.

Enough. The witness is not to answer, but the chairman thinks the committee might be disposed to hear any witness who could give particulars of this or any other case, without considering it a specific charge well.

"Very well, Mr. Chairman," says Mr. Atwater, "I am glad to hear you make that ruling."

"But that will mean charges," insists Ald. Prefontaine.

And probably it will at next session. For the night is now far spent, and the session has been wasted in quibbling and the cry is for adjournment.

GAMBLING IN QUEBEC.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL CASGRAIN

IN REPLY TO THE TRADE AND LABOR COUNCIL'S VOTE OF CENSURE—THE WORK HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED—GATS IN THE STATUTE.

Quebec, Oct. 31.—In answer to the resolutions adopted some time since by the Quebec Trades and Labor Council censuring him for alleged neglect of duty in not fighting gambling, lotteries, etc., Attorney-General Casgrain has addressed an open letter to the president of the council, justifying his conduct in the connection and pointing out that since he has been Attorney-General lotteries have been completely abolished in this province.

The government, having refused to give the authorization required by the Monument National, newspapers in the province have ceased to publish lottery advertisements, the promoter of the Turf Commission agency has been prosecuted and punished, a number of gambling houses in Montreal have been reached and punished, and a great many wheels of fortune, roulette tables and other gambling devices have been seized and destroyed throughout the province. In fact, Mr. Casgrain claims that never before have those who live by gambling, made a trade of it or habitually indulged in it been subjected to such persevering attacks as those made by himself and colleagues since he has been entrusted with the administration of justice in this province. And he then adds: "This is so far the case that lately a leading newspaper (meaning the 'Witness') which is in general hostility to the government to which I have the honor to belong, stated, in writing of the difficulties that arose at the time of the Hon. Mr. Hall's resignation that whatever happens the province could not dispense with the services of the Hon. Mr. Tabor, and one of the principal reasons given in support of that declaration was that his government, when all other authorities seemed to neglect their duty in that respect, had undertaken a relentless struggle against the traffic in intoxicating liquors and games of hazard, which had produced the best effect. Now, if you wish to discuss the merits of the question with me I will easily convince you that the law as it stands in the Federal statute gives me a very restricted latitude, and when it is said in a general way and as having down an absolute rule that every one who plays a game of hazard in a public park may be arrested and punished, that is going too far and affirming a thing that cannot be sustained by reading the law. You will easily understand that I cannot, in a letter intended for publication, point out the gaps that are in the statute, but I should be pleased to have an interview with yourself and a limited number of the members of your society, at which I will endeavor to point out to you the amendments that should be made to the law. I am pleased that the letter of Oct. 19, has given me the opportunity of discussing this interesting question with you and of acquainting you with the zeal with which the present government has combated games of hazard, which are the occasion of so much evil in our midst. You may rest assured that we will not discontinue the enterprise we have undertaken, that our officers will redouble their efforts to eradicate the evil."

THEY PREFER LOWER DUTIES.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The protectionists in the congress of the Argentine Republic have suffered a defeat in their efforts to increase the duties on imports and to lessen the international revenue tax on spirits, sugar, coffee, and other domestic produce. The majority of the congress are favorable to the new tariff bill which decreases the duty on American importations, particularly of lumber, petroleum, rice and agricultural implements from 15 to 20 percent. The loss of revenue resulting to the government from general tariff reduction will be offset by continuing the present internal tax. The effect of the proposed tariff reductions so far as the United States is concerned will be to stimulate the trade between the two countries. This is the opinion of Senator Zebulon, the Argentine minister, who says that American exports to Argentina during the two months succeeding the passage of the Wilson-Gorman bill are much larger than for any corresponding period in the past.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 31, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Edmonton, 26; Battleford, 26; Prince Albert, 22; Qu'Appelle, 26; Winnipeg, 26; Port Arthur, 30; Toronto, 50; Kingston, 32; Montreal, 48; Quebec, 42; Halifax, 34. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—Unsettled with rain; north-east to north-west winds.

Montreal, Oct. 31.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 28.75; yesterday 30.08; to-day, temperature, max. 55; min. 43; yesterday, max. 58; min. 41.

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 \$50, marriage notices for \$60, death notices for \$50 prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, \$25 extra; other extension 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 verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BIRKS—On the 30th Oct., 1894, at 55 Shuter street, the wife of Wm. M. Birks, of a son. 31

GARDINER—At 57 Gullbault street, on Monday 22nd, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Gardiner. 30

MACPAILL—At 287 University street, on the 25th October, a son to Dr. and Mrs. Macpail. 30

OWENS—In this city, on Oct. 31, 1894, at 130a Canning street, the wife of A. A. Owens, of a son. 31

SUTHERLAND—On Oct. 28, 1894, at 1013 St. Antoine street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Sutherland. 31

MARRIED.

ARMITAGE—ARMSTRONG—At Trenholmville, on the 25th Oct., by the Rev. C. S. Depprose, Osborne, William, son of Mr. Jabez Armitage, to Lucy Fluvia, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, both of Trenholmville, Que. 31

BATES—CRAWFORD—On Oct. 16, 1894, by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of St. Andrew, Hugh Bates, son of the late Joseph Bates, to Frances Eleanor, twin daughter of William Crawford, both of Avoca. 30

BROWN—HAMILTON—At the residence of the bride's mother, Havelock, on Oct. 19, by the Rev. J. W. M. Beattie, assisted by the Rev. D. R. Drummond, R. S. Brown, son of Jas. P. Brown, M.P., of St. Chrysostome, Quebec, to Victoria M., youngest daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq. 30

BAILEY—NIBLOCK—At the residence of James Niblock, father of the bride, Winchester Springs, on Oct. 24, Broder Bailey to Lillie Niblock. 30

CRUISE—TODD—At the residence of the bride, on Oct. 30, 1894, by the Rev. T. C. Sower, Mr. Peter Cruise, of Lachute, Que., to Miss Ellen Todd, of St. Andrew's, Que. 31

DERBYSHIRE—GRAHAM—At the residence of Mr. Charles Very, Dalesville, on Oct. 22, 1894, by the Rev. T. C. Sower, Mr. Frederick L. Derbyshire, of Hammond, N.Y., to Miss Kate, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch Graham, of Dalesville, Que. 31

FRASER—CAMPBELL—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. John MacLeod, Donald A. Fraser, of the Township of Lochiel, County of Glenagarry, to Catherine Ann, daughter of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of the Township of West Hawkesbury, County of Prescott, Ont. 31

JENKINS—GAGE—By the Rev. W. Rillance, on Oct. 15, 1894, Prentice L. Jenkins, of St. Armand West, to Mary J. Gage, of Dunham. All of Missisquoi, P.Q. 30

MAJOR—ANNIS—At Washington Church, Scarborough village, on Oct. 24, 1894, by the Rev. G. W. Stevenson, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Emsley, of Montreal, brother-in-law of the groom, Mr. Walter Scott Major of Whitevale Ont., to Miss Annie Florence Annis, daughter of Jerry Annis, Esq., of Spruce Meadow farm, Scarborough, Ont. 30

SALTER—KENNEDY—At the residence of the bride, Winchester Springs, on Oct. 23, by the Rev. A. Graham, B.A., Jonathan Salter to Martha Kennedy. 30

DIED.

BARRY—At 347 Jamaica avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the 25th instant, Russell Millen, aged six years, youngest son of J. B. Barry. 29

CAMPBELL—On Oct. 23, 1894, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Work, Esq., Upper Melbourne, P.Q., Frank (Franky) John Campbell, son of the late William F. and Rebecca M. Campbell, aged twenty-three years and seven months. 30

DAVIDSON—At St. Henri, on Oct. 30, 1894, James Thomas, youngest son of James Davidson, Jr., aged five years and seven months. 30

FRANKS—In this city, on Oct. 31, 1894, Margaret McGregor Dale Adrain, aged 31 years, 1 month and 8 days, beloved wife of Wm. H. Franks. 31

Funeral from her late residence, 132 Charron street, on Friday, at two o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Glasgow, Scotland, and Frome, Eng., papers please copy. 31

McKAY—At Parkhill, Ont., on the 29th inst., Robert, aged 26 years, late of this city, and second son of the late Robert McKay, of Parkhill. 30

WALKER—In this city, on the 31st instant, Edith Robinson, beloved wife of James Wark, aged 47 years, 5 months and 7 days. 31

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 2, at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, No. 3 St. Alexander street, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 31

WATKINS—In this city, on the 29th inst., William John Watkins, aged 41 years and 8 months, confectioner, of pneumonia, eldest son of John A. Watkins, of H. M. Excise Department. 31

Those writing notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada Montreal excepted.

Notices received too late for this column are usually placed on the 8th page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pipe Organs versus Reed Organs. — While the great Bell Company have begun the manufacture of pipe organs, still it is fair to state that any ordering pipe organs should only go in for high-class pipe organs, or rather, choose a reed organ. For further particulars ask Willis & Co., Montreal.

COVERTON'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. An old and valuable preparation for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Be sure you get the one prepared by

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R. SEALE & SON, FUNERAL DIRECTORS, Cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester sts. Phone 3463.

