

FALL OF OMDURMAN.

Capture of the Dervish Stronghold the Feature of the Week

A FEELING OF EXULTATION THROUGHOUT BRITAIN—HOT WAVE IN EUROPE—

London, Sep. 9.—The event of the week, the capture of Omdurman, and, incidentally, of Khartoum, by the Anglo-Egyptian army under General Sir Herbert Kitchener, has produced a feeling of exultation throughout Great Britain, which is in marked contrast with the gloomy forebodings of the past months, during which every one has been finding fault with the government and it was generally believed that the country's rivals were overmatching her at every point. The completeness of the victory has had a most exhilarating influence and has undoubtedly impressed the Continental nations, while the cordial praise cabled from the American press has been much appreciated here.

TRIUMPH OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

The understanding arrived at between Great Britain and Germany allows the former's plans in South Africa to be carried out without fear of a German-Boer alliance, and the dismissal of Li Hung Chang from the Chinese Foreign Office, following the Czar's peace proposals, is taken as evidence of the complete triumph of British diplomacy in the Far East. 'Vanity Fair,' an ardent supporter of the government, in a gleeful review of the situation, says: 'Looking eastward we see pauperized Russia ready to climb down at our desire. And, last of all, continues 'Vanity Fair,' which throughout has been most ingenious and persistent in its abuse of America, 'if we look at America we are confronted with the sight of a friendly nation ready to back us up whenever our desires are mutual. Who will say now that the horizon is not clear. Old England, instead of having taken a lower place, sits on a still higher pinnacle.'

SERIOUS ALLEGATION.

While the transport and commissariat departments of the British army, as exemplified in the admirable conduct of the Sudan campaign, appear to be beyond reproach on active service, there is no lack of allegations that there was a serious break-down during the recent army manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain. In the first place, owing to the resources of the War Office being unequal to the demands, the contract for the catering was given to Sir Thomas Lipton, and if the reports are true, the soldiers suffered considerable privation. Indeed, it would seem some of them suffered so much that they committed offences and the military prisons in the neighborhood were so overcrowded that the officials declared that they could not receive any more prisoners. Besides this, the sufferers from sickness and accidents complain of great neglect. They say they were without food and drink for hours, or until civilians succored them.

The tourist agencies are already planning trips to Khartoum, which this week has demonstrated to be less than nine days from London. Last Saturday Gen. Kitchener despatched Col. Moore from Omdurman, the former dervish stronghold on the River Nile, near Khartoum, to Cairo, and he accomplished the journey in eighty-seven and a half hours.

NOTES.

A long cabled interview with Mr. Jos Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now in the United States on a visit to his wife's parents, has been received with incredulity by the British press. The 'Daily Chronicle' says: 'That he should have talked of a railway through the Transvaal, from Khartoum to the Cape, or have disclosed the Anglo-German understanding, or performed other feats of a like description is beyond believing. If these stories are true, then, indeed, Lord Salisbury's 'blazers' are quenched in the white light of Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretions.'

Tropical weather continues here and on the Continent. The thermometer in London on Thursday last registered ninety degrees, which is the record for the summer, while the returns for the past thirty years do not show any previous record above eighty-seven for the month of September. The whole of Great Britain continues to be without rain, and the almost unbreathable atmosphere in London is intensified by a white mist, which is so thick on the Thames that the steamboats had to stop running. There have been innumerable cases of sunstroke, and apoplexy, and the ironworks of Birmingham and the Black Country are closing on account of the heat. Fires are occurring among the masses and in the grass on the commons. The conditions prevailing in the East End of London are specially pitiable. There has been the usual water shortage, and for three weeks over a million people, to say nothing of animals, have been suffering from the shortage. The situation is daily growing worse, fevers are breaking out, and as the in-



VERB SAP.

John Bull (to Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes): 'You might have done better. I will look after that, if necessary.'—'Punch.'

indications of rain are as scarce as the signs of snow, the supply of water has already been curtailed three hours daily, and promises to be further shortened.

The heat also has been very great in Paris, where an ice famine prevails, and the French soldiers have been suffering so much that the army manoeuvres had to be abandoned. The Paris meteorological authorities hold that a sun spot is responsible for the extreme heat. M. Flammarion, the astronomer, reports that an enormous sun spot, six times the size of the earth, making with other spots visible a group over two hundred thousand kilometres long, can be seen and holds that a violent, abnormal agitation is occurring on the solar surface.

It now appears that Mr. G. N. Curzon, the former parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, and newly appointed Viceroy of India, will not be raised to the peerage before he goes to India, but his father, Baron Scarsdale, will get the courtesy title of viscount.

The health authorities have issued a warning against the use of American chewing gum, which is becoming the rage among children in the East End. The authorities consider it more dangerous than ice-cream, which the Italians sell in the street, and against which there has been a vigorous crusade.

UPPER RIVER COLLISION.

STEAMER 'COLUMBIAN' CRASHES INTO THE 'ALEXANDRIA' AT GANANOQUE.

Kingston, Sept. 10.—Last evening the steamer 'Columbian' ran into the steamer 'Alexandria,' while both vessels were nearing Gananoque dock. The hull of the 'Alexandria' was cut down to the water's edge. The main promenade and hurricane decks of the 'Alexandria' are badly broken in. The 'Columbian' towed the 'Alexandria' here. On arrival, Capt. Donnelly, hull inspector, was called down, and after temporary repairs were made the 'Alexandria' proceeded on to Picton, where she will be repaired in time for her usual trip next week.

The officers of the 'Columbian' say they were denied landing alongside the 'Alexandria,' and backed down to go to another wharf, when the 'Alexandria' backed down also, and the collision occurred.

LORD AVA'S MOVEMENTS.

Rossland, B.C., Sept. 10.—Governor Mackintosh has just received a cable stating that Lord Ava, oldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, chairman of the B. A. C., is on his way to Rossland.

CABINET SITS AGAİN.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The results of the Quebec conference appear to have been so slim that the cabinet council dissolved of the commissioners' interim report in very short order and in the two meetings of Thursday and yesterday were enabled to devote a considerable share of time to the transaction of routine affairs.

ATTACKED BY A HORSE.

Merrickville, Ont., Sept. 10.—James Kemper, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Merrickville, met with an accident which nearly resulted in his death. While driving home from the station his horse became unmanageable and attacked him in a most vicious manner, knocking him down and lacerating his right hand in a dreadful manner and completely severing the muscles of his left forearm. The horse then got down upon the disabled man with its knees

and only for the timely arrival of some men who drove him back with clubs would soon have finished him. Mr. Kemper's condition is serious, but unless suppuration and blood poisoning set in he will recover.

BEVERLY TOWNSHIP PIONEER DEAD.

Galt, Ont., Sept. 10.—One of the pioneer residents of Beverly Township passed away on Thursday in the person of Mr. William Willard, who emigrated from England to this country in 1832 and settled upon the farm on which he died, living there continuously. He was in his eighty-fourth year and was universally respected. A staunch Conservative and for forty years a member of the Methodist Church, he was always a patriotic Canadian and at the time of the Mackenzie rebellion joined the Dundas volunteer company and went to the front.



EDHEM PASHA AND THE CRISIS IN CRETE.

Edhem Pasha, the Turkish General, who gained great distinction in the Graeco-Turkish war, and who is now Turkish Governor in Crete, was sharply rebuked for his failure to end the recent riots in Candia by Captain Hughes-Hallett, of H.M.S. 'Camperdown.' He was told plainly he would be held responsible in the event of any further disturbances.

BRITISH GUNBOAT PROTECTED AMERICANS.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The United States steamer 'Albatross' has arrived in port twelve days from Acapulco, Mexico. She left here a short time ago bound for Cocos, where Captain Curtis was ordered to protect the interests of American citizens. A few days after the 'Albatross' sailed from here the British gunboat 'Leander' had reached Cocos, and by prompt action her captain not only adjusted the rights of both British and American citizens, but practically wound up the revolution. The 'Albatross' put into Acapulco for coal, and there found orders to return to San Francisco without delay.

TRAFFIC OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

WASHINGTON IN BULK OF COMMERCE.

Washington, Sept. 10.—During the year ended June 30 last \$242,078 tons of goods passed through the Suez Canal, borne by 1,792 ships. This information is furnished in a consular report to the State Department. The report shows that the traffic receipts from this commerce were \$3,636,920. As might be expected, Great Britain is far in advance of all nations in the number of ships passing through the canal, those under the British flag numbering 1,199 out of a total of 1,792. Germany comes second with 178; France had 107, the Netherlands, 91, and Austria, 40. Only four American vessels passed through the canal during the year, our commerce in the quarter exceeding only three of the commercial nations of the world, Argentina, China, and Greece.

CANADA'S ENEMIES.

SET TO WORK IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 10.—'To-day,' which is now edited by Barry Paine, instead of Jerome K. Jerome, devotes pages this week to the exposure of the alleged 'Klondike fiasco,' and especially to the reported corruption of officials. It publishes a letter from a prominent Englishman who says: 'The police land office, gold commissioner's office and Mounted Police are all corrupt. I would like to see the whole country handed over to the Yankees than see such a shameful state of affairs under our flag.'

WORLD'S MEET.

ACCORDING TO A PRIVATE CABLEGRAM IT HAS BEEN AWARDED TO CANADA.

A private cablegram, it is reported, has been received by Consul Rattray, of this city, this morning, from Mr. H. B. Donly, now in Vienna, stating that Canada has been awarded the world's bicycle meet for 1899.

WHITES AT FASHODA.

TOWN OCCUPIED BY A BODY OF TROOPS BELIEVED TO BE FRENCH.

Omdurman, Sept. 7.—(Delayed in transmission).—An important incident occurred this morning. It appears that the Khalifa Abdullah, a few days before the arrival here of the Anglo-Egyptian army, heard that a force of white men had occupied Fashoda, a town on the west bank of the White Nile, and capital of a very fertile and densely populated district. Fashoda is about four hundred miles south of Khartoum. The Khalifa immediately sent two messengers to investigate the report and one of them returned here this morning and surrendered to General Sir Herbert Kitchener. The commander of the steamer reported that on his arrival at Fashoda he found that place occupied by a force of white men. The latter opened a heavy fire on the steamer, which narrowly escaped annihilation, the crew losing many men in killed and wounded. From the bullets found imbedded in the hull of the steamer it seems to be certain that the whites at Fashoda are a force of French troops. In any case the British commander will send the flotilla of gunboats up the White Nile as soon as possible in order to investigate the situation of affairs at Fashoda.

The Anglo-Egyptian cavalry has captured the principal wife of the Khalifa, the mother of Osman Digna and Sheik-eddin. These were found in extreme destitution on the left bank of the Nile.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Brooklyn, B.C., Sept. 10.—By the premature explosion of a blast on the line of construction on the Robson-Pettibon branch of the Canadian Pacific Jim Kinnar, Oscar Anderson and Tom Danbau were killed. They were hurled far down the mountain side.

THE CRETAN RIOTS.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT IMMINENT—FOREIGN ADMIRALS WANT REINFORCEMENTS.

Canea, Sept. 9.—The foreign admirals have requested the powers to send a battalion each to reinforce the international garrison. On the request of the admirals the Cretan executive commission has succeeded in inducing the Christian insurgents in Candia to retire outside the cordon. Ejevad Pasha, the Turkish military commander, says he has given the Turkish military authorities at Candia strict instructions to prevent any more outbreaks. He declares that the Beasi-Bazouks are responsible for the recent outbreaks. To-day twenty-one additional bodies of Christians were discovered under smouldering ruins at Candia. The British admiral, it is said, has demanded the disarmament of the Muslims.

Athens, Sept. 9.—News was received here from Candia late this afternoon that another bombardment was imminent. The fires continue. Four hundred deaths are already attested. Martial law has been proclaimed.

London, Sept. 10.—The Athens correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says: 'Horrible stories of atrocity are told by the refugees from Candia. They say the Beasi-Bazouks cut open the bodies of the Christian victims on the first day of the outbreak and threw the entrails into the flames of the burning houses. They hurled the British vice-consul bodily into the flames, shouting, "Now let the English come and help him."'

Candia, Sept. 10.—The daughter of the massacred English vice-consul, with her baby, has disappeared. It is supposed that both have been massacred.

UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

MR. ASQUITH PLEASSED WITH THE PROPOSED ENTENTE.

London, Sept. 10.—Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal member of parliament for East Eife, and former Home Secretary, addressing the electors of St. Maurice last evening, expressed his satisfaction at the movement for an entente with the United States, and acknowledged Lord Salisbury's 'great services in promoting it.' 'Nor should we forget,' he added, 'the valuable influence of the American ambassador in the same direction.' With reference to the growth of the United States as a naval and military power, Mr. Asquith said he believed, paradoxical as it might seem, that the more points of contact Great Britain had with America the fewer would be the points of collision.

Mr. Asquith expressed his keen sorrow for the death of Mr. Hubert Howard, the war correspondent of the 'Times,' who was killed at Omdurman, referring to him as a personal friend.

CANADIAN UNDERTAKERS.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Undertakers' Association yesterday the president, Mr. Hoyle, in his address dealt with the importance of the profession in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, and spoke of the importance of the act of the local legislature in reference to the association. He also spoke in favor of cremation.

The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. A. N. Coltart, Chatham, Ont.; first vice-president, Mr. G. W. Armstrong, Montreal; second vice-president, Mr. W. J. Verney, Tottenham; third vice-president, Mr. W. A. Wright, Richmond Hill; fourth vice-president, Mr. Rogers, Neepawa; treasurer, Mr. J. B. McIntyre, St. Catharines; secretary, Mr. W. H. Hoyle, Cannington; executive committee, Messrs. Bain, of Woodstock; Tracy, of Montreal; McKensie, of North Bay; Dodds, of Bolton and Morris, of Bowmanville. Board of examiners, Messrs. C. D. Blatchford, Hamilton; E. Hopkins, Toronto, and John Ferguson, London.

GERMAN PRINCE ILL.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of the Emperor William, is suffering from diphtheria. The younger children have been removed and the Empress alone remains at the new palace with the patient.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 10, 1898.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Edmonton, 70—40; Prince Albert, 60—36; Winnipeg, 53—32; Port Arthur, 64—30; Perry Sound, 44—34; Toronto, 68—42; Ottawa, 68—42; Montreal, 66—48; Quebec, 62—46; Halifax, 76—32. Moderate to fresh north and north-east winds; fine and cool to-day and on Sunday.

Montreal, Sept. 10, 1898. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.42; yesterday, 30.32. To-day, temperature, max. 60 min. 50; yesterday, max. 60; min. 50.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—Attached to the Northern Pacific express this afternoon was a private car of the Michigan Central Railway having on board Mr. Miller, superintendent of motive power and equipment of the Michigan Central, with headquarters at Detroit. Mr. Miller has been western field agent of the rolling stock in the interest of the road. Mr. Miller said he had simply requested that he be sent as far as Minneapolis, Minn., as he had a contract to sign there immediately, and that he would be everybody, he remained.