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GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS, with Natural Handles, \$1.25 each. Gloria Silk Umbrellas from 99c each. Ladies' Silver Mounted Umbrellas.

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At all prices from 45c each.

Twilled Cotton Umbrellas, 75c each. Alpaca Umbrellas, with ten ribs, Natural Sticks, 80c each.

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MEN'S GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS, With Natural Sticks, \$1.25.

Men's Umbrellas with Natural Cherry Sticks, \$2.00 each. Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with Steel Rods, only \$2.85 each.

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In all sizes. In all lengths.

With Ripple Capes and Storm Collars attached.

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In fashionable lengths and styles.

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An immense stock of Ladies' Fur Ruffs in all new styles.

Ladies' Mink Ruffs, from \$2.00. Ladies' Mink Ruffs, from \$2.50 each. Ladies' Mink Ruffs, \$3.50 each. Canadian Sable Ruffs, \$5.75. Hudson Bay Sable Ruffs, \$6.25. Alaska Sable Ruffs, \$6.75.

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At all prices from \$7.30 each.

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Ladies' Persian Lamb Muffs.

Ladies' Alaska Seal Muffs.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Unrivalled Advantages.

Skilled labor, the most modern approved machinery, honest charges and prompt and efficient service, make the TROY par excellence the Laundry of Montreal.

See that if you soiled linen finds its way to the TROY. The change it will undergo there will be highly satisfactory to you.

Ring up 666, and the TROY waggon will promptly come to your door.

We want your trade and you certainly require our services.

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Branches all parts of the city.



MONTREAL TORONIAN CLUB. M.A.C.C. RINK. The Annual Meeting of the Club will be held at the Club Room, 140 Mansfield St. on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1894. Committee: J. C. Clark, Pres.; J. B. Macdonald, Sec.; J. B. Macdonald, Treas.; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Finance; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Entertainment; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Socials; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Sports; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Music; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Dancing; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Games; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Amusements; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Refreshments; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Entertainment; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Socials; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Sports; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Music; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Dancing; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Games; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Amusements; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Refreshments; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Entertainment; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Socials; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Sports; J. B. Macdonald, Sec. of Music; J. B. 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A TALK TO GRAND TRUNK WORK-
MEN AT THE SHOPS.

The court decided that the balance of the award was to the effect that the damage caused by defendant's locomotive, was a judgment in favor of plaintiff and costs. It is probable that the award will be taken to appeal.



JACQUES COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.
London, Oct. 31.—Col. Jacques, the agent of the American claimants of the Townley estates, who is in custody on charges of fraud, was again arraigned in the Bow street Police Court this morning and fully committed for trial.

of Toronto, replied. Greetings were read from the town council by Mayor Hamilton, Royal Templars by Dr. Algulire and the clergy by the Rev. H. F. Bland, to all of which Mrs. Gibbs, of Port Arthur, responded. Reeve Meikle, of Morrisburg, read an address from the counties' council of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

Corn opened $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent higher at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ Dec. and steady at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ May, and was last quoted at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ Dec. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ May.

they want. It is too good an appointment to slip away from the older men, who are not always pleased to see the young men taking the fore-
most churches.

181 ST. JAMES STREET. 21

Weekly Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

POSTPONED!

THE RECITAL BY MR. FRIEDHEIM
Is unavoidably postponed. It will be announced in a few days.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

ADVANCED ART CLASSES.
Season 1894-95.
Commencing OCTOBER 15th.
Intending students please communicate with the Secretary. Galleries open daily 9 a.m. to dusk.
Admission, 25c. Saturdays Free.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1.



MIZPAH LODGE,
No. 3, I.O.O.F.

The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Mizpah Lodge will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in their Lodge Room, the Y. M. C. A. Building, Dominion Square. Every member is requested to be present. By order of the W. G. CHAMBERS, Rec. Secy.

'LIFE ON THE RAIL AND THE PEOPLE YOU MEET.'

LECTURE BY—
CONDUCTOR SNIDER.
Y. M. C. A. Hall, November 1st.
TICKETS 25c.

Y. W. C. T. U.

Evangelistic Hall, St. Catherine street.
THURSDAY, Nov. 1.
Prayer Meeting at 3 p.m. Monthly Business Meeting at 4.30.
All interested in temperance work cordially invited.



I.O.O.F. M.U.
LOYAL VICTORIA LODGE,
No. 5896.

All Members of the above Lodge are requested to meet in Oddfellows Chambers, 1363 NOTRE DAME STREET, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 1st, at 8.30 p.m.

For the purpose of accompanying the Royal Arch Chapter on a fraternal visit to Loyol Montreal Lodge, No. 3115.

W. PAPPE,
Secretary.



ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Preparatory Meeting for receiving Reports, Election of Officers and other business will be held at St. Andrew's Home, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 1st, inst.

A large attendance of Members is requested. By order,
ROBT. ADAIR,
Hon. Secy.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

WINDSOR HALL
FOUR GRAND
ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENTS

Mrs. Mountford,

IN AID OF THE
HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.
Nov. 5—Homes and Haunts of Jesus.
Nov. 6—The Tree of Life.
Nov. 7—Life in Jerusalem.
Nov. 8—Eve's Home.
Reserved Seats, 50c. Plan at Sheppard's, St. Catherine street. Admission 25c.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL
GENERAL MEETING

OF THE
MONTREAL SAW WORKS CO. Limited.
will be held at the office of Mr. G. W. SIMPSON, 11 St. Sacrament street, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of November next, at 12 noon, for the purpose of the election of a director to fill the place of the late Wm. H. Hutton, Esq., deceased, and to ratify the sale made of the Company's real estate and authorize the signing of the deed of sale.

C. SIMPSON GARLAND,
Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, 30th Oct., 1894.

MORE SMALLPOX IN NEW YORK.

TWO NEW CASES APPEAR AMONG THE SS. 'LUCANIA' STEWARDS.

New York, Oct. 31.—Two new cases of smallpox developed yesterday among the eighteen stewards confined on board the Cunard SS. 'Lucania', at her pier at the foot of Clarkson street, North River. The new victims are Samuel Fairweather and Joseph Powell. Cecil Browne and Charles Phillips, who were stricken on Oct. 23, when three days out from Liverpool, are now in North Brother Island. Fairweather and Powell were taken yesterday from the ship to the reception hospital at the foot of East Street. No one is allowed to board the ship except the health inspector, who visits the docks and examines the quarantined stewards every day. Dr. Pointon, the ship's surgeon, is on board, caring for the men. Whether or not the 'Lucania' will sail on Saturday, her next sailing day, depends upon the spread of the disease the next few days.

FOR EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.

New York, Oct. 31.—The 'Herald's' special from Buenos Ayres says: The Argentine Congress has voted a million dollars for the sufferers by the earthquake in the provinces of San Juan and La Rioja. Slight shocks continue to be felt in both provinces. Large quantities of food are being sent for the relief of the sufferers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reduction to clubs, Northern Messenger, \$1.00; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$3.60 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.
Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.
WEEKLY WITNESS.
With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

The comic opera writers, Gilbert and Sullivan, might get some new and funny ideas in regard to governmental methods by watching current events in Newfoundland. The Goodridge politicians seem to have a genius for turning laws and administration methods upside down and inside out in order to turn the tables on their political opponents, and attain and maintain power. The government apparently has charge of the polls, and is responsible for the proper carrying out of the elections. In the Trinity elections a polling place which was expected to give a big majority to the opponents of the government somehow or other happened to be stricken with a scarcity of ballot papers, so that many could not vote. The Opposition candidates, naturally enough feeling greatly outraged, instantly protested the election without awaiting a declaration of the results, which, if such methods were largely resorted to, could be expected to end only in the election of the government candidates. Nevertheless the Opposition candidates were elected, and now the government declares that the protests made by them against its own errors or ineptitudes are conclusive as against them, and, apparently without going through the form of trying the protests, they want to nullify the elections of the candidates who were successful at the polls. The government seems to think that their own candidates ought to be declared elected, since their opponents have nullified the elections.

SUGAR MAKES THEM CROSS.

The Englishman individually uses more sugar than is used by his dyspeptic cousins on this side of the sea. He buys it without prejudice from whoever offers the best article at the lowest price, and as he sips his well-sweetened cup he naturally smiles at the economic caprices of his continental neighbors, which furnish him with the sugar at less than cost. The Americans, on the other hand, consuming nearly one-quarter of all the crystallized sugar in the world, are not content to rest and be thankful, but have wrought out a sugar question which has done more to embitter American politics, both outside and inside Congress, than any other disturbing element in that country since slavery received its quietus on gory fields. Not content with keeping their own people in hot water over the sugar question, the last Congress stirred up trouble abroad by enacting a discriminating duty of ten percent against sugar produced in countries whose governments pay a bounty on sugar exports. Germany, one of the bounty-paying nations, is not slow to pick up the gauntlet, insisting that this feature of the sugar law is an infringement of her treaty with the United States, and threatens retaliatory measures against American cattle products, and probably other articles which Americans would like to see brought into more general consumption in Europe. The German minister at Washington is said to be pressing Secretary Gresham for a definite decision on the discriminating feature of the sugar tariff, but the latter seems anxious to avoid any further increase in the sugar trouble in the United States while the elections are impending. If Americans were in a position to produce sufficient sugar to supply their own markets there might be some excuse for discriminating against other countries that are so philanthropic as to tax their own people in order that sweet-toothed Americans might get cheap sugar, but when for many years to come Americans must depend on foreigners for the greater

portion of their sweetening material, it is not in accord with the American's reputation for cuteness to object to buying it in the cheapest market. On the contrary, it is probably one of the best illustrations of what is known as cutting off the nose to spite the rest of the face.