Midland, Ont., Sept. 9.—The business of the Grand Trunk Railway out of Midland this season has been very large. The elevating facilities have been taxed to their utmost to accommodate the grain traffic. More elevating capacity is required. Besides the grain business there has been a very large quantity of general freight landed here especially from Chicago. A great deal of the freight is for Toronto and Montreal, and some of it is for export to the West. The steamer "Pentland" which arrived here recently from Chicago, brought in five hundred tons of mail for Montreal and three hundred tons of steel freight for Belfast, Ireland. The steam barge "Normandie," from Chicago, brought four hundred tons of mail for Hamilton and four hundred tons of steel plate for Glasgow. Nearly a thousand tons of pig iron from Chicago have also been brought through to Midland from Toronto.

The Grand Trunk has received advice of the shipment from Duluth via Midland for Montreal, for export, of four hundred thousand bushels of wheat, a hundred thousand of which are to be shipped about Sept. 10, two hundred thousand about Sept. 15 and a hundred thousand about Sept. 18.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will begin their sixth international biennial convention on Monday next at Shaftesbury Hall. A reception will be held on Monday evening to which the public are invited. His Worship the Mayor will deliver an address of welcome and addresses will also be given by Messrs. E. F. Clarke, M.P., W. F. Maclean, M.P., D. A. Carey, president of the Dominion Trades Congress, and by members of the different railway organizations. The Royal Grenadiers' Band will render music for the evening. On Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, a ball will be given by the association in the Horticultural Pavilion. The convention will probably last a couple of weeks.

AFTER SABBATH-BREAKERS.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance was held at the Bay House yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. K. Macdonald being in the chair. It was decided to hold the next annual convention of the Alliance in Toronto on Friday, Oct. 21. The Rev. Mr. Shear introduced a resolution looking toward an aggressive policy in extending the organization of the Alliance throughout the province which was discussed and it was decided to bring the matter before the annual meeting when it will be dealt with. It was reported that the county judge had fixed Nov. 1 for the hearing of the appeal in the Merriton Carbine Company case and that the judge had also decided that the evidence taken before the magistrate could not be used on the appeal which will necessitate the giving of fresh evidence throughout the case. It was also reported that the chief of police at St. Catharines had had information against the captain and engineer of the steamer "Jubilee" for violation of the Lord's Day act in running Sunday trips between St. Catharines and Port Dalhousie and had requested that the Alliance should furnish him with counsel. The committee instructed Mr. A. E. O'Meara, solicitor for the Alliance, to act for the prosecution in this case.

BUSH FIRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 10.—Bush fires have converted the mountains surrounding Alberni into hills of flame and great damage to mining and farm property has already resulted while several have been seriously and perhaps fatally burned in fighting the flames. Yesterday afternoon the town of Alberni was threatened with extinction.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Evans Bros., the celebrated Ontario Piano manufacturers, study in particular the interior rather than the exterior of their instruments. P. E. Layton & Bro., sole agents for Montreal, warehouse, 148 Peel street.

The Celebrated Lindman Truss.—Guaranteed to comfortably retain all forms of hernia, floating kidneys and cases after operations. Head office, 2418 St. Catherine street, Montreal. Telephone 10. To Cure a Cold in One Day.—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

An ex-mayor of Canada has just purchased from P. E. Layton & Bro., 148 Peel street, a beautiful Evans Bros. Cabinet Grand Piano with orchestral attachment.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. NEW FALL GLOVES. Perfect Fitting, Well Made, Durable, Stylish, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves at 89c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 a pair. Ladies' Fine Quality Suede Gloves at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 pair. Ladies' Kid or Suede Gloves, Silk Lined. Ladies' English Walking and Driving Gloves. MEN'S KID GLOVES, for Walking and Driving; prices 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$3.25 pair. Boys' and Misses' Kid Gloves in all sizes. NEW FALL MANTLES! NEW FALL COSTUMES AND SKIRTS! FALL NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS AND SILKS! FALL HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR! Open to-night till 9.30 o'clock. JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street. Terms Cash. Telephone Up 933.

We sell Goods cheaper than any other store, but for cash only. HAMILTON'S NEW AUTUMN DRESS GOODS. Are here in a variety that gives our Dress Goods Department deservedly the leadership in popular goods at popular prices. Amongst the novelties we show next week are: New 42-inch wide Twill Heather Mixtures, for street costumes, colors Green Mixed, Blue Mixed and Gray Mixed, at 50c yard. New 42-inch wide Silk and Wool Weaves, in the new color combinations, as Red and Black, Blue and Black, Purple and Black, Green and Black, Cerise and Black, an excellent value at 55c yard. New 44-inch wide Bayadere Stripe Effects, in Green and Black, Purple and Black, and Blue and Black, the ideal fall costume material, at 75c yard. New 42-inch wide Silk and Wool Tufted Mattelasses, in the latest scroll designs, colors Green and Black, Blue and Black, and Purple and Black, a special value, at 85c yard. SPECIAL—50 pieces of 46-inch wide All-Wool French Bengaline, so popular this season for street costumes, all the new colorings, such as Blue, Navy, Sage Green, Bottle Green, and Red, actually worth 90c. Next week's special price, 75c yard. We also show a choice lot of Parisian Silk and Wool Dress Patterns, "No Two Alike," exclusive novelties confined to us. Prices range from \$10 to \$25. Miss SNIDER, our Head Dressmaker, is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to her promptly, satisfactorily, and at moderate charges. We guarantee Fit, Style and Workmanship. HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel Streets, and Dominion Square.

The place to buy OR ANYTHING ELSE IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC LINE IS AT DAVID HOGG'S 662 CRAIG'S MONTREAL AND 159 BAY ST. TORONTO ONT. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

JUST What Will Suit THE WASHING RETURNED BY THE TROY LAUNDRY. IT DOES THE WORK RIGHT. Tel. 666. Factory, 10 to 12 Inspector st.

CARPETS. Fall Openings are opening up to the satisfaction of purchasers. Wilton and Pile Carpets, Axminster and Imperials, Russian Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Curtains and Drapes. Alterations to our St. Catherine street store completed, and Up Town customers will now receive fullest attention to their commands. THOMAS LICET, 1884 Notre Dame st. 2446 St. Catherine st.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited. Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Sept. 10, 1898. MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF AUTUMN NOVELTIES. The Autumn displays of NEW GOODS ARE RICHER AND GRANDER in every detail than any previous year's showing. To keep in touch with the present style in New Dress Goods, Capes and Jackets for Fall Wear, it's absolutely necessary for you to visit The Big Store, and visit it frequently. There the most magnificent goods are shown beside their less pretentious neighbors and everything is priced with a view to suit the limits of every purse. DIRECT FROM PARIS, PER STEAMSHIP "PARISIAN," Novelties in Jackets and Capes. On Monday and following days a Grand Exhibition of the latest Novelties in Ladies' Fall Jackets and Capes will crowd our Three Great Mantle Rooms, many of these Garments will be shown here for the first time, and represent the most exclusive productions of Famous Artists. NEW FALL CAPES. A Very Handsome range of Ladies' Black Silk Velvet and Silk Plush Capes, exquisitely trimmed with rich silk braid and flounces of real Alaska Sable. Electric Seal and Astrachan Fur trimming, cut and finished in the latest style. Beautifully lined and at prices which you're sure to appreciate. Prices from \$21.00 to \$62.50. NEW FALL JACKETS. A very rich assortment of Ladies' Fall Jackets, in Fancy Box and Beaver Cloths, Fawns, Drabs, Electric Blue and Cardinal; very richly embroidered in a variety of exquisite designs and lined with the best quality of Fancy Silks. Prices from \$12.00 to \$38.50. FUR LINED CAPES. A Splendid Collection of Ladies' Fur Lined and fur trimmed capes, in black and dark shade of Box Cloth. Richly lined with Kaluga Hamster and Squirrel. Trimmed Alaska Sable, Persian Lamb, Thibet, Astrachan and other high class furs. Prices from \$14.25 to \$55.00. A Shipload of Linens. The Linens imported by The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., for their Fall and Winter Linen Trade would fill a fair-sized ship. This sounds big, but then The Big Store does the Linen Trade of Montreal, and the greater part of that of Canada. Assortments always the greatest and values always the best. MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. The S. CARSLY CO., Limited. 1765 to 1785 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

FALL'S FASHIONABLE FABRICS. Have you been figuring on your Fall Costume? We've done some thinking for you, and some working too. We gathered the best from Fashion's Fall Favorites and priced them lowly. You've but to come and choose, and the choosing will be pleasant. Plenty of goods, and lots of light to see them by. Here are a few points from many: GALASHIEL TWEED. This is a very serviceable Scotch Fabric, which is guaranteed not to shrink, cockle or spot. The price is 95c a yard. POPLINS. In the latest Fall weaves and all the leading colorings 85c a yard. COVERT CLOTH. A most stylish, long-wearing fabric, in all the leading shades price 60c a yard. NEW SILKS. Newness and novelty lurks in every corner of our Silk department. NEW TAFFETA SILKS, in latest shades, at 75c and 90c a yard. BLACK and WHITE SILKS, a full range in Checks, Plaids and Stripes, at 95c, \$1 and \$1.15. HAYCOCK & DUDGEON, 2401-5 St. Catherine Street. 166-8 Peel Street.

SOLID GOLD WATCHES, \$15 to \$125. Solid Silver Watches, \$3.50 to \$35. Gold Filled Watches, \$10 to \$40. Watches, clocks, jewellery repaired. Watches cleaned and warranted for one year, \$1. KING'S EXPRESS 380 St. James st. TELEPHONE 565. Superior Dry Storage accommodation. DESIGNING. ELECTROTYPING AND STEROTYPING Done promptly and good work guaranteed. WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE. D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter Street, Opp. "Witness" Office.

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 14c, marriage notices for 10c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, 10c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is three cents per word extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given. BIRTHS. LAFLEUR—At 74 University street, on the 8th instant, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. E. Lafleur. McCARTER—At Rockwood, Ont., on Sept. 2nd, the wife of T. J. McCarter, of a daughter. SMART—At 33 Sussex avenue, on Sept. 8, 1898, the wife of Chas. A. Smart, of a daughter. MARRIED. ALLEN—HALL—At Murray Harbor, South. P.E.I., on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Allen, father of the groom, Alexander B. Allen, of Montreal, to Mary Margaret Hall, youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Hall, of Bathurst, N.B. No cards. BELL—COLBERT—On Sept. 7, 1898, at St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Angus Mackay, Richard E. Bell, formerly of Montreal, to Elizabeth Bernice Colbert, second daughter of the late William Colbert, of March. CROCKETT—HEUSTON—On Sept. 4, 1898, by the Rev. Wm. McIntosh, Charles W. Crockett, to Annie C., youngest daughter of the late Wm. Heuston, of Eastman's Springs. GRAHAM—STEPHEN—On Sept. 7, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, 175 Argyle avenue, Toronto, the Rev. Angus A. Graham, M.A., B.D., of Petrolia, and Jennie G. Stephen, B.A., second daughter of W. W. Stephen, Esq., were united in marriage by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, B.D., assisted by the Rev. D. Currie, B.D., of Perth, Ont. GRANT—CARMICHAEL—On Sept. 7, 1898, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. McD. Duncan, Tena Carmichael, youngest daughter of Mr. Duncan Carmichael, Mariposa, to J. Grant, M.D., of Woodville, Ont. HANEY—MACKAY—At the residence of the bride's parents, Delaire street, Thessalon, Ont., at 3 p.m., on Sept. 7, 1898, by the Rev. George Hutchinson Smith, M.A., B.D., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Geo. Hugh Haney, to Grace Eleanor, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mackay. MALLAGH—SALMOND—On Sept. 7, 1898, at the residence of the bride's mother, Brantford, Ont., by the Rev. Wm. Cochran, D.D., Wm. J. F. Mallagh, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Kingston, to Elizabeth A., youngest daughter of Mrs. Robert Salmond. MATICE—QUIN—On the 7th instant, in the Methodist Church, South Finch, by the Rev. E. DeLong, Mr. Anson Matice, of South Finch, to Miss Lizzie Quin, daughter of Mr. Jas. Quin, of Osanbruck, Ont. MITCHELL—MURRAY—On Thursday, Sept. 8, 1898, at St. Martin's Church, by the Rev. G. Gagnier, Troop, James Benjamin Mitchell to Lillian Frances Murray, both of Montreal. NEPHEW—McMONGIE—On the 7th of Sept., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Ezekiel McMongie, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, Daniel Nephew, to Caroline McMongie, both of Finch, Ont. REEVE—MURCOTT—On Aug. 31, 1898, by the Rev. W. Ridly Beal, at St. Augustin's Church, Lethbridge, Alberta, St. Fraser Reeve, third son of the late Lieut.-Col. Reeve, Seigneur of Mount Murray Manor, Murray Bay, to Eva Mary Ethel Murcott, daughter of the late Thos. Henry Murcott, of Western Hall, Leamington, Warwickshire, England. SHANKS—COCHRANE—At Christ Church Cathedral, on September 8th, by the Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., John Cochrane, of Shanks, of Barrhead, Scotland, to Ethel Miriam, only daughter of M. P. Cochrane, of this city. WHITE—STANDISH—At Red Deer Presbyterian Church, Alberta, Aug. 30, 1898, by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Inisfall, the Rev. M. White, B.D., Lacombe, to Lizzie Taylor, widow of Nelson Standish. DIED. CURRIE—At his home, Toronto, Ont., of heart failure, on Aug. 29, 1898, at the age of 94 years, 11 months and 3 days, John Alexander, second son of the late Alexander Currie, of Laprairie, Que., father of the Rev. Walter T. Currie, missionary of Ciesamba, Bihl, West Central Africa, brother of Mrs. Wm. H. Myler, of St. Hilarie, Que., Mrs. Arch. Watt and Mrs. R. J. Duguid, both of this city. GIBB—In this city, on the 9th inst., Robt. Gibb, native of Devonshire, England, aged 80 years and 10 months. Funeral from his late residence, 11 St. Genevieve street, on Monday, 12th inst., at 2.30 p.m. KENNEDY—At her father's residence, No. 557 Champlain street, Quebec, on Sept. 7, 1898, Kate Edith, eldest daughter of Oliver Kennedy. MACDONALD—At Tacoma, Wash., on Aug. 15, 1898, the Rev. P. Macdonald, Baptist minister, formerly of London, Ont. SANDERSON—On Sept. 7, 1898, at 299 Huron street, Toronto, after ten days' illness, of cholera morbus, G. W. Sanderson, M.D., aged 72 years. TOPP—At Toronto, on Sept. 7, 1898, Richard U. Topp, M.D., C.M., of typhoid fever, at the age of 32 years. WATSON—On Sept. 6, 1898, at 110 Elgin st., Ottawa, Mary Agnes, dearly beloved wife of James Watson, Inland Revenue Department, aged 53 years. Those sending notices for the above columns may send 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.

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D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter Street, Opp. "Witness" Office.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

By Far the Best Day Trip

To Carillon and back, by Palace Steamer SOVEREIGN, \$1.00. Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine. Get Snap Shot Guide Book at Ticket Office.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING

Saturday Night, at 8 o'clock. MR. ALEX. ARTHUR will conduct the Meeting. All young men cordially invited. A bright and helpful service. Bible Classes on Sunday at 9.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. Young Men's Christian Association Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

MEN'S OWN.

BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY. Every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 p.m.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Sunday, 11th September, 1898. Soloist—Miss ALICE JENKINGS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

W. C. T. U. (CENTRAL)

This Union will hold its Monthly Business Meeting in Evangelistic Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock. All members are urged to attend this the first meeting of the season. M. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary pro tem.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Quarterly Meeting of the above society will be held at the rooms, 581 Dorchester st., on MONDAY NEXT, the 13th inst., at 8 p.m. A. H. MCKEE, Secretary.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

THE FOURTH TRIENNIAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO THE BOARD OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

will be held at the Synod Hall, Montreal, on Sept. 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. The Triennial Service will be held in the Cathedral, THURSDAY, Sept. 15th, at 9 a.m. Holy Communion. Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Algoma. Thankoffering in aid of Hospital, Japan. For order C. L. DENNE, Rec. Sec. Prov. W. A.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

Water Color Classes.

The out-door SKETCHING CLASSES, under the direction of Mr. CHARLES E. MOSS, R.C.A., will commence on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th. For particulars apply at the Gallery. Galleries open daily 9 a.m. to dusk. Admission, 25 cts.

C. E. Quarterly Rally.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

THURSDAY, Sept. 15th, 8 p.m. This will take the form of a

Prohibition Demonstration

BY MONTREAL ENDEAVOURERS.

ADDRESSES BY—

MAJOR BOND.

REV. W. REID, M.A., B.D.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION HYMNS BY MISS WILL BE SUNG.

COLLECTION.

SCHOOL REFORM.

The 'Minerve' thinks that all the school mistresses who have obtained elementary and model school diplomas in the past might be made to undergo a new special examination, consisting of a composition on pedagogy, in French or English, according to the diploma required, as well as a few problems in arithmetic. Our contemporary predicts that if this is done three-fourths of the holders of diplomas will not come up for examination, and if the papers are corrected honestly three-fourths of those coming up will be unsuccessful.

LAVAL'S NEW OFFICERS.

The following is a full list of the officers just elected by the law students of Laval University:—G. A. Fautaux, president; J. A. Bertrand, first vice-president; L. A. Mercier, second vice-president; Z. Morin, secretary; E. Biron, treasurer; H. Dufresne, J. M. Mathieu, A. Cazavant, A. Goyette, D. Desbois, F. Goyette, L. Faribault, D. Tremblay, A. Desy, J. Roy, councillors; L. Laurier, flag bearer.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

There will be an ordination service at Lanorale to-morrow, when two deacons will be raised to the priesthood.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Mr. A. Fautaux has been elected president of the law students of Laval University by a majority of seventeen votes over his opponent, Mr. Joseph Kelly.

SEPTEMBER 23

Calendar table with columns S, M, T, W, T, F, S and rows of dates from 4 to 25.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 25c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.00; 100, \$20.

For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; \$1.00 on Northern Messenger; \$2.00 on Daily Witness. The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

With large type or cuts, 25c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising type. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1898.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's official course with regard to the racing of the 'Dominion,' as revealed by the correspondence between the members of its race committee, seems to us to have been courteous, fair, frank and manly, and what is called 'sportsmanlike,' though that word is often misused. The committee disclaims the discourteous telegram, the responsibility for which is shouldered by two private members, who ought to apologize to their club, which expresses regret for their churlishness. The club also virtually admits that the 'Dominion' could not have been legally excluded under the regulations drawn up by themselves governing the race, and they even admit virtually that the 'Dominion' is structurally not a catamaran, and is a development on the lines of the preceding yachts which have challenged for and defended the cup. But they consider that the 'Dominion' is a double-hulled boat, and as such would have been excluded from the race under the intentions of the framers of the regulations, had these been expressed, as it is admitted they were not. The Seawanhaka Club regards the affair as closed, admitting that the 'Dominion' won the race under the regulations. But they want the rules changed so as to bar catamarans, or double-hulled boats, and suggest that this can be done by the St. Lawrence Yacht Club with the consent of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, and with the consent also of any club which may already have entered a challenge for the cup. If this is done the clubs might perhaps join in establishing a prize for the development and promotion of double-hulled vessels, the 'Dominion' having proved such a stable and swift racing vessel.

FOOD FAILURE.

Each year the opening address of the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is looked to for startling announcements of scientific discovery or startling scientific forecasts. From Prof. Sir William Crookes, the inventor of the Crookes tubes, which make the Roentgen rays, we naturally looked for something interesting, and he has fulfilled expectations. He gives us thirty-three years, just one generation, until under the most favorable calculation the world's wheat supply will, without new processes, fail to meet the demand, and he proposes to avert starvation by deriving the nitrogen necessary for the feeding of the soil from the atmosphere by an electrical process. Since the days of Malthus philosophers have been raising alarms of one kind and another about the exhaustion of the world's vital supplies. Some time ago the limitations of the coal fields were a favorite theme, and their failure was more or less precisely fixed. All this time, however, notwithstanding the great multiplication of men, food has been getting cheaper—even wheat—and all the comforts of life have been growing more and more abundant, so that mankind generally has not been much perturbed by the dangers apprehended by men of knowledge. Sir William Crookes is certainly one of the most competent of computers, and his

words should at least give pause to the recklessness with which we are still wasting the means of land nourishment. Sir William has, according to the despatch, taken into consideration the vast difference between the present average production of our wheat areas, namely, twelve and seven-tenths bushels per acre, and what it might be under the best cultivation with our present resources produce, namely, about twenty bushels. He has no doubt also taken into consideration the vast areas yet untouched. Prince Krapotkin some time ago demonstrated to his own satisfaction that Russia alone could supply all the world with food, were the natural capabilities of the soil of that country developed as they should be under a better system. Our own North-West makes a similar boast. Africa has great grass areas which may yet, like India, produce wheat. Let us, however, take warning from the wise. It is too late in the world's history to be debating in our City Council here in Montreal whether we shall use our city sewage to return food to the country or whether we shall pollute our noble rivers with it.

LIBERTY.

It was, we believe, the late Archbishop of York, Dr. Magee, a man noted for sturdy opinions on many public questions and for quotable epigrams, who said he would rather see a free England than a sober England. He thus put in a nutshell the argument which gives pause to earnest and philanthropic divines in common with the ordinary run of philosophic thinkers with regard to the prohibition of the liquor traffic. There is current among these a fairly well-grounded theory that the less interference there is with men's liberty the better, and that all the most brilliant achievements of British legislation have been acts of parliament repealing restrictive laws. We must indeed confess to a strong sympathy with these questionings. With the question whether law has a right to interfere to this extent we have indeed no sympathy at all, and we do not imagine that it is this which staggers the classes we have mentioned. To ask, in the light of history, the question whether the community, for the good of the community, has the right to forbid or to insist on any practice, is to answer it. Communities have always assumed this right. The only limitation which has been successfully established to the right of the community to limit liberty has been in matters of religious belief and of conscientious opinion. So strong has proved the power of conviction in matters of religious belief and observance that it has proved stronger than law, and law has found it wise to bow to it except in extreme cases where it has involved murder, as in the case of the burning of widows in India, or moral irregularities intolerable to the majority, as in the case of polygamy in Mormonism.

In matters of a material sort we proceed to the utmost lengths. A few years ago a bill passed rapidly and unaniously through both houses of parliament forbidding the manufacture in Canada of oleomargarine, an imitation of butter made from suet. This was not done because there was anything hurtful about oleomargarine or anything immoral about its manufacture. It was simply understood that Canada was a butter-producing country, and that the butter trade would be injured if the country got a reputation for the manufacture of oleomargarine. For so comparatively slight a reason as this the manufacture, importation and sale of oleomargarine was absolutely prohibited, and the legal prohibition has proved effectual. This law interfered with trade for the sake of trade. We have a vivid instance within the memory of most in Montreal of interference with liberty in a sphere far more intimate than business. We insist on every person who lives in the country—man, woman and child, no matter how delicate the subject may be; no matter how abhorrent the proceeding may be to his feelings—being inoculated with a disgusting disease which cows suffer from. When a considerable portion of our population objected to this some years ago we had an armed force drawn up before our City Hall to enforce it. There are those who object to the vaccination law still, and there has been wavering in British legislation with regard to it. But that opposition is not due to doubts whether the law has a right to interfere for the public good, but to wavering of opinion as to the universal beneficence of vaccination. The advocates of prohibition surely do not propose any more serious interference with individual rights than this, though they are facing an evil far greater.

We are told, however, that it is impossible to make men moral by act of parliament. This has been said by great men and learned men—in parliament and out, and yet it is the purest fudge. No jurist would make such a remark. That is exactly what law is for and what it does if it is good law. Law may not change men's hearts, but it does change their actions, and in considerable measure their opinions. The purpose of all law is to determine what is right and what is wrong, and to make people do right and not do wrong. The more civilized we get the more laws we have, each a separate limitation on our liberty of personal choice. It is given as a picture of anarchy in Scripture that every man did that which was right in his own eyes. Under law we do not what we choose but what the law bids. There was a man arrested the other day for bigamy in addition to a variety of other offences laid against him. It would be quite in order for those who think men cannot be made moral by act of parliament to shout, 'Aha, you see, the law is all in vain to make men good; this man married three women in spite of the law against bigamy.' It is true that the law was a signal failure in making him moral, but in how many cases it has been successful. What would be our state of society if there was no law against bigamy? Even the public opinion with regard to this offence is made what it is largely by the law.

These are, however, not the difficulties that occur to the class of thinkers whose case the Archbishop of York presented so neatly. These know well enough that the welfare of the people is paramount law and the core and kernel of all law—'Salus populi suprema lex.' Their question, strangely enough as it may read to some, is whether such a limitation of liberty would be for the good of the people. Divines even read Scripture as against it. In the very garden of Eden temptation was placed that man might be able to choose between good and evil. On Noah's farm vines grew and their juice fermented, and he got drunk, that man might learn to walk by falling, and so on through the Old Testament they find that, though there is occasional approval of prohibitory rules, there is no general prohibitory law. Neither was there, for that matter, against polygamy and the bigamist aforesaid would only have had to write a bill of divorce to be rid of his impediments. Then in the New Testament these students find the teaching is one of conquering by moral methods and the abnegation of force. It is only fair, however, that those who take this ground should take it consistently and apply it to all law. Tolstoy and the anarchists are the only persons who have had the courage to do this. Those who accept laws interfering with liberty to use other peoples' property, even laws against a man's doing what he will with his own property if it outrages public sentiment, public comfort or public taste, had better look to their constituency before they quote the bottom principles of Christianity against a law against what is admitted to be the greatest nuisance of our civilization. The same Master who spoke against resisting evil spoke broken-heartedly of those who should put stumbling-blocks in the way of the weak. If it would be better for one who caused a little one to offend that a great millstone should be hung about his neck and that he should be drowned in the depths of the sea, what of that community which licenses death-traps for the young at every corner? Those whom our Lord taught had only their personal responsibility to their neighbors; they had none for the government that was over them. We have in addition to our personal responsibility a responsibility for what we do as a community. The community should act towards its units and towards its children as the French law phrase is, 'En bon pere de famille,' as a good father of a family would. It should by all its acts make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong. A man with an intemperate soul would not place liquor in his way. The community has in the light of these repeated comminations against placing stumbling-blocks in the way of the weak to choose whether it will continue to do so or not. This is the question on which we have to vote on the twenty-ninth.

THE NEW CAPE COLONY GOVERNMENT.

The Cape Colony elections have resulted in a majority of three for the Africander Bond party, which is opposed to Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and is supposed to favor President Kruger and his determination to withstand British influence in the Transvaal and throughout South Africa. The majority of the Bond is smaller than was anticipated a few weeks

ago, when it seemed likely that they were going to sweep the colony. The Progressive government, of which Mr. Sprigg is the premier, evidently thinks that it is too large to contend against in the Assembly, for it is taken for granted that he has resigned, or will resign. It is said that the Progressives had determined to protest five elections, which, if reversed, would be more than sufficient to turn the tables against the Bond party in the Assembly. Moreover, the average total vote cast in the constituencies which have elected Bond candidates is less by one-half than the average total vote of the constituencies which have elected Progressive members, the Progressive members having carried the cities and industrial centres, while the Bond members have carried the country constituencies, inhabited by scattered burghers. Had the proposed redistribution bill been passed before the dissolution of the Assembly the Progressives would have had a fair majority. Some months ago the Legislative Council, or upper chamber, of the Cape Colony Parliament, which is also an elective body, was dissolved, and in the elections which followed the Progressives came back with a majority of five. The Bond Government is therefore likely to have some difficulty in legislating with the majority of an elective council against them. Sir John De Villiers, who is spoken of as the probable premier, is of Dutch descent, and while sympathizing with Dutch ideas of independence and non-interference, is beyond all question loyal to the empire, as is indeed the whole Africander Bond party with the exception of a few irreconcilable Dutch Boers and a hot-headed English radical or two. Sir John De Villiers, while condemning the raid and Mr. Rhodes's policy of forcing British domination, is nevertheless opposed to the restrictive policy of the Transvaal president, and especially to his recent dismissal of the chief justice of the Transvaal for declining to allow the judiciary to be made the mere tool of the Transvaal executive and Assembly.

It is felt in Great Britain that Mr. Rhodes and his followers have in this campaign done harm by charging disloyalty against their fellow citizens of Dutch extraction. Now that the Bond has gained the day, the meaning of this accusation would be that the Cape Colony Assembly is by majority anti-British. The Bond have always declared their loyalty, and there is no doubt they have been misrepresented, and that ninety-nine percent of those accused are as loyal as the Progressives. They will find it hard ever to forgive their accusers, unless, like the Canadian Liberals, they have an opportunity of unmistakably demonstrating their loyalty. Fortunately, the British see through the Rhodes tactics better than they did through the similarly treasonable cry raised in Canada ten years ago, possibly because they have at last waked up to the loyalty of the accused in Canada and to the baseness of the cry against them. 'Punch' has a picture of John Bull giving Mr. Rhodes a vigorous rebuke for having adopted the cry of British supremacy and getting it dragged in the dust. He tells him that in future he had better leave British supremacy to him. It is perhaps just as well that the pro-Dutch party of Cape Colony should bear the responsibility for a few years of trying to administer a free and responsibly governed country alongside of one where a small, ignorant oligarchy is attempting to rule by force over a large majority of more enlightened and more progressive people. The Transvaal Government is not likely to be in a position to do any harm, now that the Anglo-German agreement has rendered it all but certain that within a few months Delagoa Bay, and indeed Mozambique south of the Zambesi, will become British territory and the Transvaal an enclave surrounded by British territory.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

When acknowledged leaders of the Democratic National Committee of the United States proclaim an intention to re-nominate Col. W. J. Bryan for the Presidential election in 1900, and declare their adherence to the principle of free silver and to the Monroe doctrine, side by side with opposition to the annexation of eastern territory, as well as to the maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, it is fair to assume that they speak advisedly, with full knowledge of what is likely to be an acceptable policy to the majority of the rank and file of the party. Such a political platform will, however, be apt to strike outside observers as being not merely unimpressive but hopelessly opposed to accomplished facts. The re-nomination of Mr. Bryan and the revival of the sil-

ver agitation may be regarded as synonymous, and both seem strangely belated incidents in view of the changes which have been made in national monetary systems even since the last Presidential contest. On the first of October, 1897, the gold standard formally adopted throughout the Japanese empire came into legal effect. It has been specifically stated in the Imperial Parliament that the financial advisers of the government of India are only awaiting the extinction of certain floating debts in order to adopt a gold standard, which will then obtain in one form or another throughout the British empire. M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, and reputed one of the most enlightened statesmen in Europe, has for some years been bending his energy towards the rehabilitation of the discredited Russian currency and the adoption of a gold standard, and to this end has from time to time purchased gold in western markets aggregating a value of not less than a hundred million dollars. Nominally, the statute establishing a bimetallic standard in France in the ratio of fifteen and a half of silver to one of gold is still in force; practically it is a dead letter, since the mints are closed against silver. This course was forced upon the government by reason of the fluctuation in the value of silver, which most unfavorably affected the currency, the Bank of France taking advantage of the law to invariably make payments with the cheaper metal, only parting with the dearer at a premium. Yet France is the only one great nation which has shown any willingness to meet the advances of the 'silverites' of the United States. To say that the commercial peoples of the world are no more prepared now than in 1896 to accept metallism is a weak statement of the case. Every change which has been made in monetary systems since that date has been directly opposed to the principle. Upon what, then, do the leaders of the Democratic National Committee build their hopes for 1900? Then again, while opposing eastern territorial extension, West Indian and Hawaiian annexation is tacitly approved of, but coupled with opposition to the maintenance of a standing army. How, then, do these Democratic gentlemen propose to maintain anything like order in Cuba amid a population distinguished during well nigh half a century by anything but peaceful proclivities? Neither the United States nor other powers could tolerate that these people should be left to their own devices, and yet what alternative is there if no standing army is to be maintained? On the whole, it would appear that either the Democratic leaders or 'the times are strangely out of joint.'