THE PUBLIC WILL ANSWER.

Chief Detective Cullen is commonly accounted a simple, honest man, according to his light. When first questioned regarding moneys he had received from other sources than his salary he declared himself quite ready to answer. It is a pity, then, that he should have put himself under the guidance of the committee, who, though appointed to investigate the condition of the force, earnestly forbade him to answer questions pertinent to the enquiry. The public will give its own answer. His refusal to answer whether he took money in any case will be interpreted to mean that he has something to hide that would bring discredit upon himself or somebody else. It has the effect on the public mind of a self accusation and condemnation, both of the chief and of the detective system. When Mr. Prefontaine and others of the committee forbid witnesses to answer the most pertinent and vital questions they take the role of men having knowledge of something they wish to hide. Alderman Prefontaine made angry remonstrance at the presence of the public, who could not help making known their condemnation of his methods of burking the enquiry. He wanted the people driven from the hall, forgetful that it was a too confiding public who placed him where he is. Meantime the duty of citizens is to come boldly forward and teach aldermen that there has been an awakening of the public conscience in them, and that their eyes are on the aldermen of the committee as well as upon the police force under scrutiny. When the committee converted an investigation into a criminal court they arraigned Detective Cullen as one accused. His position as a witness has been changed entirely. He admitted, at all events, that there were cases on which city detectives would work without complaint having been made. It was such a case as this on which he had himself worked, concerning which he refused to say if he had received money. It may be inferred that had the case been one of a citizen unable or unlikely to pay he would have been obliged to apply to the 'no results' department of the detective force. Altogether Mr. Cullen's evidence and conduct is deplorably weak at the point where he has been deemed strongest.

THE BRANTFORD MURDER TRIAL.

The failure of justice in the case of the murdered man Hartley, of New Durham, in the Province of Ontario, is so striking and remarkable that those charged with the administration and execution of the laws should not rest until it has at least been partially repaired. That the man was poisoned was proved almost to a demonstration, though his general health had been impaired by drinking, and the action of his heart had been injured by the use of tobacco. The immediate cause of his death was, however, clearly arsenical poisoning; that was not denied by the counsel of the accused who was the wife of the murdered man. Mrs. Hartley had been for some time before her husband's death almost openly and unashamedly unfaithful to her husband, and had, according to the testimony given at the trial, declared her desire that her husband might die, so that she might be able to marry the man with whom she lived in adultery. On the death of her husband she was arrested for his murder, and her paramour, who had been in close association with her during the time her husband was murdered, was not accused along with her. He, it turned out, was regarded by the law authorities merely as an essential witness to the guilt of the woman. He had given information of how the woman had declared to him that she was about to poison her husband, and had told him before the husband's death that she had done so, and that he had remonstrated with her and tried to dissuade her from doing so. He also confessed to his adultery with the woman, placing all the blame for their relations upon her. This man was so obviously anxious to tighten the noose

about the woman's neck to save his own that his shameless baseness, treachery and cowardice aroused the prejudice of the public and jury against him as a witness, and in favor of the woman who had been so infatuated with him, and who was thus being struck down by him to save his own life. His testimony is a mass of accusations against the woman and of excuses and assertions of his own innocence. The testimony and evidence of others corroborated his testimony so far as the guilt of the woman was concerned, but it indicated, to say the least, that he was equally guilty. The counsel for the accused woman had no difficulty in presenting an unanswerable argument that the motives for murdering Hartley were far stronger in the case of the man, who was not charged by the Crown, than in the case of the woman who was accused, and that if the woman was convicted it must be on the evidence of a man who was obviously trying to secure her condemnation in order to save himself. Under these circumstances the jury acquitted the woman, most plainly because they would not condemn her on the evidence of her treacherous paramour, with the prospect of his being allowed to go free. It is clear that the man and woman should have been put into the dock together and tried for the crime. The Crown might have failed to make out its case, but it is most probable that, in view of all the conditions, the evidence would have been sufficient to satisfy a jury not prejudiced by the spectacle of a man saving his own neck by helping to hang a woman with whom he had been on such terms. It is morally certain that the murder was the joint crime of the two, and by seeking to convict the weaker woman on the strength of the testimony of the stronger man the Crown has allowed both to go unpunished.

MCGILL NOTES.

A petition has been signed by the law students, requesting the appointment of a constant librarian for the law faculty. This petition will be presented to the governors at their first meeting. At present, the librarian is only in the library during the hours of lectures in the afternoon, so that at night it is impossible for the students to get the books, unless they know exactly where they are placed in the library.

The law students were honored on Monday night by a visit from Dr. Johnson, dean of the faculty of arts. The students showed their appreciation of his courtesy by most enthusiastic manifestations of delight, which Dr. Johnson appeared to enjoy.

Professor Lafleur intends, at his next lecture, to submit to the students for argument a case involving an intricate question of law in connection with marriage contracts. The building lawyers are preparing to sharpen their wits for the occasion.

At a meeting of the students of the law, arts and science faculties held on Monday night, arrangements were completed for the march on Friday, Nov. 2. No pains or expense is being spared by the students to make the affair a grand success.

At his lecture on criminal law, on Monday, Dean Trenholme gave a graphic and interesting account of the various phases through which this law has passed, during the time from the barbarous period to the present day. He showed the mitigating influence which had been exercised by such writers as Stevens and others, and proved that the more enlightened laws of to-day were more effective in repressing crime than the rigorous penal codes of former days. Jurists preferred perjury themselves to condemning a man to death for an insufficient crime. The students pronounced the lecture a literary treat as well as a masterly legal exposition.

THE SAILORS' CONCERT.

A COMING TREAT.

The annual closing concert of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, to be held in the Hall of the Monument National, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, promises to be a most enjoyable affair. The crews of ships in port, assisted by Mr. William Grant (the Bos'n), and Mr. John Greenwood (Bill Adams), will give a realistic representation of a 'Dog Watch' at sea, introducing songs, dances, instrumental music, yarns and horse play. 'Hoisting topsail yard' and 'Haul the bowline' will be given by the crew of R.M.S. 'Parisian', under command of Mr. M. K. Kearney, third officer. The Apollo Mandolin and Guitar Club will play a selection of national airs; the Royal Victoria Male Quartette is down for a song; and the Highland Cadets will give an exhibition of physical drill with bar-bells, as recently introduced into the British army. 'Margarite' (as it should be sung), by Mr. Chas. Hunt; and 'Paddy's Immigration', by Mr. William Mowat, both of R.M.S. 'Parisian', bid fair to be very laughable. Miss Marie Hollinshead is down for a couple of songs: 'When the heart is young' and 'The powder monkey.' 'On silver waters' will be rendered by Mr. J. C. Barlow, the well known tenor; and there are several other attractive items besides. The accompanists of the evening will be Miss Lily Craig and Mr. A. C. Heath. Altogether, there is quite an array of talent to help the evening pass pleasantly, and it is expected that the sailors will have a crowded hall.

STREET CAR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SYSTEM DILIGENT.

WITH A FEW IMPROVEMENTS IT WOULD BE PERFECT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—Having, in the course of a varied and chequered existence, travelled I might say, all over the world, and having visited many cities in this country and in the United States, I should like to express my opinion on the subject of the Montreal Street Railway. The case of carriage, the promptness of service, the safety of the passengers, and the urbanity of conductors and motormen, all serve to impress upon me that the Montreal Street Railway is, in all respects, all one has ever seen in other cities. It is astonishing, when one comes to think of it, how easily and quickly the thousands of passengers are daily transported from place to place, and with what grace and courtesy the conductors answer the numerous and very often absurd enquiries of the passengers, and whom seem to think that the conductors should be perpetual or rather permanent laughing encephaloids, and have nothing whatever to do but listen to their querulous complaints or answer their trivial enquiries. And a word of praise must also be given to the motormen for the great care and skill they display in stopping the cars so as to allow the passengers to alight on the crossings and thus save them as far as possible from having to step into the very often extremely dirty roadway. It is undoubtedly a boon to this city, and especially to the working classes, to have such a service of street cars and at such a reasonable rate of charge for travelling. I would, with your permission, make one suggestion, which, I venture to think, would materially enhance the value of the car service, and that is that the tickets, at present issued at the rate of one cent, should be available during the hour, or, say, between 12 and 1 o'clock, so that those in employment in the city and preferring to go home to dinner, instead of spending nearly double the fare to do so, by reason of the prohibition in the rate of charge, and also of the riding accommodation by having the car trailers or otherwise during the busiest hours of the day. With these alterations I venture to assert that the system of the Montreal Street Railway Company would be the most perfect system in existence. Yours truly,
A TRAVELLER.