HYPNOTISM.

It would be extremely satisfactory from a judicial standpoint could the limitations of the practice of hypnotism be defined. About a year ago a jury in a western state, in a murder case, accepted the defence of the actual murderer that he had been impelled to commit the crime under the hypnotic influence of a third person, and the latter was thereupon found guilty in the premises. This whole-souled example of unhesitating faith in the existence and potency of hypnotic suggestion has fortunately not been recognized as a sound legal precedent, and, to say the least, the verdict is a rather alarming one to experimenters in psychical phenomena. Again, but a few months ago there was a somewhat remarkable case before the court in eastern Ontario in which the validity of certain endorsements of notes for a bank official by third parties was questioned. Hypnotism was very freely, if incidentally referred to as a partial defence, and in the event the notes were held to be invalid. It is true that to outside observers the evidence seemed to point much more to commonplace fraudulent misrepresentation rather than to the exercise of any abstruse mental power, but in certain journals, even in the city of Montreal, it was proclaimed an undoubted instance of hypnotism. In a recent will case in England in which the disposition of a residuary estate of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was involved, the legatee, a medical practitioner, was accused of having caused the testatrix to make a will in his favor by means of hypnotic practices. The lady's testamentary capacity was conceded, and the questions of the jury were whether the residuary bequest had been obtained by undue influence, and should or should not stand. It seems a pity, considering the opportunity presented, and the unquestionable ability of the counsel engaged in the case, that the expert evidence relating to hypnotism was not made more exhaustive. That the legatee had frequently

practiced the art in the form of mesmeric passes upon the testatrix was not denied, but it was shown that he was frequently unsuccessful in affecting her. That he and his witnesses should have minimized the extent and continuance of hypnotic power was natural enough, but the evidence to the contrary was disappointingly meagre and weak. Indeed, the principal witness in this behalf admitted that he had not experimented in hypnotism for more than forty years, and not since he had graduated in medicine. Finally, the jury decided in favor of the legatees, and our knowledge of so-called hypnosis or its limitations is left very much as it was. In this relation Professor Heidenhain, the principal unbiased German authority on the subject, states that 'one of the most striking symptoms of the hypnotic state is the more or less marked domination of consciousness,' but that 'the hypnotized individual neither thinks nor knows anything about himself.' He also declares that if a patient has been once successfully hypnotized, the power of the operator becomes greater on subsequent occasions, but 'only a very small percentage of the total number experimented upon can be successfully treated.' Meanwhile a legal precedent dealing with the possibilities of hypnotic influence is still a desideratum.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Bird's-Eye View of the Field at Home and Abroad.

TWENTIETH CENTURY MILLION DOLLAR FUND - ST. JAMES CHURCH TO GET A TENTH.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The Methodist General Conference has disposed of a mass of business this week, but the most serious problems have yet to be faced by the conference when the report of the committee on missions is dealt with next week. The report of the mission board was read yesterday afternoon. It showed that when the last General Conference was in session the country was passing through a period of commercial depression that affected every branch of industry and made itself felt in all departments of church finance. In 1894-5 the givings of the Methodist people to missions, including receipts from legacies, declined nearly \$13,000. Provisionally the receipts from miscellaneous sources that year were unusually large, and the gross income was \$3,000 in advance of the preceding year. In 1895-6 there was a further decline in ordinary givings of some \$2,500, and in securities of over \$9,500, but a marked increase in legacies and miscellaneous items gave a net increase of over \$5,000. In the third year of the quadrennial period the society reached low water mark in the matter of contributions, the regular income showing a decline of over \$3,000, legacies of \$10,684, and sundries of \$10,127. This was partly compensated by more than \$5,000 from Epworth Leagues and an increase of over \$6,000 from other sources, still leaving, however, a net decrease of \$12,757, and a deficit, as computed with expenditure, of \$8,841. For the year just closed we are glad to be able to report a growing income, though still far below the needs of the work. The income from regular sources shows a gain as compared with 1896-7 of \$12,880, the Epworth Leagues alone having advanced from \$5,056 to \$9,497; the total account amounts to \$9,653, which is \$4,807 less than last year; sundries, \$1,050, or \$261 more than in 1896-7; miscellaneous income is \$33,660, being an increase of \$5,035. Total income, \$243,681, a gain of \$13,069 on the previous year. All this indicates that the period of depression is passing away, and that with returning prosperity we may anticipate steadily increasing contributions for religious benevolent work.

MISSION IN CHINA.

Since the last quadrennial report was presented our mission in west China experienced a severe check owing to popular outbreaks, encouraged there is reason to believe, by Chinese officials, resulting in the destruction of our mission buildings in the cities of Chentu and Kiating. The missionaries were compelled to fly from the province, and for nearly a year the work could not be resumed. By the persevering efforts of the Rev. Dr. Hart and others, through the British and American ambassadors, a settlement was obtained from the Chinese Government; the offending officials were punished, an indemnity for property destroyed was paid, and our missionaries were enabled to return and resume their work under more favorable auspices than ever before. Better and more commodious buildings have been erected in Chentu and Kiating; good congregations assemble to hear the preaching of the word; souls have been converted; a printing press has been set up; information concerning Christianity is being scattered broadcast; two hospitals are in successful operation, one in Chentu and one in Kiating, bringing relief and help to thousands of suffering and opening the way for the gospel among those who had not hitherto heard of Christ. On the whole the prospects of our work in west China are highly encouraging, and should

stimulate the Church to increased prayer and liberality in sustaining it.

DIFFICULTIES IN JAPAN.

In Japan the progress has not been all that we could desire. Each year there has been some gain in the membership, but opposing forces seem to dispute every inch of ground, and it is only by patient and persistent labor that any advance is made at all. This state of affairs is not peculiar to our own mission, but is common to all the societies laboring in Japan. The causes are various. It is to be attributed to the reaction against foreign influence, an intense national spirit, the rapid spread of erroneous doctrines whereby some entire missions have been well nigh paralyzed, the war spirit resulting from China and other causes. Prospects are, however, brightening, but it will be many years before it will be advisable to withdraw all the missionaries and leave the work to the native evangelists.

The report also reviewed the work among the Indians of Canada; and in conclusion it warmly commended the Epworth League and Young People's Forward movement for missions.

The first report of the conference committee on missions was then read which endorsed these recommendations of the executive:—That in the opinion of this executive it is not expedient to recommend to the General Conference a division of the mission fund.

That no circuit which has been self-supporting for a married minister shall be placed upon the list of missions without the consent, first obtained, of the General Board of the Executive Committee.

That no new home mission shall be formed by divided or detaching appointments from one or more self-supporting circuits or stations.

The Rev. Hugh Johnson, D.D., of Baltimore, formerly of Toronto, and Dr. Wood, president of the Southport, England, Holiness Convention, were introduced and made appropriate addresses.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

The report of the committee on the Million Dollar Thanksgiving Fund, was presented, and the part in relation to the objects to be aided was dealt with. It was presented by the Rev. Dr. Ryckman and recommended that forty-five percent of the million dollars go to the educational work; twenty-five percent to missions; fifteen percent to the superannuation and supernumerary fund; ten percent to St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, and five percent to the General Conference and Church and Parsonage Aid funds.

The Rev. Dr. Potts showed how it was proposed to wipe out college debts all over the Dominion, with the percentage for education.

The Rev. Alex. Sutherland, D.D., stated that the amount for missions would equal a year's increase and by being used to wipe out debts on mission property would save enough in interest to enable the board to greatly extend the work.

The needs of St. James Church, Montreal, were ably set forth by the Rev. T. G. Williams, and Mr. Torrance, as fully explained at different periods in the 'Witness.' The understanding is that the \$50,000 to be raised by the Montreal conference towards the St. James Church will be counted as their contribution to the million dollar fund.

A committee of fifty is recommended to be appointed by the conference to raise the fund.

The debate on the adoption of the report was adjourned until this morning. In his address upon the crisis in the affairs of the St. James Methodist church Dr. Williams gave a number of reasons for believing that if it had to be put up at a forced sale it would become the property of the Church of Rome.

The delegates were last night entertained at a banquet in the Horticultural Pavilion, tendered to them by the Toronto Methodist Social Union.

PROFESSOR COUSSIRAT HONORED.

Mr. Kleczkowski, consul-general of France, who returned from Europe on Monday, has handed to professor Coussirat, of McGill University, the diploma making him an officer of Public Instruction under the French Government, and also the insignia of office belonging to that order. It was at the instance of the French consul himself that this high university degree was conferred upon the learned professor. Referring to the event, the 'Patrie' says:—'We feel certain that all our readers will rejoice over the honor conferred upon Mr. Coussirat, the eminent professor of Oriental languages at McGill University, and professor of theology at the Montreal Presbyterian College. We sincerely add our congratulations to those which will be bestowed upon Mr. Coussirat by his numerous friends.'

PERSONAL.

Miss Helen Johnson, a former resident of Montreal and a graduate of the New York Hospital, is in charge of the hospital car, engaged in removing the sick soldiers to and from the camp in Long Island, New York.

Stewart Edson, the youngest son of the late Ellen Edson, the artist, now residing at Glen Sutton, Que., and who has much artistic taste, is on a short visit to the city.

Mr. Charles Johnston, of Messrs. W. Wingate & Johnston, the well-known shippers of London, Liverpool, etc., is here, along with Mrs. Johnston, and are guests at the Windsor Hotel.

The Hon. J. K. Ward yesterday reached his seventy-ninth birthday; and he has not yet forgotten the Manx tongue, though it is fifty-six years since he left his beloved island and landed in New York. Mr. Ward still keeps touch with the Isle of Man, and knows its national history well.

TAMPHERED WITH AGAIN.

Cannot Let the Craig Street Money Alone.

THE DELAY TO THE HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS BLAMED ON THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

It was thought that when the Finance Committee, on Tuesday last, protested against the \$40,000 for the paving of Craig street having been reduced at a previous meeting to \$23,000, and decided, by a vote of four to two, that Craig street must be given the full \$40,000, that there would be no more attempts to divert any part of the money from Craig street. Such, however, was not the case. At the meeting of the Finance Committee, yesterday afternoon, the sum of \$5,000 was taken from the \$40,000, and it is expected that still more will be taken from it when the Craig street paving question is again brought up in Council next week.

ALD. BEAUVOIS' MOTION. Ald. Beauvois was absent from Tuesday's meeting, when it was decided to give Craig street the whole of the \$40,000; but he was present at the meeting yesterday, and was the first to move that the amount be reduced. Ever since the Finance Committee, in the spring, decided that it was only just that \$40,000 should be spent on Craig street, Ald. Beauvois has been manoeuvring to get a slice from the amount, to use for other purposes. It now seems as though he would succeed.

Soon after the meeting opened yesterday, Ald. Beauvois made a motion that \$2,186, be taken from the \$40,000 for the Craig street paving, and spent upon Notre Dame street east. He explained that some years ago the city had, in a peculiar way, taken possession of a portion of this street, and that unless the portion was put back in its original condition the city would have to pay very heavy damages.

Ald. Beauvois told that at the previous meeting of the Committee it had been decided not to tamper any more with this \$40,000, but his reply was that the city would be mulcted for many thousands if this \$2,186 was not taken from somewhere, and there was no place else to take it but from the amount for the Craig street paving.

Both Ald. Rainville and Ald. McBride said that money must be had to save the city from damages in connection with the trouble that had cropped up with a portion of Notre Dame street east, and so they must favor Ald. Beauvois' motion. Ald. McBride took the occasion to remark that there was no reserve left to take the \$2,186 from.

Those who voted for Ald. Beauvois' motion were:—Ald. en Beauvois, McBride, and Archambault. Ald. Paquette voted no. Both Aldermen Ekers and Sadler were absent from the meeting. Ald. Beauvois' motion will have to receive the approval of the City Council.

STILL ANOTHER RAID.

The thin edge of the wedge had now been entered and Ald. Archambault moved that the City Council be also asked to approve of another \$5,000 being taken from the \$40,000—\$3,000 for St. Catherine street east, and \$2,000 for Logan's Park. After some squabbling it was decided to strike out the \$2,000 for Logan's Park. The motion then read to take \$3,000 for St. Catherine street east, and was carried, Ald. McBride dissenting.

It is well known that when the Council meets on Monday, and the question of reducing the \$40,000 is brought up again, that efforts will also be made to try and take money from it to repair Maison-neuve and other streets.

THE HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

When the question was brought up as to whether or not the city should ask the legislature for permission to borrow the \$120,000 which the Harbor Commissioners want to make up the million promised them, by the city, for the harbor improvements, Ald. Beauvois said:—'Let the harbor commissioners show that they mean business by commencing the harbor works, and then we will apply for this \$120,000. The commissioners have been discussing harbor improvements for ten years, and from all appearances they are ready to do so for ten years more. It is the commissioners who are blocking the harbor improvements and no one else. They pretend now that they will not commence the work without they get this \$120,000, and this, in spite of the fact that the City Council, as a body, a few weeks ago, approved of the sum being given and making up the full million which the city promised. The city's good will and promise in the matter should be sufficient, and the commissioners should make a start. The work is still hanging fire, however, and the commissioners are still harping upon this \$120,000. The city should take the money it has for harbor improvements and make a start with it itself; this can be done by beginning the improvements on Commissioners street.'

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MATTER. Ald. McBride—'The best way for us to do is to go straight to the government and get a formal promise from it for this \$120,000; the harbor commissioners then cannot blame the city any longer for the delay in starting the work. If we do not do this they will surely continue to lay the blame on the city.'

Ald. Rainville—'The Council's promise to ask for this \$120,000 later on should be sufficient.'