DISOBLIGING MOTORMEN.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I am obliged to use the street cars rather more frequently than most city folk, and I have seldom had occasion to complain of the conduct of conductors or motormen, but yesterday, when returning to Cote St. Antoine in company with a friend, the conductor was rather slow in ringing the bell at the crossing of Lansdowne avenue, where we were desirous of leaving the car, and the motorman seemed to think that no attention must be paid to a late bell and drove on for a quarter of a mile to Victoria avenue, thus giving my friend and myself the inconvenience of having to walk a quarter of a mile further than we bargained for. The disobliging motorman seemed even to increase the speed of his car after the ringing of the warning bell, so as to prevent the possibility of our jumping off before Victoria avenue was reached. Now, the electric cars in Cote St. Antoine usually go at a much faster rate than in the city, and therefore need not be so anxious to take advantage of a slow bell, in order to save the few seconds necessary for passengers to get off at their own street. The present terminus of Argyle avenue is at the Cote St. Antoine road, and from this a pathway or, at least, a narrow field to Sherbrooke street, and the people of Argyle avenue use this path when seeking to board the street cars on Sherbrooke street, but as a rule the motorman sulks and will not stop to permit the waiting passengers to get on board, causing considerable delay. As already remarked, most of the conductors and motormen are very obliging, but some of them are not overburdened with an obliging disposition towards their passengers.

LANSDOWNE.

WANT BETTER CAR SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I would like to call the attention of the Montreal Street Railway Company to their service up Windsor and St. Catherine street west, as it has been very bad for some time back. I often have to walk from Mackay street to Peel and sometimes to the Windsor Hotel, and on several occasions as far as Argyle street before a car overtakes me from the west. At noon and between 4 and 6 p.m., going west, they are crowded. It is seldom you can get on at all, and if you go down to Bleury street to try and get a car up to St. Catherine you may have to stand and wait as I have done from ten up to twenty minutes. The service was a good one at one time, when we had the St. Catherine and Bleury, along with the Windsor street cars. I think since the former have been withdrawn, the service has relapsed into the few cars and overcrowding. Is there a way by which we can compel the company to give us a proper service to the west, either by one or the other or both of these routes? By the withdrawing of the Bleury and St. Catherine line, all those living between Peel and Bleury streets are almost completely cut out from service that is of any use to them whatever. FAIR PLAY.
Montreal, Oct. 30, 1894.

TRAILING WITNESS.

COMING TO THE WITNESS.

The following are the names of the persons who have been named in the columns of the Witness as being involved in the various cases and events mentioned in the paper. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the page on which the name appears is indicated in parentheses. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the page on which the name appears is indicated in parentheses.

THE LATE MR. MERCIER.

A MEETING OF THE BAR THIS MORNING.

CROWDS VIEW THE REMAINS—FLORAL TRIBUTES AND TELEGRAMS.

A largely attended meeting of members of the bar was held this morning to pass resolutions of condolence on the occasion of the death of the Hon. Mr. Mercier.

Mr. Dunlop, Q.C., batonnier, presided. In opening the meeting he remarked that it was a matter of deep regret that so many distinguished members of the bar should of late have been called away. They were now assembled to express their regret at the death of one of their most prominent conferees. Having commenced a brilliant career in St. Hyacinthe, Mr. Mercier had afterwards come to this city, where from the very beginning he took a foremost position among his conferees. They all remembered his tact, energy and eloquence in pleading the cases entrusted to him. In politics he was an eminent man. He (the speaker) had had occasion to hear politicians in French and other parliaments, but nowhere had he found a statesman to handle the questions of public interest with more force, energy and ability than Mr. Mercier.

The usual resolutions of condolence were then formally adopted, the movers and seconders being Messrs. St. Pierre, Geoffrion, Joseph, Butler, Globensky, Poirier, Martineau, Dandurand, Belue and Robidoux. In moving the first resolution, Mr. St. Pierre said that Mr. Mercier's name was one of those of which the country had reason to be proud, and several of the other movers and seconders also referred in feeling terms to their deceased confrere.

In accordance with one of the resolutions, the batonnier and syndic called upon the judges of the Superior Court to ask that no courts sit before two o'clock on Friday afternoon, so as to allow the members of the bar to attend the funeral in a body. This request was readily complied with, and Judge Jette made the formal announcement from the bench.

The body of the deceased ex-premier is lying in state in the large parlor of his residence, St. Denis street, which has been converted into a mortuary chamber. Among the decorations are a bronze bust of the deceased, by Hebert, and the insignia of the different orders conferred upon him. The arms of the Province of Quebec, draped in mourning, and the British, pontifical and French flags occupy a prominent place. The body is in full dress, and wears the ribbon of the Order of St. Gregory, while at the feet the hat and sword of the Roman count rest on a cushion.

The floral offerings are numerous, and a large number of telegrams of condolence are being received at every moment.

Large crowds have been visiting the remains since yesterday, and the number of visitors is expected to be enormous to-morrow, on account of the holiday.

The Club National, the Laval law students and the Liberal members of the 'Parlement Modele' have already held meetings and passed resolutions of condolence.

The funeral promises to be one of the largest in the history of Montreal. Special trains will be run from all points into the city for the occasion. A number of the ex-premier's friends and admirers have chartered one of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation boats to bring them up for the funeral.

To-morrow evening a monster meeting will be held in the Monument Nationale to pass resolutions of condolence. This demonstration is being convened by the National Club. The various other Liberal organizations will meet to-night to arrange the parts to be taken in the last honors to be paid to the dead statesman.

ZOUAVERED TO DEATH.

Under the above heading the 'Canard' publishes the following interesting item:—A man who can boast that he went through the pontifical army is Norman Murray, who was sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine for having gone through the ranks of the St. Jean Baptiste procession last summer.

'He was arrested by Constable St. Sauveur, an ex-Zouave.

'He was then brought up before Chief Hughes, another ex-Zouave.

'A few minutes after he made the acquaintance of the Recorder's clerk, Mr. Forget, another ex-Zouave.

'He had his trial before His Honor Recorder De Montigny, another ex-Zouave.

'He was sent to jail, the governor of which establishment is an ex-Zouave.

'This is as much as to say that the poor fellow was zouavered to death.'

THE QUEBEC TREASURERSHIP.

A caucus of English provincial members is being held in the city this afternoon, it being understood that Mr. Simpson, of Argenteuil, will not accept the treasurership without the consent of his colleagues in the House.

A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

To-morrow, All Saints Day, being a legal holiday, the Courts, City Hall, and other public offices will be closed.

GRAND TRUNK SHAREHOLDERS.

London, Oct. 31.—The result of the ballot in the Grand Trunk meeting last night to decide the question upon Mr. Seel's amendment whether the adoption of the report and accounts of the Company, be postponed until after the investigation of the Company's affairs in Canada, was as follows:—Sir Henry Tyler's forty-one shareholders, representing themselves, polled 15,223 votes and 2,334 other shareholders, represented by proxies, polled 271,458; total, 286,681 votes against the amendment. Mr. Seel's forty-three shareholders, representing themselves, polled 4,832 votes and nine shareholders, represented by proxies, polled 6,756 votes; total, 11,588 for the amendment. Sir Henry Tyler declared his motion to adopt the report and accounts carried.

London, Oct. 31.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says:—'Out of the riot at the Grand Trunk meeting, it is satisfactory to see that the directors are amenable to pressure as they have never been before.'

THE EASTERN WAR.

TO-DAY'S ADVICES FROM THE SCENE OF THE STRUGGLE.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Secretary Gresham to-day received the following cable from Minister Denby at Peking: 'Chinese forces have been defeated at Chillian Chung. Have retreated to Mukden. Japanese have taken one fort at Port Arthur.'

A copy of Minister Denby's despatch was sent this afternoon to the Japanese legation. The legation has received additional information that some other forts are expected to fall into the hands of the victorious Japanese to-morrow. Minister Kurino has also received a report that upon the landing of the Japanese troops at Ta-Lin-Wai last Saturday the Chinese war vessels at Port Arthur immediately took flight, and did not stop until they had arrived at Wei-Hai-Wei, another strong point, which, like Port Arthur, guards the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili. The report states that this sudden departure of the Chinese was made without the firing of a gun, and at a time when the Japanese army under Marshal Oyama was still a number of miles distant. The Japanese minister says the capture of Port Arthur from a military and strategic standpoint can hardly be over-estimated. Moreover, it will doubtless throw into the hands of the Japanese a number of splendid Chinese warships, which were disabled in the recent action and which have been undergoing repairs at Port Arthur. The Chinese have also built a dry dock at Port Arthur, which the Japanese will find convenient after the place falls into their possession. The capture of Port Arthur, Minister Kurino says, is a part of the Japanese movement upon Peking, and when effected will make the march to the Chinese capital a matter of more easy accomplishment.

It is still asserted at the Chinese legation that the fall of Peking will not end the war. They are not prepared to believe that Peking can be captured by the Japanese, but should such an event occur the Emperor, it is said, will betake himself and his household to a more remote point of the interior and hostilities will continue as before. The legation officials still cling to the belief that the severity of the approaching winter will compel the actions to cease until next spring, when the Chinese forces will be better organized and more capable of opposing the invading hosts of Japan.

London, Oct. 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Central News' says that Da Ting, Li Hung Chang's friend and chief of imperial customs at Tien-Tsin, has been summoned to Peking to attend a conference as to ways and means of raising more money for the war.

London, Oct. 30.—A despatch to the 'Pall Mall Gazette' from Chefoo says that twenty-six Japanese transports conveyed by nineteen warships are landing troops on the mainland north of the Elliot Islands.

London, Oct. 31.—Up to noon to-day the Chinese legation here had received no confirmation of the reports that the Chinese forces had been defeated at Chen-Chong or even that there has been any fighting.

London, Oct. 31.—A despatch to the 'Central News' from Tien-Tsin, says: 'The Peking Mercury' learns that the Emperor is intensely angry at the existing condition of things, and is determined to investigate affairs personally. Accordingly, he is summoning the viceroys, governors and other officials before him. It is asserted that he intends to learn why a small country like Japan cannot be exterminated.

LABRADOR TO LIVERPOOL.

A SURVEYING PARTY TO BE SENT TO THE COAST.

Several Boston and Quebec capitalists are in the city in the interest of the scheme to build a railway line from Quebec to the Labrador coast. A short time ago it was reported in the 'Witness' that railway men from the other side were negotiating for the purchase of some of the short lines running out of Quebec for the purpose of extending the system to the coast and establishing a line of steamers between the coast terminus and Liverpool. By this means it was said that the ocean passage could be reduced to three and a half days. The proposition at first looked a little hazy but the gentlemen in question have evidently faith in the possibility as well as the practicability of the undertaking. A surveying party is being organized to go over the proposed route, and report on the scheme. This party will consist of several engineers from Montreal and Toronto, and will be ready to commence operations in the course of a few weeks.

\$1,000 FOR AN ARM.

The Court of Appeals, yesterday, confirmed the judgment granting \$1,000 damages in the case Daudetta vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The plaintiff was a brakeman who lost an arm by falling into a cattle guard while coupling cars.

NORTH-WEST ELECTIONS.

RESULTS NOT YET KNOWN.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 31.—The elections to the North-West Assembly are being held to-day. As they are held for the first time on the ballot system it is impossible to give any idea as to how they will go. The belief is strong, however, that the executive will be sustained.

CRISPI IS DESPERATE.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The 'Gaulois' prints a story with reservations, alleging that Signor Crispi having become so burdened with political and financial troubles, is preparing to make a desperate coup, the occasion being favorable, owing to the general feeling of unrest in regard to Madagascar, Morocco, China and the condition of the Czar. In pursuance of this policy, according to the 'Gaulois', Premier Crispi has made arrangements whereby England will furnish Italy with facilities for the transportation of arms, coal, provisions, etc., intending to make a descent upon Tripoli, the expedition to start simultaneously from Syracuse and Taranto.

LIFE ON THE RAIL.

CONDUCTOR SNIDER TO LECTURE TO-MORROW NIGHT.

As an eloquent evangelist Conductor Snider is well known, particularly in Western Ontario, where he has frequently lectured, and where he runs on the Grand Trunk express, between Toronto and Stratford. Many Montreal people too will remember his sermon in the St. James Methodist Church, during the Hunter-Crosley meetings, four years ago. He also preached in St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles, at that time. Mr. Snider is at present on his annual



CONDUCTOR SNIDER.

month's vacation, and has in the past few weeks lectured in all the railway centres from Port Huron to Montreal. His meetings have been a great success. He is one of the best delineators of character in Canada to-day, and when he is billed to appear, crowded houses are the rule. To-morrow night, in the Y.M.C.A., he will give his popular lecture on 'Life on the Rail and the People we Meet.'

This lecture consists of a series of character sketches and is replete with laughable representations of the people the conductor has met on the train. Honey-moon parties, how they look and how they act, are vividly described. The old man, the young maid, the cantankerous old lady, and hosts of other travellers will be sketched off in the conductor's inimitable style.

MCGILL NOTES.

The medical students will assemble at the college gates at 7.15 to-night, for their annual march. The students of the other faculties wish that they may have a successful night. Much curiosity has been shown on both sides, and although a union of all the faculties has not been effected this year, it is looked forward to with confidence for next.

At their lectures yesterday Professors Fortin and Davidson told the law students that, owing to Thursday being a legal holiday, there would be no lectures in the faculty of law.

ACCIDENTS.

A cabman named Murphy fell from his cab near Dominion square last night, sustaining a severe scalp wound. He is being treated at the General Hospital.

Mr. Dennis Sullivan got a kick from a horse at an early hour this morning. In the stockyard at Point St. Charles, a fractured arm being the result.

The General Hospital ambulance was summoned to the Dominion Line sheds this morning for Mr. Thos. McDonald, who fractured his leg in a fall.

CHURCH PARADE.

The 'Prentice Boys' of Point St. Charles will hold their annual church parade on Sunday afternoon next at two o'clock to O'Brien Hall in commemoration of the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot. The Rev. Thomas Hall, chaplain to the Prentice Boys, will preach the anniversary sermon. An invitation has been extended to the Orangemen and True Blues to accompany them. Several bands of music will take part in the parade.

PERSONAL.

Sir Donald Smith and the Hon. Mr. Foster will sail on their homeward voyage on Saturday, Nov. 3, by the steamer 'Campania'. Lady Smith is on board the 'Parisian', now in mid ocean, on her way to this port.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

A motion of Wm. Farrell to call John B. Terry, hotel-keeper and absentee debtor, to attend a meeting of his creditors, has been granted by the Court.

A GROCER ASSIGNS.

F. Brisson, jr., grocer, has assigned at the demand of F. Brisson, sr., with liabilities of about \$8,000. The principal creditor is F. Brisson, to the extent of \$2,012.

HALLOWE'EN.

Now in rural haunts, afar,
From the urban din and rout,
Bodeful lights from moon and star
And cunning sprites are all about.

Elfin forces move the leaves
That rustle on the autumn lawn;
For now the ghost of summer grieves
For her verdurous robe withdrawn.

But dimpled Maud, with flowing hair,
Before the mirror's face is seen;
And many a youthful country pair
Toy with the tricks of Hallowe'en.

Nuts are mated on the fire,
And some are tossed and some lie still;
But blest are they whose warm desire
Those omens happily fulfil.

How joyous when the fireplace roars
These beaux and sweethearts all appear;
Some charms are followed out-of-doors
With pranks and mummery sincere.

At last they work each horoscope
Dear to the heart of 'sweet sixteen';
And on the rainbow wings of hope
Recite their luck at Hallowe'en.
—Joel Benton, in 'Judge.'

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

A SWITCHMAN'S DEATH AT POINT ST. CHARLES.

Mr. John Mulligan, a switchman employed on the Grand Trunk Railway, was run over and almost instantly killed shortly before noon to-day, in the Company's yard at Point St. Charles. Mulligan started to cross the track in front of an engine, but was not quick enough, the engine knocking him down and taking off both his legs. Both the Notre Dame and General Hospital ambulances were telephoned for, but the unfortunate man died before they arrived. He was fifty-one years of age.

CRIMINAL MISCHIEF.

LITTLE MITES WHO CANNOT SEE OVER THE BAR.

Six youthful offenders appeared before Judge Dugas yesterday and four more this morning. Joseph Micheau, seven years; Joseph Maisonneuve, seven years; Wilfred Boulanger, 12 years and Didier Boulanger, 14 years, were the culprits in question, and the charge against them is a serious one. According to the evidence of Mr. McGuire, station master, and detective at the Dalhousie square station, the four boys, on Sunday evening last, between the hours of 9 and 12, released fourteen cars that were braked up on the Villeneuve siding at St. Louis de Mile End. The cars started down the line, but were fortunately diverted by an open switch, or they would have certainly smashed into an adjoining house and killed a number of people. As it was, three ran off the track and one was badly smashed up, damage being done to the extent of \$25.50. The enquete is proceeding.

When the case was called this morning, Judge Dugas looked distressfully at the two seven-year-old mites and raised his hands despairingly. 'This procession of children from day to day is shocking,' he said, 'and it has been found necessary to instruct the sheriff to provide two new steps so that I may be able to see their heads above the desk.'

The judge's remarks are apposite; the increase of offences by children is deplorable and may well cause alarm.

ARTER SENTENCED.

George Arter, late employee of the Windsor Hotel, who pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon to stealing ten pounds and a suit of clothes, the property of Mr. Hamilton, now in England, was this morning sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor. Arter said he was willing to refund the money for the sake of his family, but was told that he should have thought of his family before. It was too late then. 'People in your position,' said the judge, 'should be eminently reliable. A crime committed by an employee is a breach of confidence as well as a theft, and the offence is the greater when there are a number of other employees upon whom suspicion might fall.'

WIDENING OF MOUNTAIN STREET.

A committee, consisting of the owners of property on Mountain street, have arranged to hold a meeting of all the Mountain street proprietors, to-morrow evening, in the hall of the Boys' Home, for the purpose of considering the widening of the street and the matter of a bridge over the Grand Trunk crossing. The members of the City Council have been invited to the meeting, and a reply favorable to the object has been received from Ald. Prefontaine. It is important that all owners of property along the street should be present.