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Ald. Beauvois—'Oh, nothing is sufficient that we can do; the commissioners do not want to begin the improvements. A direct promise from the government to allow the city to borrow this additional \$120,000 would make no difference to the commissioners, they would still continue to block the work.'

Ald. McBride—'Well, if they block the work after they get the \$120,000, the blame for the delay in the harbor improvements can no longer be charged to the city, and so I move that we recommend to Council to apply to the legislature for permission to borrow this \$120,000.'

Ald. Rainville—'If you add to the motion that the \$120,000 be given to the harbor commissioners on the distinct understanding that they do all the work on the harbor improvements, according to by-law 174 I will vote for it. This additional \$120,000 will make a full million the city will give for harbor improvements and I do not want the commissioners to come down on it for another donation.'

It was decided to add the suggested clause and then the motion was carried.

THE VOTERS' LISTS.

A letter was read from the chairman of the board of assessors, asking for an appropriation of \$1,200 to pay for additional help in the preparation of the voters' lists. The letter pointed out that according to a recent enactment of the Provincial Legislature, the assessors were obliged to prepare these lists, instead of the city clerk, and that to do so, they would certainly need additional help, and the amount allowed the city clerk to prepare these lists.

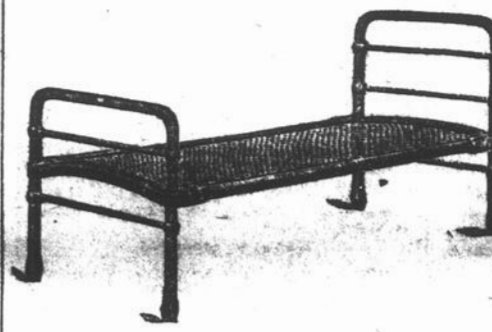
Ald. Rainville thought that it was too much to expect the assessors to perform, and said he would make it his business to see the Hon. Mr. Archambault, the attorney-general, and find out if the city could not be relieved from the task of preparing these lists.

WAR DEPARTMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 9.—The President has decided to appoint a commission to investigate the War Department. General Schofield and ex-Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, have been asked to accept places upon the commission.

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QUEEN'S BENCH.

A MAN'S BUSINESS DOES NOT ENTITLE HIM TO EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Mr. Justice Oumet presided in the Court of Queen's Bench, this morning, when the case of John Nesbitt, accused of manslaughter, was resumed. This is the third day of the case. It will be remembered that an old man named William Coe, met his death some time ago during a drunken row, in a house on DeMontigny street east, and it is alleged that Nesbitt struck the fatal blow. Witnesses have been examined both for the prosecution and for the defence, and this morning the Crown adduced evidence in rebuttal.

Mr. Devlin made an application asking for the exemptions of Mr. George O'Neil, who carries on business at the corner of St. Dominique and Ontario streets, on the ground that as he was alone he would have to close up his business to attend court. Mr. Devlin admitted that his client did not come under the laws governing exemption of jurors, but he gave the necessary three days' notice.

Mr. Cook, Crown Prosecutor, said that he could do nothing in the matter. Mr. Justice Oumet pointed out that the juror did not come within the limits of the exemption law but the Court would make his duties as light as possible. If an exception was to be made in that case half the jurors would come up and swear that his business would have to be closed owing to having to attend court.

The Nesbitt case was then proceeded with.

SAD DEATH BY POISONING.

A sad fatality from poisoning took place at an early hour this morning. Mrs. Woodfine, aged thirty-eight years, residing at 143 Young street, rose from her bed about 12.30 to take some medicine and it is presumed by accident, drank part of the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid, which was amongst some three or four bottles of medicine which were placed on a table near the bed. Her husband, on perceiving what had taken place, instantly telephoned for the General Hospital ambulance, which was quickly on the scene. Dr. Patterson, who was in charge, did all in his power to relieve the unfortunate woman, but she expired on the way to the hospital. Mrs. Woodfine has lately been a patient at both the Montreal General and the Western Hospitals. At the latter institution she underwent an operation, since which her mind became visibly affected to such a degree, in fact, that Mr. Woodfine had made arrangements a day or two since, for the admission of his wife into the asylum at Longue Pointe. Coroner McMahon was informed this morning of the death and an inquest will be held at the morgue this afternoon, at 1.30.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

Last evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. Cuthbert's Presbyterian Church, St. Lambert, a high class concert was given in the boat house to a packed audience. Mrs. Barr, of Brooklyn, sang two favorite pieces, Miss C. Cameron also entertained with equally pleasant songs. Mr. De Sautiers gave a song in French and another in English, and Mr. Nairn gave a Scotch rendering. All the singers were heartily encouraged. Not the least interesting part of the programme was the entertainment given by Mr. Clelland, of Montreal, on the graphophone. This part was heartily enjoyed by the audience, and an earnest wish expressed to hear it on some future occasion. The Rev. James Nairn, pastor of St. Cuthbert's, presided. Mr. Bruce moved, and Mr. James Wright seconded, a vote of thanks to the singers and entertainers, which was heartily given by the large audience present. The concert was in every way most successful, and very enjoyable. Mrs. Christie acted as accompanist.

STREET CAR CONDUCTOR'S DEATH.

The conductors and motormen of the Montreal Street Railway, who can be spared from duty, are called to attend the funeral of Conductor Timothy C. Clarke, of the Amherst street route, on Sunday, at 2.30, from the residence of the deceased, No. 126 Mullins street, Point St. Charles, to the cemetery at Cote des Neiges. The deceased succumbed to typhoid fever, dying yesterday, at the General Hospital, after only four days' illness. Mr. Clarke was four years conductor, and previous to that had been night clerk in the Cote des Neiges.

SALOONS WILL BE CLOSED.

The 'Patrie' makes the following announcement:—The plebiscite will be governed by the federal election law, and sections six and eighty-three show that hotels and saloons, must be closed on that day.

PRINCIPAL ADAMS IMPROVING.

Upon inquiry at the Royal Victoria Hospital this morning it was reported that Principal Adams, of Bishop's College, who is at present a patient in that institution, had passed a very good night and that his condition had improved.

PASTORAL VISITS.

Archbishop Bruchesi will make his pastoral visit to Ile Dupas on Monday next, and to Ile St. Ignace on Tuesday next.

MORE ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Archbishop Bruchesi has made the following new appointments in addition to those mentioned a few days ago: Abbe A. Coutu, chaplain of the Carmelites; Abbe V. Dupas, curé of St. Paul, Ile au Nord; Abbe E. Peplu, curé of St. Valentin; Abbe P. Sylvestre, acting curé of St. Gabriel de Braddon; Abbe H. Marsolais, curé of St. Theodore de Chertsey; Abbe J. B. Joly, acting curé of St. Emile; Abbe A. Morin, acting curé of Villeroi; Abbe J. A. Ducharme, chaplain of the Sisters of Mercy; Abbe Z. Delinelle, chaplain of the Loreto Institute; Abbe J. Bertrand, chaplain of St. Laurent Convent; Abbe J. Forbes, chaplain of the Longueuil Convent; Abbe A. Desnoyers, chaplain of the Providence Nuns' Asylum; Abbe N. Dubois, assistant principal of the Normal School; Abbe O. P. Gauthier, professor at the College of Philosophy; Abbe T. Hefferman, professor of the Montreal College; Abbe Courmoyer, professor at the Joliette College.

THE ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The board of directors of the Royal Electric Company has issued a circular summoning the shareholders to meet on Oct. 13 for the purpose of, among other things, authorizing the issue of preferred stock to the amount of \$250,000.

The circular states that the stock in question is intended to be non-participating in profits except the fixed rate of interest at 6 per cent. This will considerably facilitate continuing the policy heretofore followed by the board of strengthening the company by the application of some of the surplus to the withdrawal from its assets of the amount hitherto represented by investment in patents (which has been entirely accomplished) and to the increase of the reserved funds.

CORNWALL FAIR.

Cornwall, Sept. 9.—The following is part of the prize list of the Cornwall Fair, which opened on Thursday, and will be concluded to-day:—

- CARRIAGE HORSES. Stallion—1, W. H. Craig; 2, D. Quall; 3, John Kirkey. Two-year old stallion—1, Allan J. McDonald; 2, W. H. Craig; 3, R. Shearer; 2, W. D. Wood; 3, J. F. Annable. Two-year old mare or gelding—1, D. McDonald; 2, R. Partridge; 3, H. M. McDermid. One-year old mare or gelding—1, 3, D. McDonald; 2, D. McDonald. One-year old stallion—1, Kirkey. It Matched team—1, J. McGregor; 2, H. M. McDermid; 3, B. J. Murray. Single carriage horse—1, Hugh Letch; 2, Thos. McDonald; 3, Allen Silmer. Saddle horse—1, W. H. Craig; 2, John Hauto; 3, W. C. McGuire.

ROADSTER CLASS.

- Stallion—1, Frank Brunet; 2, A. Silmer; 3, P. B. Baker. Two-year old stallion—1, R. A. Shearer. Brood mare and foal—1, Henry Barnhart; 2, W. S. Wood. One-year old mare or gelding—1, James Shearer; 2, A. Gardiner. Special (medal) best farmers' carriage team—1, M. McCallum. Special, best foal of 1898—1, W. S. Wood; 2, John McDonald; 3, John Bergin.

HOGS.

- Stallion in harness—1, Walter Wood. Brood mare and foal—1, John Bergin; 2, David Letch; 3, James McLeod. Two-year old mare or gelding—1, Alex. Ferguson. One-year old mare or gelding—1, David Letch. Matched team—1, Wm. Murray; 2, John McMullen.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

- Brood mare and foal—1, A. J. McCullough; 2, P. D. McLennan; 3, Wm. Murray. Two-year old mare or gelding—1, A. H. McDonald; 2, John Deocher; 3, John Kirkey. One-year old mare or gelding—1, A. J. McCullough; 2, James Gardiner. Matched team—1, M. McCallum; 2, Myron Van Allen; 3, James Brown. Judge—Thomas Edgerton, Lancaster.

BOGS.

- Aged boar—1, W. H. Gallinger. Brood sow—1, Geo. S. Clime. Boar under nine months—1, W. H. Gallinger. Sow under nine months—1, W. H. Gallinger; 2, James Gardiner.

SHEEP.

- Aged ram—1, Wm. Fleming; 2, H. M. McDermid. Aged ewe—1, Wm. McIntyre; 2, W. J. Rombough; 3, A. W. McIntyre. Yearling ram—1, W. J. Rombough; 2, John Hill. Yearling ewe—1, W. J. Rombough; 2, W. McIntyre; 3, A. W. McIntyre. Ram lamb—1, W. J. Rombough; 2, W. McIntyre; 3, A. W. McIntyre. Ewe lamb—1, A. M. McGregor; 2, W. J. Rombough; 3, W. McIntyre.

DOWNS.

- Aged ram—1, Geo. Thompson; 2, N. Oxley; 3, James Gardiner. Aged ewe—1 and 2, J. A. McCallum; 3, Geo. Thompson. Yearling ram—1, J. A. McCallum. Yearling ewe—1 and 2, J. A. McCallum; 3, Geo. Thompson. Ram lamb—1 and 2, J. A. McCallum; 3, Geo. Thompson. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, J. A. McCallum; 3, Geo. Thompson. Special, Dorsets—James A. Roys. Judge—R. Vallance.

NEW NOTARIES.

The results of the examinations for admission to the practice of the notarial profession were made known yesterday afternoon. The following are the successful candidates: J. E. H. Desautels, H. Bouché, H. M. Marler, J. C. Trudeau, J. B. Sicennes, P. E. H. Bernard, L. Z. Bertrand, J. B. A. Favreau, M. J. A. E. Frud'homme, J. J. Holies, M. G. Fortier, P. J. U. A. Chauveau, J. R. N. P. Lagace, L. A. J. F. Coulembé, J. E. A. Roy, Jean Bourque, J. E. E. Laliberté, J. F. Fare, J. E. B. Desrochers, J. P. O. Gullbaud, J. B. T. Richard, E. G. A. Gadoyru, P. A. Seguin, M. E. R. Fontaine, J. E. O. Desautels and L. A. Paradis.

A GLENGARRY CHRISTENING.

A South Lancaster, Glengarry, correspondent writes that an interesting ceremony took place there on Thursday evening. It was the christening of young Miss McArthur, granddaughter of Mr. D. M. McPherson, ex-M.P.P., and daughter of Mr. Archibald McArthur. There was large gathering of friends present, among them being the great-grandmother of the child, a lady over ninety years old. A very pleasant time was spent.

THE JAP AT HOME.

THE CHINAMAN BEATS HIM OUT AND OUT, ACCORDING TO AN ENGLISH ENGINEER.

Joseph Wilson, of Tokio, a Newcastle engineer, who left his native city, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to go out to Japan as a mechanical instructor, and also to supervise the erection of machinery, sends to the Newcastle 'Daily Chronicle' an account descriptive of his impressions of Japan and the Japs. He writes: 'Will you kindly allow me a little space in your columns, in order to describe the various experiences and sensations I have encountered in this most wonderful country, Japan? I left England with the best opinion possible of this country and its people. Since arriving, however, my eyes have been opened very wide, indeed, to the utter lack of courtesy, or consideration of any sort, which these people may be supposed to extend to anyone visiting them for a fixed period, and also for their common benefit. From the highest to the lowest there seems to me to be the same supreme element of selfishness, indifference, rudeness and sometimes even contempt. Their boast is that they have accomplished in twenty years, what Europe took five hundred to accomplish. Their much-vaunted civilization is merely what one sees at the treaty ports. Here in Tokio life is just the same as it was centuries ago. The only original characteristic is their curiosities. One-half the population seems to make them, and the other half sells them. Then, again, their egotism is heartrending. This is one of the results of the China-Japan war. Even yet, one finds picture books describing how mere handfuls of Japs put countless numbers of John Chinaman's legions to utter rout. The morality of the country is practically indescribable, and best not touched upon. The Tokio newspapers are a continual source of amusement to us foreigners. By and by I hope to send you some extracts. Business acumen is an unknown quantity among the majority of Japanese merchants. Discipline is null and void, both in the army and navy, and also their mercantile marine. As a people they are neither clean nor yet industrious. They are wholly overrated in every particular. For sobriety, honesty, steadfastness of purpose, industry and civility, John Chinaman beats them out and out. They are a nation who will eventually cause their own undoing. This prediction may be verified sooner or later, but sooner, I think it will be.'

THE MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Mayor Prefontaine is to be honored at a banquet in the Place d'Armes on Wednesday, Oct. 15. The gentlemen who are arranging it met yesterday and decided upon the above date. The banquet committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. B. Wilson Smith, W. J. White, J. P. B. Casgrain, J. A. C. Madore, M.P., the Hon. Joseph Lanctot, the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, the Hon. James MacPherson, M.P., the Hon. J. G. B. Gauthier, M.P., the Hon. R. Mackay, chairman Harbor Commissioners; C. McIntyre, the Hon. Horace Archambault, Charles Cassin, D. Z. Besette, M.P., Messrs. Racine, E. G. Fenwick, M.P., Chas. phonse Racine, vice-president Board of Trade; Leonard J. Ethier, Judge C. A. Dugas, G. W. Parent, the Hon. L. J. Forget, Mr. J. A. Wilson has been elected treasurer, from A. Wilson has been elected secretary, and Messrs. Racine and Fenwick, although it is understood there is a very limited number left.