CANADA SHIPPING COMPANY.

A WINDING-UP ORDER ASKED.

Judge Jette, yesterday, granted a petition presented by the testamentary executors of the late Mr. Alex. Duntin, asking for the issue of a winding-up order to liquidate the business of the Canada Shipping Company, limited. Mr. W. E. Murray was appointed provisional liquidator, and the meeting of creditors was fixed for Nov. 10.

The recital by Mr. Friedhelm has been postponed for the present, the announcement of date to be made in a few days.

A SHADE EASIER.

LOCAL BUSINESS CONFINED PRINCIPALLY TO STREET RAILWAY.

NO BOARD TO-MORROW AFTERNOON; ALL SAINTS' DAY AND A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

The principal business done on the local stock market this morning was in Street Railway stock at a fractional decline from yesterday. Very little was done in the balance of the list. As to-morrow is a bank holiday there will only be the morning session of the board.

Local call money is quoted at 4 to 4½

percent and mercantile discounts at 6½ to 7 percent.

There was little life in the local stock market this afternoon.

The sales at the morning board were:—250 Street Railway at 139.25 at 188½, 175 at 188½, 25 at 188½, 200 at 188½, 50 at 188½, 100 at 159.25 at 188½, 275 at 159.25 new stock at 157½, 145 at 157, 100 Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co. at 85, 25 Gas at 185½, 25 at 155, 2 Bank of Commerce at 149, 10 at 139½, 15 at 139, 1 Moulsons at 155, 25 Duluth preferred at 9½.

The sales at the afternoon board were:—25 Canadian Pacific at 129½, 75 Cable at 144, 20 Street Railway at 159, 50 new stock at 157, 100 Gas at 185, 25 Bank of Commerce at 139½.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler.

Between Banks		Counter.
Buyers	Sellers	
New York Funds	132½ to 133	½ prem.
Sterling, 60 days	9½ to 9½	9½ to 9½
Sterling, 90 days	9½ to 9½	9½ to 9½
Sterling, cables	9½ to 9½	9½ to 9½

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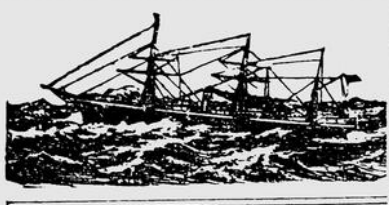
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SS. Alcedora, 4,500 tons, Nov. 20

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SS. Fremont, 3,600 tons, Nov. 9
SS. Huron, 3,600 tons, Nov. 14
SS. Iona, 3,000 tons, Nov. 20

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Steamers will be despatched for Aberdeen, Leith, Dundee and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SS. Escalona, 4,000 tons, Oct. 27
SS. Fremont, 3,600 tons, Nov. 9
SS. Huron, 3,600 tons, Nov. 14
SS. Iona, 3,000 tons, Nov. 20

Agents: A. Low, Son & Carter, 27 Leithhall street, London, E.C. W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

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Granted by any of the above Lines to any point in Canada or Western States.

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NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

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New York, Wed., Oct. 31, 11:00 a.m.

Paris, Wed., Nov. 7, 11:00 a.m.

Berlin, Wed., Nov. 14, 11:00 a.m.

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By special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage, to Southampton, London or Havre, \$60 and upward, according to steamer.

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Steamer From Montreal, From Quebec.

Vancouver, Nov. 3, daylight, Nov. 4, 9 a.m.

Oregon, Nov. 10, 11 a.m., Nov. 11, 2 p.m.

Steamer From Portland, From Halifax.

Labrador, Nov. 22, Dec. 1, Dec. 15.

Vancouver, Dec. 13, Dec. 15, Dec. 29.

Oregon, Dec. 27.

Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock.

From Montreal.

Mexico, Nov. 1, Dominion, Nov. 15.

First Cabin, \$45.00 to \$70.00; return, \$80.00 to \$120.00.

According to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, to Liverpool, London, Belfast or Glasgow, \$30.00.

return, \$35.00. Steamer to Liverpool, London, London, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, \$13.00.

Outfits are furnished steamer passengers free.

LABRADOR and VANCOUVER do not carry cattle.

The saloons are large and airy, and midships.

Ladies' rooms and smoking rooms have been placed in the most convenient positions. Promenade decks are very spacious and every attention is paid to the comfort of passengers. No passengers carried on Bristol steamers.

For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to

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1894-SUMMER SAILINGS 1894.

From Liverpool, From Montreal.

Saturday, Oct. 13, Lake Ontario, Oct. 31.

Rates of Passage Cabin, \$40, \$45 and \$50.

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Single and \$50 return.

Steamer to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast and Londonderry, \$15.

*\$40 single and \$80 return cabin rates by Lake Winnipeg only.

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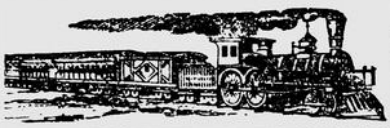
Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere. From London to Quebec, only \$12.

Saloon rates, \$40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.

Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 183 St. James street, opposite Temple Building, City and District Savings Bank Building, Montreal.

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CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.

Trains leave Grand Trunk Station as follows

FOR NEW YORK.

9:00 a.m. Fast train, via Rutland, Troy and Albany, arriving New York 5:45 p.m.

9:00 a.m. Express, via White River Junction and Springfield, arriving New York, 10 p.m.

6:10 p.m. Fast Night train, via Troy and Albany, arriving New York, 6:45 a.m.

8:25 p.m. Night Express, via Springfield and New Haven, arriving New York, 11:30 a.m.

FOR BOSTON.

9:00 a.m. Day Express, via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston, 7:20 p.m.

9:00 a.m. Express, via White River Junction and Lowell, arriving Boston, 7:15 p.m.

6:10 p.m. Night Express, via Fitchburg and Lowell, arriving Boston, 7 a.m.

8:25 p.m. Night Express, via Concord and Nashua, arriving Boston, 9:25 a.m.

Wagner New Vestibule, Buffet, Palace, Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For Tickets, Time Tables and other information apply to Company's Office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,

Canadian Pass. Agent.

S. W. CUMMINGS, F. W. BALDWIN,

Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Gen'l. Supt.,

ST. ALBANS, VT.

Oct. 8, 1894.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station.

(Note: Signifies run daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.)

9:00 a.m., 4:30 p.m.—For Ottawa and all points on the C. A. & O. A. & P. S. R.'s.

9:10 a.m., 7:55 p.m., 10:25 p.m.—For Toronto, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

1:30 p.m. (Mixed).—For Brockville.

5:00 p.m.—For Cornwall.

7:00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Massena Springs.

4:20 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Port Covington.

8:15 a.m. (Mixed).—For Island Pond.

7 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. (runs to Quebec daily).

10:10 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec and points on the I. C. R. to Campbellton. (Saturday night train remains at Island Pond over Sunday.)

11:55 a.m.—For St. Johns. (On Saturdays this train leaves at 1:25 p.m.)

4:40 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Island Pond.

4:40 p.m.—For St. Johns, Roules Point, also Waterloo via St. Lambert and M. P. & S. R.

5:30 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe and points on the D. C. R. via St. Césaire via St. Lambert.

5:08 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.

9 a.m.—6:10 p.m.—8:25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C. V. R.

9:10 a.m., 6:20 p.m.—For New York via D. & H.

For suburban time tables, tickets and full information apply at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James street, or at Bonaventure station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Change in Time, in Effect Oct. 1st, 1894.

Leave Windsor street Station for

Boston and Portland, 8:00 a.m., 1:20 p.m.

Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, 8:25 a.m., 12:00 p.m.

Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, 8:10 p.m.

Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, 8:50 a.m.

Newport, 8:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 1:20 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 9:00 p.m.

Brockville, 8:25 a.m.

St. Johns, 8:00 a.m., 4:05 p.m., 1:20 p.m., 1:40 p.m.

Sherbrooke, 4:05 p.m., 1:40 p.m.

Waterloo and St. Hyacinthe, 4:05 p.m.

Winchester and Perth, 8:25 a.m., 1:40 p.m.

St. Lin, St. Eustache, 4:05 p.m., 1:40 p.m.

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 1:40 p.m.

Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, 5:15 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie square Station for

Winnipeg and Vancouver, 8:45 a.m.

Quebec, 8:10 a.m., 4:05 p.m., 1:20 p.m.

Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5:15 p.m.

Ottawa, 8:30 a.m., 4:45 a.m., 5:45 p.m.

St. Lin, St. Eustache, 4:05 p.m., 1:40 p.m.

St. Jerome, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

St. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8:30 a.m., (a) 3 p.m., 5:30 p.m.; (b) 5:45 p.m.; Saturday, 1:30 p.m., instead of 5 p.m.

*Run daily. (No connection for Portland, leaving Montreal Saturday night. a) Parlor and sleeping cars. b) Except Saturdays and Sundays. (b) Saturdays only.

Parlor Cars on Morning Trains to

Ottawa.

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SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST LINE

TO NEW YORK.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

Selected by the Government as the

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Trains leave Grand Trunk Depot as follows:

9:10 a.m. Day Express Daily, except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8:45 p.m., with through Wagner vestibule buffet drawing-room car to New York.

6:20 p.m. Night Express Daily arriving in New York 3:45 a.m. WAGNER BUFFET VESTIBULE SLEEPER through to New York.

Connections at Troy and Albany for East and West.

For Tickets, Time Tables and all information apply to the Company's Office.

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ALEX. BRENNER, 50 Biscuit st.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,

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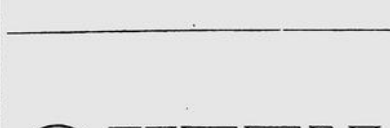
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Steamer "Maude" for Chateaufort, Grenville, Hawkesbury, Papineauville, Brock's Wharf and Local Ports to OTTAWA every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 6:30 p.m.

Freight and Passengers carried at Lowest Rates.

General Office and Stores,

88 COMMON ST., CANAL BASIN.

L. W. SHEPHERD, JR.,

Telephone 1023. Manager.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

COMMENCING OCT. 28, 1894.

Trains leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9:10 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 10:25 p.m. Brockville (mixed), 1:30 p.m. Cornwall, 5:00 p.m.

Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 9 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

EAST—Portland, Boston, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 5:30 a.m., 8:10 p.m. New York via Springfield, 9:00 a.m., 8:10 p.m. Portland and Quebec, 10:10 p.m. Island Pond, Arthabaska, Richmond, and Quebec, 4:00 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5:30 p.m. Richmond, Island Pond and Quebec mixed, 8:15 a.m. New York, by D. & H. R.R., via Rouses Point, 9:10 a.m., 6:20 p.m.

New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9:00 a.m., 8:10 p.m. New York via Springfield, 9:00 a.m., 8:10 p.m. Portland and Quebec, 10:10 p.m. Island Pond, Arthabaska, Richmond, and Quebec, 4:00 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5:30 p.m. Richmond, Island Pond and Quebec mixed, 8:15 a.m. New York, by D. & H. R.R., via Rouses Point, 9:10 a.m., 6:20 p.m.

Chamby and Waterloo, 4:40 p.m.

Hemmingford, Hawkesbury, Arnprior, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, Valleyfield and Beauharnois, 4:20 p.m.

Mixed for Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 4:20 p.m.

* 9:00 a.m. train to Farnham and Waterloo connects via St. Johns only.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine, 5:30, 6:30, 9:05, 9:10 a.m., 12:30 p.m., (1:55 Sat. only), 3:30, 5:05, 6:15, 6:20, 9:05, 11:25, 12:30 p.m. Train 8:00 a.m., 12:05, 5:05 p.m. to Lachine wharf.

For St. Anne's and Vaudeville, 9:00, 9:10 a.m., 12:15, 1:45 p.m. Sat. only, 4:30, 5:00, 6:15, 7:55, 10:25, 11:25.

For Dorval, 9:05 a.m., 1:30 p.m., (1:45, 1:55 Sat. only), 5:05, 6:15,

TWO WAYS.

(By Frances Bacon Payne.)

Louise's heart seemed to grow quite cold as he was talking to her. How inconsistent what he was saying to her now seemed with what he had explained about the mills and the business only a little while before! What did he mean? She looked at him wonderingly.

"But the expense of this is tremendous," she said. "We could live so much more carefully in a little place in the country, perhaps. I don't want where all the money is coming from to pay the bills, and the servants and the horses, and everything, if the mills are shut, Douglas?"

"You don't understand, dear, that a man can always get money. Why, it is nothing to borrow an income for a while when your own is tied up."

"Do you mean that you would borrow the money from anyone that you give to me for the expenses?" she asked.

"Well, I may not have to," Douglas said. "I can't give up on account of this, though, Louise, and you mustn't think about it any more. Wait and see, wait and see. We'll talk about it again. You're tired to-night, and so am I. It's late, and you go to bed. It has been a pretty tough day."

"I don't feel a bit tired," said Louise, getting up and walking over to the lamp, which she put out with a little snap by pulling the tassel at the side. "I am only trying to understand, but I don't seem to succeed very well. Perhaps to-morrow will be better for both of us. It has been a hard day, hasn't it, Douglas?" She did not want to forget how much harder it had been for him than for her, and she leaned lightly against him as they went upstairs together. "I am glad the children are so young; they may never know," she went on. "Things will surely be all right again before they are old enough to understand, won't they, dear? I am so anxious to help to make them right. I would give up anything, everything, rather than go on when it is wrong. You must be sure and remember that."

He stooped at the head of the landing and kissed her good-night. "It won't be necessary, so don't worry any more," he said.

But that did not comfort her. She went into her room with a great new weight on her heart and in her mind. It was the first time that any serious question had come up between her husband and herself, and the first time that they had materially disagreed. It opened up a new vista of life to her. That, in conjunction with what she had read in the papers that evening, and pondered over alone by herself until she had had her not very satisfactory talk with him, made her feel, as she slowly undressed, that her girlhood was over. She wished for a moment that she had known in the morning what was coming to her. She would have planned her day differently. One thing, she would have stayed longer at the Lawrence's reception. She was enjoying herself so much, but she hurried home so as not to be late for dinner. And she might have had her tea with the children, instead of herself, through the long dinner by herself, with all of the evening papers hidden in her lap, so that the servants would not see them. Those were very little things, after all, but still she thought of them. Her hands were so cold she could not do her hair, so she left it hanging, long and wavy, down on her back. It was early in the morning when she finally fell asleep.

Louise learned a great deal during the months that followed. Some of her experiences she knew were good for her; others were not. She began to wonder over things that never occurred to her before, and to be awake late at night thinking them out. Her daily life was a continual battle with herself, and on a which, after the first, her own and her understanding had no sympathy. She was surprised to find her strong sense was, and that nothing affected her health, for she was making a great deal upon her physical endurance.

There were many days when she gave up the struggle, not because she was a coward, but because she saw the effect her useless efforts to change things had upon her. Her bright spirit was going, and her feelings about people and things were changing. She hoped that something, either better or worse, would happen. But nothing happened.

Matters went on about the same with Douglas. The mills did not open again, though he told her each week that they surely would. She kept up the house very much as usual. She had three servants, fewer than she had ever had before, but no one realized that. She economized as well as she could, and as much as Douglas would let her. After the first few months she stopped going to him for money; she waited for him to come to her. She knew that he did not have it of his own, so she decided to let that miserable scene go by. She dreaded the first of the month unspeakably; there was always the doubt about being able to pay her bills, the wondering of what Douglas would do and say, and the same hopeless, pitiful appeals to him to make some other arrangement of things.

Just at this time some friends of hers came over from England. He was turning upon Louise the importance of entertaining them. They had

them to dinner, and Louise did her best to have everything pleasant and like the old days. She had spent the afternoon arranging one of her last winter gowns so that it might look quite up to the prevailing fashion. She had not had much experience in sewing, and for the first time in her life she was conscious of an ill-fitting back.

It was at the dinner table that Douglas proposed giving a reception for them. Louise was enthusiastic over the idea, and just for a brief moment she acted as she used to feel. It was such a luxury to be the cordial, hospitable hostess once more. So the day was settled upon for the tea.

After the Hollands left, Louise thought of speaking to Douglas about the inadvisability of entertaining them further, under all the circumstances, but she realized it was too late, and let the matter drop. She felt tired, and soon went upstairs. Lately she had been sleeping in the spare room on the same floor with the nursery, for she had developed a nervous feeling about the children, and liked to be near them. Sometimes she would beg the little Midge from Jeanne, and take her to sleep with her. That privilege was against the rules of the well-ordered nursery, but Louise thought the rules counted for little in comparison with the present needs of her heart. And how different it made her life to wake up in the morning with the little soft face nestled against hers! The children occupied her thoughts more than ever now. Her happy moments were with them, and her sad moments, too. She was haunted sometimes, when she was depressed, by the idea that something might happen to her, and that Millicent would grow up and feel as she did. An inheritance of care was not what she wanted to leave to her children.

She got up and dressed quickly, and decided to talk to Douglas before he went down town. But when she reached the breakfast table, instead of being able to speak of what was on her mind, she had to arrange about the tea for the Hollands, and dissuade Douglas from having some expensive professional musicians to play.

(To be continued.)

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"Take a hole and put some dough around it, then fry in lard." This simple recipe has brought thousands to grief, just because of the frying in lard, which as we all know hinders digestion. In all recipes where you have used lard, try

Cottolene

the new vegetable shortening and you will be surprised at the delightful and healthful results. It is without unpleasant odor, unpleasant flavor or unpleasant results. With COTTOLENE in your kitchen, the young, the delicate and the dyspeptic can all enjoy the regular family bill of fare.

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

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The N. K. Fairbank Company,
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REV. T. W. LEGGOTT, BROCKLIN, ONT., writes: After giving the K. D. C. a fair trial, I am satisfied it is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever brought within my reach. I have found it all that it is claimed in its behalf, and have much pleasure in recommending it as a most excellent remedy.

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Visiting Cards?
They are all used, and you require to order a new supply from
BISHOP, 169 St. James street.

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Ayer's Pills

"I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have used Ayer's Pills, and to say that I have taken them for many years, and always derived the best results from their use."