MUSICAL KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. H. O. Wilson has returned from Boston, where she has been studying the new method of teaching music at the kindergarten principle. As explained by Mrs. Wilson, the system seems to consist of easy, simple, and popular as compared with the older methods. Mrs. Wilson will give an illustration of the system at Karm Hall this afternoon at 7.30.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

(Continued on Page 11)

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

OTTAWA CLUB AFFAIRS.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 9.—The annual meeting of the Ottawa Football Club was held this evening in the Russell House. In his annual report Secretary W. C. Young spoke as follows: 'Directly after the Ottawa College and pensioning game with the Ottawa Club was scheduled to play on our grounds a meeting of the Quebec Union was called, and for reasons best known to ourselves, and which were very satisfactory to our delegates at that meeting, the executive of that august body suspended the Ottawa Football Club from the union, thereby robbing it of its title of champions, which was conceded as by all fair minded sportsmen, to have been fairly won by our club on the field of play. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Hon. patron, Hon. Dr. Borden; president, David McLaren; hon. vice-president, C. B. Powell, M.P.P.; president, J. A. Seybold; vice-president, H. B. McGovern; secretary-treasurer, H. Southam; executive committee, Messrs. F. W. Carling, Dr. J. F. Kidd, R. Shillington, S. Ogilvie, L. N. Bate, and W. C. Young; intermediate executive, Dr. Gorrell, D'Arcy MacMahon, and J. H. Wallace. The selection of a captain was left to the incoming executive.'

WHEELING.

THE C.W.A. MEET.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—Among the competitors for the five-mile amateur championship at the C.W.A. meet to-morrow afternoon will be N. J. Crone, of Toronto, a member of the Imperial Cycle Club, of Buffalo. This rider has been in training during the summer, on the Toronto Island track, with McCarthy and McLeod, and recently rode ten miles in twenty minutes and a mile in 1.58. He is nineteen years old, and weighs only ninety-four pounds. Amongst others entered in this race are Moore, Toronto; Riddie, Boswell and McCulloch, Winnipeg; Krook, of Portage La Prairie; Cousinart, Montreal; and those of Hamilton, and Axton, Brantford. The weather is good and the track in splendid shape.

THE BUCKET-SHOP VICTIM.

(From the Chicago 'Journal'.)

The bucket-shop victim is a hopeful wretch. He pursues his hollow object with the devotion an opium eater has for drug. But he rarely gains it. Sometimes he wins a small sum, and the proprietor always knows he will come back with it. When he wins a large amount the keeper evades settlement. In the long run, practically speaking, it is impossible to win, because the keeper won't allow it. He has the customer's money when the market is with him, and when it goes against him he can always fail. There are no assets in a bucket shop. There is no bottom to the bucket and no bowls of mercy in the bucket-shop keepers. They are among the most heartless, rapacious and cruel harpies that prey upon the deluded poor.

THE HOMESTEAD LOAN SOCIETY.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 10.—The affairs of the Homestead Loan Society will soon be closed up. There is \$17,000 available for the shareholders and Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., Master-in-Ordinary, has decided on a number of claims. It has been decided that the first money goes to the Counsell estate. Mr. Counsell having placed money on deposit in the society; then come those stockholders whose stock has matured and the balance will be divided among the ordinary stockholders, netting about ten cents on the dollar.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

London, Sept. 10.—British society is still scattered over the country and Continent. The Prince of Wales landed on Thursday, from the Royal yacht, and will spend a fortnight at Osborne. The Queen, who is in excellent health, witnessed the Braemar gathering at Balmoral, on Thursday. Unusual interest was taken in the celebration, as it was the fiftieth anniversary of the occasion upon which the Queen first patronized the games.

A CHILD'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The three-year-old daughter of Mr. B. Carver, a farmer on the fourth concession of Markham township, was accidentally killed on Tuesday last. She climbed upon her father's self-binder out in the field and her clothes becoming entangled was strangled to death.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

'The Independent Forester' publishes a pictorial number for the benefit in particular of members of the order. It gives pictures of the Grand President, Dr. Oronyatekha, and other officers of the order, contains much information concerning the order and its benefits, and is embellished with literary sketches and short stories of interesting fiction. Toronto's buildings, the scenes in the history of the order, and the printing of the 'Forester' are the Toronto Lithographic Company are the printers. 'The Stenographers' Companion' reminds its readers that it is still to the fore with news of matters connected with stenography and typewriting. Instead of having had merely a three months' existence, it is published monthly and gives specimens of shorthand writing, as well as news personal to the stenographic world.

HIS OWN NEGLIGENCE THE CAUSE.

Judge Belanger rendered judgment yesterday in the case of H. Desrochers vs. A. L. Jones et al. This was an action for \$150 damages on account of injuries received by being thrown from the hatchway of the ship 'Alberta,' which was being freighted by defendants, and on which plaintiff was working as a carpenter. It was alleged that the accident was caused by the fault of the employer, but the court held it was due to the plaintiff's own negligence, and consequently his action was dismissed.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co. patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries: Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct: Canadian patents—Machines for beating carpets, P. A. Olson; baskets for shipping, packing and other purposes, M. A. Smith; automatic switches, F. W. Ross. U.S. patents—Wheelbarrow, N. Fournier; flower pot cleater, H. Reynolds; rotary engine, F. W. Ross.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Thomson line steamship Cervona sailed from Newcastle on the 9th instant, for Montreal. The Beaver Line steamship Lake Winnipeg arrived at Fame Point at 9.10 a.m. on Sept. 9. The Allan steamship Brazilian, from London, for Montreal, passed Heath Point, Anticosti, at noon on Friday. The Thomson Line SS. Cervona sailed from Newcastle on the 9th instant for Montreal, on the 25th, arrived at London, on the 9th instant, and landed her shipment of live stock, 330 cattle, 152 sheep and 25 horses in perfect condition, except two horses, which died on the way across. She also had in tow the disabled German steamer Maria Rickmers, Captain Bruns, from Bremen, on Sept. 2, for Baltimore. The latter's tail and shaft broke on Sept. 4, in lat. 51, long. 14. New Haven, Conn., Sept. 9.—Interested parties in this city received word to-day of the loss of the four-masted schooner John H. These were the same millers who were so interested in the Manitoba farmers that they sent a deputation to Ottawa to help defend the 'por' Manitoba farmers against the 'pro' Manitoba miller monopoly. They could not work their wheat-buying business in Manitoba as slick as they do in the East, and when it came to buying Manitoba wheat, of which they require a portion for making, they ran up against a little local combination which forced them to pay for the stuff. And thereby hangs a tale.—Winnipeg 'Commercial,' Sept. 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fine Selection of ENGLISH, SCOTCH and IRISH TWEEDS, French and English Worsteds.

Personal Attention given to Uniforms of Every Description.

T. TAYLOR & CO., Merchant Tailors and Uniform Contractors, 220 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET. Toronto, Sept. 10.—Business at the fruit market was brisk yesterday. Delivery and demand both good. Grapes are cheaper. Lawton berries at 50c; blueberries at 75c per basket, and \$1.05 per case; apples, 15c to 25c per basket, and 50c to \$1.25 per barrel; peaches at 40c to 50c for common, and 50c to 75c for Crawfords; plums at 25c for common grades and 40c to 55c for choice varieties; pears at 25c to 40c; grapes at 15c to 20c for small basket, and 35c to 40c for large basket; cucumbers at 15c; ghegkins at 40c per basket; tomatoes at 20c to 25c red peppers at 50c; celery at 20c to 40c per doz. mixed melons at 20c to 25c per basket, and 50c to \$1.50 per crate.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS. Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—London, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1898.—Cargoes off coast, wheat rather easier, 3d higher; maize nothing 40-4d higher; maize firm, less active. Liverpool spot wheat and maize firm. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 20s 9d. Futures, wheat steady, 5s 11/8 Sept., 3s 3/4 Oct., 3s 3/4 Oct. Dea, 3s 1/4 Sept., 3s 3/4 Oct., 3s 3/4 Oct.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT. Liverpool, Sept. 10, 1898.—Spring wheat, 6s 8 1/4d; red winter, 5s 5 1/4d; No. 1 Calia, 6s 1 1/4d to 6s 2d; corn, 3s 1 1/4d; peas, 5s 1 1/4d; pork, 50s; lard, 25s 6d; tallow, 25s; bacon, heavy, 29s 6d to 30s; light, 29s 6d; cheese, white, 37s 6d; colored, 38s 6d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 10, 1898. Hogs.—To-day's estimated receipts, 16,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 20,538; shipments, 2,556; left over, 2,400; estimated receipts to-morrow, 8,000; market rather slow, 2 1/2c to 5c lower. Light mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.02; mixed packing, \$3.60 to \$4; heavy shipping, \$3.50 to \$3.97; rough grades, \$3.50 to \$3.66. The receipts of cattle were 500; market dull and weak.

CHICAGO MARKETS. In Chicago wheat opened at 61 3/4c to 62c Dec.; corn opened at 30 1/2c Dec.; oats opened at 20c Dec.; short ribs opened at \$6.17 Oct.; lard opened at \$4.90 Dec.; pork opened at \$3.42 Oct.

CONSOLS. London, Sept. 10, 12.30 p.m.—Consols.—110 1-16 month; 110 1/4 account.

THE FLOUR TRADE. The 'Commercial' referred recently to the low prices at which Ontario millers were offering flour to be made from the new wheat crop. It was predicted that these low prices would seriously interfere with the sale of Manitoba flour in the East, as the prices of wheat here were so much higher, comparatively speaking, than was being offered in Ontario. It appears, however, that the Ontario farmers refuse to sell their wheat at the low prices offered. The Eastern millers made sales of flour on a basis of 60c to 62c per bushel for wheat, but in order to get sufficient wheat for grinding to fill their sales, they have been obliged to advance prices for wheat about five cents per bushel. Those who made sales of flour at the lowest quotations will therefore find little profit in the business.

The grain trade in Ontario is handled in a very different manner from the custom prevailing in Manitoba. At the country markets in Ontario there is practically no elevator accommodation for storing grain, and there is much less competition in buying from the farmer than there is in the west. The lack of elevator accommodation, however, is made up for by the home granaries which the farmers possess. The farmers there have good buildings and as they are mostly well to do people, they are not to their liking. The grain business in Ontario is practically a car lot business. The small country dealers sell their grain as they buy it, or one or more car lots to the exporters or millers. Here is where the Ontario millers have the clinch on the situation. The millers have an association, with what they call a central office, stationed at Toronto. When a miller wants to buy a car of wheat as a supplement to what he is able to secure direct from farmers at his mill door he does not apply to the dealers for it, but simply sends word of his requirements to the central office, and the wheat is bought for him through this office. In this way competition is practically shut off, as one man is supposed to do the buying for the association, and thus one miller is not compelled to bid against another. The only protection the farmer has is to hold his wheat. These are the same millers who were so interested in the Manitoba farmers that they sent a deputation to Ottawa to help defend the 'por' Manitoba farmers against the 'pro' Manitoba miller monopoly. They could not work their wheat-buying business in Manitoba as slick as they do in the East, and when it came to buying Manitoba wheat, of which they require a portion for making, they ran up against a little local combination which forced them to pay for the stuff. And thereby hangs a tale.—Winnipeg 'Commercial,' Sept. 9.

BANK CLEARINGS. New York, Sept. 9.—Bank clearing for 27 cities, as telegraphed to Broadway for the week ending Sept. 8, show clearances \$1,106,874,303. Outside of New York city the clearances were \$425,450,000. Canada were: The clearances for the Dominion of Montreal, \$14,000,711; increase, 17.0 percent. Toronto, \$7,192,880; increase, 5.7 percent. Winnipeg, \$1,345,882; decrease, 5.6 percent. Halifax, \$1,092,356; increase, 13.1 percent. Hamilton, \$518,910; decrease, 13.1 percent. St. John, \$508,945; decrease, 14.1 percent.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM must be able to ride and drive; a good abstenar preferred. Apply at office of H. & A. ALLAN.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY person, a situation as nurse or housemaid; is a good seamstress; references. Apply at 23 St. Charles Borromeo street.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT Apply with references at 342 Prince of Wales street.

WANTED, TIDY, RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 14 to 15 years of age to care for household. Apply 54 Mackay street.

WANTED, A GOOD FLAIN COOK AND Housemaid. Apply Monday between 8 a.m. or Tuesday morning, 142 Metcalfe street.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT with city references for small family. Apply at 228 St. Catherine street.

ROOMS—TWO LARGE, BRIGHT, PLEASANT, furnished rooms, on bathroom, modern house; furnace heated; private family. 50 Victoria street.

WANTED, A COOK AND A LAUNDRESS (Protestant preferred). Apply to 118 PLEBET, 33 Ontario avenue.

WHILE OUT THIS EVENING STOP AND have your eyes examined free of charge at THOS. ALLAN & CO. S, 256 St. Catherine street. Open till 9.30 p.m.

ANY one could have paid a much larger dividend and the policy of a large carry-over is regarded as a not too hopeful one for the future. The London discount rate is 1 1/8-1 1/2 and decidedly firm on the New York demand for gold. It is reported that gold is to go to New York from London in addition to other shipments from Australia, but I cannot confirm this. The Paris Bourse was steady. The flour market was firm, and participated in the rise of Kaifrs.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A visitor named Peters has had a remarkable escape while staying at Bourne-mouth. He was on the cliffs, when he started walking down; he slipped and rolled head over heels until he came to a steep descent, when he pitched over on to the sands beneath. The accident was witnessed by several persons, and he was at once picked up, and found to be suffering from bruises and contusions on the head. He stayed at the Victoria Hospital for a few hours, and left little the worse for his fall.

Sergeant Dryden, Merton Colliery, who was lately promoted to the rank of Inspector of Durham County Constabulary, is believed to be the tallest policeman in the kingdom. He stands six feet seven and a quarter inches in his stockings. Two brothers, also sergeants in the same force, are both six feet four inches. A fourth brother, who was a member of the Sunderland Borough Police, was six feet two inches high.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed at Penrith Parish Church, when a wedding ceremony was delayed two hours by the mother of another young woman appearing on the scene and maintaining that her daughter had a prior claim on the bridegroom. A heated wrangle ensued, and the officiating clergyman declined to proceed with the ceremony until matters had cooled down. Crowds of people assembled, and eventually the couple were married, and loudly cheered as they drove away.

A Sandwich correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' states that a navy engaged on the works in the neighborhood, in connection with the Dover National Harbor, had an extraordinary escape from death. The fire of the large engine had been laid to be lighted in the morning, a navy got in and went to sleep. Early next morning the watchman set light to the fire without noticing the man. Before the fire got any hold he was startled to hear screams proceeding from the furnace. Hastening thither he assisted the man to escape from his danger.

As an illustration of the exceptional activity just now prevailing throughout all branches of the engineering industry, it may be interesting to mention that the Steam Engine Makers' Society, has at the present time not a single member receiving out-of-work donation in the Manchester district, whilst almost equally satisfactory reports have been received from other Lancashire towns. The United Machine Workers' Association has only 2.4 percent of its local membership on unemployed benefit, whilst at Blackburn, Wigan, Preston, Ashton-under-Lyne, Horwich, and Bury-in-Furness, none of the society's members are on trade donation.