For Stomach

and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equalled. When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach,

Liver, or Bowels,

my invariable answer is, Ayer's Pills. Taken in season they will break up a cold, prevent a gripe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take, and

Are the best

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—Mrs. MAY JOHNSON, 368 Rider Ave., New York City.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

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AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT. Athletes should use this valuable ointment for cuts, bruises, sprains or strains. It is also a splendid remedy for ulcerated legs, bad breasts, chapped hands, chilblains, scalds, burns, abscesses, sore eyes, bad heads, acrofulous sores, and all cutaneous eruptions. Sold by the following druggists: price, 25 cents.—John Lewis, Victoria square, Branch, corner St. Catherine and Guy sts. E. Leonard, 113 St. Lawrence Main street. Dr. Stroud, 525 St. Lawrence Main street. B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street. Medical Hall, 585, Wellington street. Point St. Charles, 2 Du Berger, 280 Centre street. Point St. Charles. John T. Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury streets. Wholesale Agents, Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal. Proprietors, Red Lion Mfg. Co., Office, 246 St. James street, Montreal.

WAX FLOWERS.

SHEET WAX. Moulds and all the materials for making Wax Flowers always in stock. MACKENZIE'S INHALANT—For the relief and cure of cold in the head, Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. The most effective remedy on the market. WINTER FLUID—For chapped hands, lips and all roughness of the skin, which it renders beautifully smooth and soft. J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1790 Notre Dame & 2352 St. Catherine sts. Telephone: 1190 and 3640.

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HERMANN RIEPERT,

Manufacturing Furrier, has opened a Retail Department, and solicits your patronage for any article you may require in the Fur Line, also any Old Furs requiring Renovating, Dyeing or Altering to prevailing Fashion.

1827 NOTRE DAME ST.,
A few doors east of McGill st.

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—AND—
Dealer in and Exporter of Raw Furs.

Jobbing a Specialty.
Correspondence Solicited.

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MONTREAL

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1724 NOTRE DAME STREET,
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Telephone 1467 SEND FOR BARGAIN LIST

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Appearances are Deceitful.

When you want Eddy's Matches, don't take the appearance only of the box as a guarantee. Inferior matches are now put up in exact imitation of theirs, but for the name. Pause—beware—and insist on having E. B. Eddy's Matches.

MISS GALL,

18 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.
ACCORDION PLAITED CHIFFON in Pink Blue, Lavender, Black and Cream.

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Wiring of Stores and Residences a Specialty.

PREPARE FOR THE WINTER

BY GETTING SUPPLIES OF
Cinder Sifters, Coal Scuttles, Coal Shovels
And Trim your Doors and Windows with
WEATHER STRIPS.
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TELEPHONE 169.

ENGLISH HAIR BROOMS,

ENGLISH SHOE SETS.
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Machinery, &c.

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RELIANCE WORKS,
112 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.
Manufacturers and Builders of Improved Safety Hydraulic Steam and Hand Elevators. Feed Water Heaters, Oil Extractors and Live Steam Separators, etc., etc. Telephone 2114.

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DODGE

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PULLEYS

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

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W. H. NOLAN, Mgr.,
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MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 100 h.p. Lancashire Boiler.
Two 50 h.p. Return Tube Boilers.
One 40 h.p. Marine Tube Boiler.
One 40 h.p. Horizontal Steam Engine.
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Two Wells Water Hoisting Engines.
One pair Heavy Worm Gears, 75 to 1.
One Bolt and Nut Screw.
One small Iron Lathe.

All the above are second-hand, in perfect order, and will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

—ALSO—
One new 25 h.p. Steam Engine.
One new 10 h.p. Steam Engine.
Two new 9 h.p. Steam Boilers.
One new 8 h.p. Steam Boiler.
One 6 h.p. Steam Boiler.

Several Crab Winches and Hand Hoists.
AT THE EAGLE FOUNDRY,
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Builders and Carpenters.

J. H. IRWIN,
American Brick and Stone Pointing.
The only method of beautifying and preserving brick.
37 JEROME, Corner Bleury street.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

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The ENGLISH PROVISION CO. have just received a very fine lot of:—
ENGLISH CURED HAMS.
ENGLISH CURED BACON.
AYRSHIRE ROLL BACON.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
Be sure and ask for the E.P. Co's Brand.

CHEESE.
ENGLISH STILTON.
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CANADIAN STILTON.
MILLARS' PARAGON CHEESE.
MCLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE.
CREAM CHEESE.

BUTTER.
Finest Creamery in 5, 10, 25, 30, 50 and 70-lb. Tubs.
2450 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Tel. No. 4847.

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OF OUR FAMOUS
35. Cent
ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.

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306 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
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YOU ARE SPECIALLY INVITED TO CALL
AT BAKER'S, THE
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Cor. of Aylmer and Berthelet streets,
For CANADIAN and CALIFORNIA PEACHES.
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For CANADIAN and CALIFORNIA PLUMS.
For CANADIAN and CALIFORNIA GRAPES.
For APPLES and BANANAS.
For TOMATOES and MELONS.
And for Our Fine
TEAS AND COFFEES,
WHICH ARE VERY CHEAP.

Telephone, 3640.
5 lbs. Finest CREAMERY BUTTER... for \$1.10.
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PILKINGTON'S

POWDERED LYE.
The Strongest and Best.
Ask your Grocer for it.

ICE CREAM, Made of Pure

Cream, Chocolate Fingers and Cream Puffs delivered in city on 3 hours notice. FINE CAKES and CANDIES, best quality, infinite variety. Every kind of FANCY and PLAIN BREAD, MOSTEN BROWN BREAD and BAKED BEANS, every Saturday, clean, wholesome, low priced.
R. S. AULD & CO., Bakers and Confectioners,
Cor. Aylmer and St. Antoine sts. Tel. 803.

NOTICES.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Five percent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, on and after SATURDAY, the First Day of December next.

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

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

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the parties who broke the glass in windows of the Mountain Street Methodist Church. MOSES PARKER, Iron Founder, 12 to 29 Dalhousie street, Montreal. Oct. 23, 1894.

NOTICE.

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

LA BANQUE

JACQUES CARTIER
DIVIDEND No. 55.
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half (3 1/2) percent for the current half-year upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

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

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

NOTICE

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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given

that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for an act to authorize the sale of certain real estate situated in the city and district of Montreal, the property of the heirs at law of the late Duncan Finlayson, in his lifetime of Montreal, and for the distribution of the proceeds arising from said sale.
ROBERTSON, FLEET & FALCONER,
Attorneys for applicants.
Montreal September 29, 1894.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

"What do you want?" she asked of the tramp, who had made his way around to the kitchen door.

"Nithin' much, ma'am," he replied with a politeness that awakened her suspicion.

"Money, I suppose. We don't give tramps money."

"No'm. I don't want no money."

"Well, we have no victuals, except for dinner, and they ain't done yet."

"I don't even ask for none of yer dinner, ma'am. All I want is some dry bread; jes' dry bread."

She was touched.

"Toor man!" she exclaimed. "Here, I'll give you a piece of pie anyhow."

"No'm. I druther hev the dry bread."

"Do you like it?"

"No, but yer see me and the rest of the boys hez hustled aroun' 'ill we've got turkey an' some celery an' some cranberry sauce an' some plum puddin', an' all we want now is jes' the dry bread fer make the stuffin' of."—Detroit "Free Press."

Neuralgia and toothache are speedily relieved by a free application of Dr. Manning's German remedy, the universal pain cure.

THE WAY HE WORKED IT.

Cuteleigh—I'm sorry to hear you're broke, Buteleigh.

Buteleigh—Broke! Who's broke? What is the matter with this? (Showing roll of bills.)

Cuteleigh—Nothing. Lend me twenty, will you?—"Puck."

No more toothache or headache if you use "Nervol." One application cures instantly. 25 cents. At all druggists, or John T. Lyons, corner of Craig and Bleury.

An Afterthought—"It do be a gret thing," said Mrs. Dolan as she was preparing the evening meal, "this makin' Labor Day a holiday." "It do be indead," replied her husband, as he stretched himself wearily, "but O'm thinkin' that if the boss towld a mon to do all that marruchin' in wan day there'd be overtime paid or a shrotake declared, sure."—Washington "Star."

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and consumption cure, promptly cures coughs, croup, sore throat, hoarseness, whooping cough and asthma. For consumption it has no rival. Has cured thousands, and will cure you if taken in time. Sold on a guarantee. B. E. McGale, agent, 2123 Notre Dame street.

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Directly opposite "Witness" Building, is easy of access, and admirably lighted. In every way suitable for the different branches of their growing business.

Orders for Portraits, Groups, Views Interiors, LANTERN SLIDES, Boule Enlargements, plain and colored, &c., respectfully solicited.

PICTURES ARE CHEAPER

THAN EVER.
The largest framed Picture for \$1.00 in Canada. Twenty-five thousand feet of MOUNTING AVAIL in stock to select from.

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Manufacturer of Mountings and Frames,
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Next door to the "Witness" Office.
SPECIAL PRICES TO THE TRADE.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

THE QUEEN'S HAIR BELLEVER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or \$1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at
A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

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