Late on Friday night, Aug. 19, a cyclist named John Hilton, of South Shields, died at his home from the result of a cycling accident. It appears deceased collided with another man going in the opposite direction, sustaining serious injuries, and never regained consciousness. The Carnarvonshire coroner on Saturday opened an inquest at Bethesda touching the death of a cyclist who crashed head first into a passing cart on a hill, and received such injuries that his death occurred immediately afterwards. The witness declared that the deceased, who had his feet on the rests and was travelling without a brake, was going down the hill (which is two miles long) at a speed of forty miles an hour, and had lost control of his machine.

The return of the New Palace steamer 'La Marguerite,' from Boulogne, to West-gate-on-Sea, a week or two ago, was marked by a dramatic incident. The vessel had scarcely left her moorings at the Quai Gambetta when a well-dressed Frenchwoman raised a great to-do, crying out excitedly, and begging to be put ashore. Those near her who understood the French language soon made out that she had come on board with no intention of going to England, mistaking the vessel for one on which her husband had gone out to visit a man-of-war off Boulogne. Before she found out her error 'La Marguerite' had started, the woman had not cash to return to France, but sufficient was subscribed on board to enable her not only to travel back last night by the mail boat, via Dover, but also to telegraph to her friends as to her whereabouts.

A shocking accident took place recently at Blackpool, in connection with the wrecked 'Foudroyant,' Nelson's flagship. The 'Foudroyant' was wrecked at Blackpool, fourteen months ago, and a company was formed to manufacture various articles from the copper and oak. All that was remaining of the old wreck was a keel, which, weighing several tons, was embedded itself in the sands. To replace this, dynamite was used, and repeated explosions attracted large numbers of visitors. The next day several more explosions had occurred, but followed a louder one than usual, the horrible story was made that a piece of oak weighing a hundredweight, and containing a large copper bolt, had, after being thrown into the air fifty feet, struck a woman named Gates, smashing her skull. The woman was killed instantly, and it is a sad record that her little boy was present. The accident created intense interest.

There is an old story to the effect that in order to win a wager a man, generally said to be a late marquis, once crossed on London Bridge for an hour with a tray full of sovereigns in front of him, and offered the coins for sale to

passers-by at a halfpenny each. No-body would purchase, and the wager was won. An antique and curio dealer in Seymour Place, Marylebone Road, exhibited in his window, a short time since, the result of a wager, twenty English sovereigns mixed with other coins, the collection being surrounded with a ticket bearing the words, 'These coins 15s 6d each. For a few days only.' Although mixed with other coins, the sovereigns were the most conspicuous. Strange to say, there were no purchasers. One timid individual went into the shop and nervously inquired if the coins were 'good.' He was told by the shopkeeper that the coins were there to be sold at the price marked, but no other information could be given. He left without purchasing. A few days later the news got round Marylebone that sovereigns were to be had for 15s 6d. But it was too late. The trader had won the wager and withdrawn his collection of sovereigns, at any rate—from the window of his shop.

SCOTLAND.

Touring cyclists are in danger sometimes in Scotland in drinking by the wayside. Only the other week the Rev. James Thompson, of Arbroath Parish Church, died at Crieff, Perthshire, from arsenic poisoning, through taking a mouthful of water from a barrel, while on a cycling tour in Crieff. After drinking the water he immediately showed symptoms of having been poisoned, and inquiries showed that the barrel contained a quantity of weed-killer—a solution of arsenic. Medical aid was at once procured, but the sufferer gradually sank and passed away.

Apparently one clergyman in earnest is worth half a dozen policemen when a street brawl is on. In a Stirlingshire village one Saturday night two individuals had a discussion at a public-house bar and adjourned outside for the sequel. Round number one was in progress when the parish minister appeared on the scene, and, alighting from his machine, with whip in hand, he, in authoritative tones, commanded the combatants to desist, and whether fear of the whip or respect for the cloth predominated we are unable to say; at any rate, one of the combatants slunk away, while the other was taken to task and given a bit of sound advice by his reverence.

IRELAND.

The Belfast corporation recently decided in committee to summon a public meeting, to be held on Sept. 8, to consider the question of Ireland's financial relations with Great Britain.

The Archbishop of Armagh and the Archbishop of Dublin have become patrons, jointly with the Duke of Westminster, K.G., of the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals, the Church Sanitary Association, and the Church of England Burial, Funeral and Mourning Reform Association, of which three societies the Archbishop of York is president.

At Drogheda railway station recently two soldiers of the 5th Battalion Leinster Regiment (Meath Militia) were in charge of a deserter, when, in marching him to the railway platform to enter the train for Navan, he suddenly drew the bayonet of one of the escort and stabbed him in the back, at the same time making an effort to escape. The deserter was quickly secured and disarmed after a short struggle, and was then handcuffed and placed in the waiting-room.

At Dublin, a week or two ago, a woman named Maria Dunne, living at Inchicore, was charged with having caused the death of two children under her care, and with having neglected others. The Crown solicitor said the prisoner was a 'baby farmer,' and the case disclosed a shocking and barbarous state of things. A police sergeant gave evidence that when he visited the house he found two children lying dead on the couch. There were four living children, the neglected condition of two of whom the witness described. One of the dead children was merely skin and bone.

A peculiar accident occurred close to the corner of Russell street on the North Circular road, Dublin, the other night. A huge stone breaker which was being trilled by an engine, suddenly burst through the road at a point where a new water main had just been laid down. One of the front wheels of the stone breaker was completely buried in the ground, and the machine itself was thrown on its side. The stone breaker, with its accessories, was said to weigh thirteen tons. The machine was raised by means of screw jacks.

The work in connection with the extension of the Donegal Railway is being pushed on rapidly from both ends. At the Strabane end the line has been cut out and the embankment raised for a considerable distance across the river. At the Derry section a large staff of men have made considerable progress, and have extended their line operations far through Prehen Wood.

On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 18, a young lady whose name was subsequently ascertained to be Miss Mary Hughes, sister of Dr. Hughes, 23 Westland row, Dublin, became suddenly ill while riding a bicycle along Newtown Park avenue, Blackrock. She dismounted and went into the gate lodge of Mr. Close, where she asked for and was supplied with a drink of water. Noticing that the lady was becoming weaker, Mrs. Byrne, the occupant of the lodge, put her to bed and sent for a priest and Dr. Pollock. On arrival the doctor pronounced life to be extinct. A message was despatched to Dr. Hughes, who travelled out to Blackrock immediately. He informed

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

ROOMS, TWO OR THREE, WITH BOARD by a refined German private family; splendid opportunity for doctors or any one who wants to have daily practice in the language. Apply to 339 Prince Arthur street.

ROOMS TO LET, SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, quiet, comfortable house. 159 Mansfield street.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, on bathroom flat; gas, hot water, etc. 3 McGill College avenue.

LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, suitable for one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; gas and hot water. Crescent street. Address S. T. 'Witness' Office.

ROOM, WELL FURNISHED IN PRIVATE House, gas, hot water heating; all conveniences; central. 286 Bleury street.

TO LET, A NICE, COSY, FRONT FURNISHED room, in a private family; terms, moderate. Apply 19 1/2 Berthelet street.

DORCHESTER STREET, 1251, two Rooms (en suite) on bathroom flat facing front. Beautifully furnished with mirrors, foot folding bed, suitable for two gentlemen; also single room; breakfast if required; good accommodation for bicycles.

GENTLEMEN WISHING ROOMS, in private family, with home comforts, and breakfast, if desired, please call at No. 32 Lincoln avenue.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE family. Apply 22 University street.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND GOOD ACCOMMODATION in private family on Lake St. Francis; duck shooting and fine fishing; season now open. Apply Box 23, South Lancaster.

FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, WITH CR without Board, on bathroom flat; gas and hot water heating. 285a Bleury street, near Sherbrooke street.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with cold water in bath rooms; nice locality. 11 Plateau street.

TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOM for one of quiet habits; with or without board; bath; family, English; central; one minute from St. Catherine street. Apply 31 St. Edward street.

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

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY LOT FOR sale, Birch avenue, one hundred and fifty square feet. Address BEST LOCATION, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, HOUSE, 249 Mountain street. Desirable corner property, for alteration or residence. Very advantageous situation, as physician's or family dwelling. Wide stone front, deep locality. Light on lane; first class street and neighbors; size of lot, 28 x 130; stables; terms easy. Apply to W. D. LIGHTHALL, Advocate, 130 St. James street.

FOR SALE, A BUILDING LOT IN MONTREAL Annex, nicely situated; size, 100 x 50; a fine site to build. Will sell cheap for cash. Address CASH 18, 'Witness' Office.

FARM FOR SALE, TOWNSHIP Chatham, 45 miles from Montreal, Ottawa River, good buildings, comprising large stone dwelling; blacksmith, carpenter shop, stables, barn, granary, and other buildings. Also, fine view, with buildings on. All under good cultivation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply MRS. SARAH NICHOLSON, Cushing, Que., or to H.W. NOWLAN, 21 St. Charles Borromeo street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, A BUILDING LOT IN MONTREAL Annex, nicely situated; size, 100 x 50; a fine site to build. Will sell cheap for cash. Address CASH 18, 'Witness' Office.

HOUSES FOR SALE. Crecent street . . . \$16,500 \$13,000 Bishop street . . . \$12,000 \$10,000 Dorchester street, double house with stable, etc. . . . \$17,000 \$15,000 Elm avenue, Westmount . . . \$8,500 \$7,500 Rossland avenue, with 5,500 feet of land . . . \$10,000 \$9,000 Suburban Cottage, with 5,700 feet of land . . . \$1,000 \$900

LAND FOR SALE, WESTMOUNT. Five choice lots, 50x110, 25 cent a foot. Situation perfect. Apply to C. J. JOHN A. TERS & CO., Telephone 2685, Board of Trade Building.

TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 each, adjoining 'Witness' Office. Good Light and Steam. Suitable for Offices, Light Manufacturing or Warehouse. Goods Entrance. Central Location. Apply JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office.

MONEY TO LOAN. We have always money to lend on first mortgage on city Real Estate. Low rates of interest for large amounts. Expenses kept down in all cases. Loans put through quickly when required.

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METALS MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD. There are seventeen metals more valuable than gold, namely: Iridium, valued at £60 per lb. truly; gallium, £75; rhodium, £85; osmium, £120; ruthenium, £200; palladium, about £216; barium, £280; didymium, £900; cerium, £325; yttrium, £630; strontium, £670; calcium, £700; glucinum, £820; lithium, £1,080; zirconium, £1,115; rubidium, £1,400; vanadium, £1,725.

Rooms and Board.

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

ROOMS, TWO OR THREE, WITH BOARD by a refined German private family; splendid opportunity for doctors or any one who wants to have daily practice in the language. Apply to 339 Prince Arthur street.

ROOMS TO LET, SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, quiet, comfortable house. 159 Mansfield street.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, on bathroom flat; gas, hot water, etc. 3 McGill College avenue.

LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, suitable for one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; gas and hot water. Crescent street. Address S. T. 'Witness' Office.

ROOM, WELL FURNISHED IN PRIVATE House, gas, hot water heating; all conveniences; central. 286 Bleury street.

TO LET, A NICE, COSY, FRONT FURNISHED room, in a private family; terms, moderate. Apply 19 1/2 Berthelet street.

DORCHESTER STREET, 1251, two Rooms (en suite) on bathroom flat facing front. Beautifully furnished with mirrors, foot folding bed, suitable for two gentlemen; also single room; breakfast if required; good accommodation for bicycles.

GENTLEMEN WISHING ROOMS, in private family, with home comforts, and breakfast, if desired, please call at No. 32 Lincoln avenue.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE family. Apply 22 University street.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND GOOD ACCOMMODATION in private family on Lake St. Francis; duck shooting and fine fishing; season now open. Apply Box 23, South Lancaster.

FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, WITH CR without Board, on bathroom flat; gas and hot water heating. 285a Bleury street, near Sherbrooke street.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with cold water in bath rooms; nice locality. 11 Plateau street.

TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOM for one of quiet habits; with or without board; bath; family, English; central; one minute from St. Catherine street. Apply 31 St. Edward street.

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

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY LOT FOR sale, Birch avenue, one hundred and fifty square feet. Address BEST LOCATION, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, HOUSE, 249 Mountain street. Desirable corner property, for alteration or residence. Very advantageous situation, as physician's or family dwelling. Wide stone front, deep locality. Light on lane; first class street and neighbors; size of lot, 28 x 130; stables; terms easy. Apply to W. D. LIGHTHALL, Advocate, 130 St. James street.

FOR SALE, A BUILDING LOT IN MONTREAL Annex, nicely situated; size, 100 x 50; a fine site to build. Will sell cheap for cash. Address CASH 18, 'Witness' Office.

FARM FOR SALE, TOWNSHIP Chatham, 45 miles from Montreal, Ottawa River, good buildings, comprising large stone dwelling; blacksmith, carpenter shop, stables, barn, granary, and other buildings. Also, fine view, with buildings on. All under good cultivation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply MRS. SARAH NICHOLSON, Cushing, Que., or to H.W. NOWLAN, 21 St. Charles Borromeo street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, A BUILDING LOT IN MONTREAL Annex, nicely situated; size, 100 x 50; a fine site to build. Will sell cheap for cash. Address CASH 18, 'Witness' Office.

HOUSES FOR SALE. Crecent street . . . \$16,500 \$13,000 Bishop street . . . \$12,000 \$10,000 Dorchester street, double house with stable, etc. . . . \$17,000 \$15,000 Elm avenue, Westmount . . . \$8,500 \$7,500 Rossland avenue, with 5,500 feet of land . . . \$10,000 \$9,000 Suburban Cottage, with 5,700 feet of land . . . \$1,000 \$900

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Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, OUTSIDE 'WITNESS' OFFICE Envelope addressed to Miss Bourkwright, containing six dollars. Reward on returning to the 'Witness' Office.

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

WANTED, BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, sewing in private family; can do tailoring; style and fit guaranteed. 322 St. Urbain street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, work by the day, washing, ironing, or help in a kitchen. 51 Jurors street.

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY, Washing or ironing. Apply at 182 St. Dominique street, in the rear.

WANTED, WORK BY A PAINTER, PAPER hanger and Decorator. Whitewasher, Tinter; best references; charges moderate. A. FELMAN, 72 St. Maurice street, in rear.

WANTED, BY AN ARMY PENSIONER, work in a gentleman's house or private boarding house, thoroughly understanding kitchen work and furnace; can furnish the best of city references; no objection to the country. Apply or address E. FITZGERALD, 100 Fullum street, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, Thoroughly acquainted, main and branch lines, North-West and B.C., open for engagement, or good side line. Sept. 20th; references. A. Address TRAVELLER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Teacher, holding academy diploma, position as daily governess for two hours tuition. Address TUITION, 186 Mountain street.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED. Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, TWO ROOMS AND BOARD, in a respectable family, for four young girls, youngest 8 years of age. Address J.L., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, furnished rooms, in a private family; must not be more than fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-Office. Address R., 70, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN STUDENT could pay part of her board teaching young school girl. Address 49, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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

TO LET—A 'To Let' or 'For Sale' placard is included with every such advertisement inserted in the 'Witness' to the extent of twenty-five cents or over. A large variety of such placards are always kept in stock.

TO LET, IN WEST END, SMALL, COMFORTABLY furnished, easily heated flat; everything complete for housekeeping, coal and gas range. Address WEST END, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, A NICE FLAT ON ST. URBAIN street, No. 969 to 978, at good reduction for winter. C. E. L. DESAULNIERS & SON, Real Estate Agent, 62 St. James street.

TO LET, CHEAP TO DESIRABLE TENANTS, upper and lower dwellings, 6 1/2 and 8 1/2 Hanover street; also self-contained Cottage, 97 St. Genevieve street; five minutes' walk from Post-Office and depot. Apply 8 Hanover street, or room 12, Temple building. M. C. MULLARKY.

TO LET, 17 SHUTTER STREET, A comfortable house, hot water heating, four bedrooms and servant's room, in good order; possession any time; rent \$25 a month without taxes. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, WEST OF Mountain street, above St. Catherine st. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, TWO NEW UP-TO-DATE FLATS No. 456 St. Catherine street, corner of Irvine avenue, Westmount. Gas fixtures will be put in Houses if desired. Rented low to desirable tenants. Apply to C. J. JOHN A. TERS & CO., 22 St. Catherine street, Westmount. DAVID CRAWFORD, 26 St. Peter street. Phone, Main, 1372.

TO LET, A STONE COTTAGE, ON ST. Catherine street, Westmount, basement above ground; plumbing and drains perfect; Daisly furnace; in perfect order. Apply to MACINTOSH & HYDE, Standard Building.

TO LET, NO. 454 Elm Avenue, Westmount, immediate possession, well built, all modern conveniences; 10 large rooms; low rent until spring. BAMBURGH & SHELDON, 145 St. James street.

TO LET, SHOP, 47 BEAVER HALL HILL, large show window, cement basement, and good stand; moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply to L. D. PERIAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House.

TO LET, NO. 17 LINCOLN AVENUE, 13 apartments, n.w. heating, very comfortable residence; good locality; recently put in thorough good order; rent moderate. WM. COOPER, 261 St. James street.

TO LET, A BISHOP STREET, Very Convenient lower tenement, Daisly furnace, immediate possession. Apply to J. D. L. AMBROSSE, Customs Examining Warehouse, McGill street.

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Classified Advertisements. CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. 20 FOR 10 WORDS. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale. Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. Personals Agents Wanted. 25 FOR 25 WORDS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four. 25 FOR 50 WORDS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage stamps will be accepted. The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher. No charge made in ur books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it. WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework and care of a child. Apply 11 Chatham street. WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE and Tablemaid, Protestant; must have good city references. Apply before one or between seven and nine in the evening, at 87 Redpath street.

WANTED, COMPETENT GENERAL Servant for small family; also capable nurse for two children; must be Protestant. Apply, morning or evening, at 3 Lincoln avenue.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. 925 St. Urbain street.

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK, for a family of four; no washing or ironing; references required. Apply at 417 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 146 Dechaussay street.

WANTED, GOOD RELIABLE, GENERAL Servant, between 20 and 30; two in family; no children; washing given out; references required; must understand general cooking; boy kept; easy work. Write at once. Box 73, Richmond, Que.

WANTED, RELIABLE GIRL OR ELDERLY person to take care of children. 37 Greene avenue, corner of Selby avenue.

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

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK; references required. Apply 865 Mountain st.

WANTED, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, 14 OR 15, to assist with light housework. Apply, 87 Shuter street.

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day. Apply, 36 Heralme st.

WANTED, SMART, TIDY LITTLE GIRL, to take care of child of three; can go home at night and not required Sundays. Apply CARETAKER, 919 Sherbrooke st.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, where nurse is kept; references required. Apply 294 Prince Arthur street.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED; GOOD wages given to a competent girl; references. Apply 365 Elm ave.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, 5 Thistle Terrace, near Turkish Bath Hotel.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK FOR DORVAL (no washing), with city references; wages \$15. Apply 1128 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD General Servant; three in family; no washing or ironing. Apply at 64 Hutchison street.

WANTED, FOR THE WESTMOUNT Academy, a Lady Teacher holding elementary and Kindergarten diplomas in Applications, with testimonials enclosed, to be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, E. W. T. RADDON, Westmount.

WANTED, FRESH MILK, 30 GALL PER day delivered at either Windsor or Donatour Depot Montreal. Address N. 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A SECOND-HAND DYNAMO of any of the standard makes of a 150 light capacity or thereabouts; must be in good condition and have with it rheostat and volt meter



REFORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for the Reford Agencies Donaldson Line.

THOMSON LINE. WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for the Thomson Line.

Special Steamers of Both Lines THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Grated by any of the above lines to or from any point in...

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for the Dominion Line.

DAVID TORRANCE & Co., General Agents, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED.

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA and MANCHESTER.

From Manchester to Montreal. From Montreal to Manchester.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing Weekly Between Montreal, Quebec, and Liverpool. Calling at Kingston and White Head, each way.

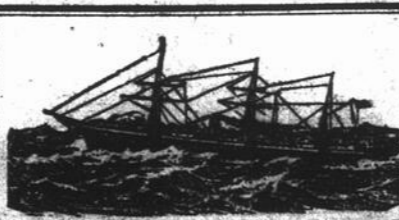
From Liverpool to Montreal. From Montreal to Liverpool.

STEAMSHIP TICKET OFFICE.

110 St. Peter street, Montreal. ALL LINES FROM CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

TICKETS. STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TOURIST TICKET OFFICE.

ALL LINES. BEST ACCOMMODATION, LOWEST RATES. Agency—THOS. COOK & SON.



DOMINION LINE.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co.'s Regular Line of First Class Steamships Between MONTREAL and BRISTOL (Avonmouth) and LONDON.

Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo.

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth). On or about Sept. 10.

TO LONDON. On or about Sept. 15.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co., 315 Common Street, Montreal.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to R. DAWSON HARRING, 36 Wellington St., Toronto.

Black Diamond Line.

The All Steamers of this Line leave Montreal about every eight days, taking Passengers and Freight to Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sydney, C.B., and St. John's, N.F.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for the Black Diamond Line.

For particulars regarding freight rates or passenger accommodation, apply to KINGMAN & Co., 14 Place Royale, Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE. TICKETS BY ALL LINES.

HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICA, WHITE STAR, GUARD, AMERICAN, NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, etc.

Saloon rates, \$45 upwards; steerage at lowest rate. Send for monthly pamphlet of rates and sailing dates.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent, 178 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.

MONTREAL & ROCHESTER TRAMWAY CO.

Electric Lighted, Search Light. SUMMER EXCURSIONS!

ROCHESTER, and return... \$17.00. CHARLOTTE, and return (Coney Island, Lake Ontario)... 17.00.

GOOD MEALS, COMFORTABLE CABINS. SAILING EVERY THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS. (Sundays excepted).

MONTREAL and OTTAWA. Day Trips to Carleton, Hudson, Combs, etc.

Market Lines Steamers. Str. Princess to Carleton, etc., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 a.m.

Get SNAP-SHOT GUIDE BOOK at Ticket Office—No. 137, No. 143, No. 178 St. James street.

For Special Charters New steel steamer, DUCHESSE OF YORK, for Sherrington Park or elsewhere, or trips down Lachine Rapids. Apply at Head Office, 185 Common street.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. FISH ARE BITING.

Lakes Temiscamingue and Kippawa. ASK AGENT HOW TO GET THERE.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS (Colonist Class). TO POINTS IN CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

At Special Excursion Fares. Good going Sept. 13th, (and returning until Nov. 14th, 1903).

QUEBEC EXHIBITION. SEPTEMBER 15th to 20th. MONTREAL TO QUEBEC \$3.50.

And Return, \$3.50. Tickets good to return leaving Quebec not later than September 12th, 1903.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 St. James Street, Montreal.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA. LABOR DAY.

Excursion return tickets will be issued by all Agents of this Railway from 3rd to 6th September, 1903, inclusive, at FIRST-CLASS SINGLE FARE, good for return journey commencing not later than the 6th September, 1903.

On and after Monday June 20th, the trains leave Union Station (Bonaventure) Montreal, as follows:

Table listing train names, destinations, and departure times for the Intercolonial Railway.

For Tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers and all information apply to Company's Agents.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 145 St. James Street - Montreal.

Str. Chateauguay Shooting the Rapids.

Connects with the G. T. Ry., 3 a.m. train from Bonaventure Station daily. Return ticket, 50 cents.

LOW RATES WEST.

\$3. PRESCOTT and BROCKVILLE, \$3. \$4. ALEXANDRIA BAY, CLAYTON, N.Y., \$4.

\$4. KINGSTON, \$4. \$8. TORONTO, \$8.

MEALS and BERTH INCLUDED. Steamers leave week day at 10 a.m.

LOW RATE TO QUEBEC NEXT WEEK FOR QUEBEC EXHIBITION. \$12 SAGUENAY and RETURN \$12.

Now is the time to take the Saguenay trip. For further information and tickets, apply to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent, 136 St. James st., opp. Post Office, Tel. 1781.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO. (Limited). Montreal to Gaspe and New Carlisle, Steamer "ADMIRAL".

Will sail from Montreal on Monday, Sept. 5, at 2 p.m. and every alternate Monday thereafter.

calling at all intermediate ports. Freight will be received at Custom House Basin until noon on day of sailing.

For further information apply at the office of DAVID ROBERTSON & CO., Agents, Bell Telephone No. 151. 71 St. Peter st.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

All Stations in Ontario and Quebec, via Chicago and St. Paul, to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and other Man. Points. Trip Fare \$28.

Going Sept. 13th, returning until Nov. 12th, '03. Full particulars on application to Grand Trunk Ticket Agents.

QUEBEC EXHIBITION. September 15th to 20th. MONTREAL TO QUEBEC \$3.50.

And Return, \$3.50. Tickets good to return leaving Quebec not later than Sept. 21, 1903.

Excursion fares from Brockville, and all stations east and south in Canada.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION. MONTREAL TO OTTAWA \$3.50.

And Return, \$3.50. September 17, 18, 19, 21, 23. September 29, 30. \$2.45.

All Tickets good to return leaving Ottawa not later than September 20th.

Excursion fares from stations, Scarborough, Jackson's Point, Coboonk, Halliburton and east to Massena Springs, Bonaventure, Island Pond and Quebec inclusive.

SAURDAY TO MONDAY EXCURSION TICKETS. For Tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers and all information apply to Company's Agents.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 127 St. James st., and Bonaventure station.

Professional. GILMAN & BOYD.

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c., 138A St. James Street. Hon. E. E. GILMAN, LESLIE H. BOYD.

ATWATER & DUCLOS.

Advocates, Etc., 151 St. James St. A. W. ATWATER, Q.C., M.P.P. CHARLES A. DUCLOS.

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c., MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING, 304 St. James street, TELEPHONE 614.

BUCHAN, LAMOTHE & ELLIOTT.

Advocates, &c., Canada Life Building, 139 St. James st. J. S. BUCHAN, J.C.L. LAMOTHE, H. J. ELLIOTT.

H. C. HOWELL, ACCOUNTANT.

Office—11, HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 St. John Street, Montreal. Particular Attention given to writing up Books and extracting Statements, etc., for Merchants and Joint Stock Companies, of this city or elsewhere.

PATENTS SECURED. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.

Canada Life Building, 139 St. James Street, Montreal. Telephone 41. 14 Place d'Armes Square.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. WILLIAM F. SHAWWOOD.

Commissioner, &c., Tel. 975. 151 ST. JAMES STREET.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET. ROBT. C. SMITH, FRED. H. MARKEY, GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

JOHN B. ABBOTT, ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c.

CHAMBERS, No. 163 ST. JAMES ST. Tel. 1649. Over the Star Office. T. P. BUTLER, Q.C., 21 TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James st. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. Telephone Main 1795.

A JEALOUS WOMAN.

(Octave Thanet, in 'The Independent'.)

'Now, put the basket on the lounge and move the lounge to the window.' 'I'm afraid it hurt Mrs. Rogers—after such a bad night.'

'Never mind. Move it!' Hulda had only been a month with the Rogerses, but she knew enough not to disregard that particular intonation.

Being a Swede and not a Frenchwoman, she did not shrug her plump shoulders; but she shot an eyeblink through the crack in the door, at a woman in the hall, before she wheeled the lounge as directed.

Drops beaded the brow of the woman on the lounge; she grew paler and frowned with pain, yet not a sigh escaped her lips.

The Swede eyed her covertly, admiration and disapproval both in her heavy, fair face. 'Mrs. Rogers want anything else?'

'No, thank you. I've got the under-shirts to mend? Yes. Well, you dust the sitting-room with a damp cloth—it's not dusting, it's only swapping dust to dust with a feather duster.'

And tell Susan to have marrow-fat peas instead of the string-beans for dinner. Mr. Rogers doesn't like beans; and you can help Susan iron so she can make some ice-cream. Some bread and butter and tea is all I shall want. You needn't toast the bread.'

'Won't I stay wid Mrs. Rogers? Won't s'e want some?—' 'Nothing. You go and help Susan. I have a bell if I need you.'

Hulda went, nothing loth, to join Susan Pierce at the foot of the stairs. Susan was a little, gaunt, plain woman in a scant-ajirted blue calico, such as the Amans colonists wear.

Indeed, before she married a worldly farmer and became his widow, Susan was of the colony herself—it is only an hour's ride by steam, from the little university town; and she always kept a hint of it in her austere garb for work or leisure.

'Well?' said Susan Pierce. 'Se looks awful sick, but s'e say s'e don't want me. S'e made me move the lounge so s'e can watch him from window. S'e say you make ice-cream and I help you, and s'e only like bread and butter—not toast bread.'

'Cause it's ironing day,' interrupted Susan. 'Someways she's real considerate; and I never did see such a house-keeper as her, sick or well.'

'Nor I never see such a beautiful ADVERTISEMENTS. BANISH DYSPEPSIA.

By the Exercise of Common Sense in Treating It.

Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Which Do the Stomach's Work, Thus Giving It Rest and Strength and Ensuring Perfect Digestion.

No Roman Emperor, No Russian Czar, was ever as great a tyrant as the human stomach is when it gets out of order.

It has a score of ways of inflicting punishment, if it has been neglected, overworked, or ill-used.

But, when it is justly dealt with, you never know that you are the possessor of such an organ.

The stomach, when justly treated, is our best friend. It digests the food we eat, makes provision for a sufficient supply of fresh, rich blood that we may enjoy good health, and makes no complaint.

But when neglected, or abused, it takes terrible revenge, as all Dyspeptics know. In spite of our best care, the stomach will get out of order sometimes.

Then what are we to do? Suffer all the agonies it will inflict upon us? By no means.

What, then, shall we do? Do just what you would do yourself, when you feel overworked, worn out, run down—give the stomach a holiday. Don't ask it to work for a while. Let it rest, and regain strength, tone, and vigor.

How can we do this? By using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, which digest the food—that is, do the stomach's work—themselves, without any assistance from that organ.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets besides digesting the food, tone, and strengthen the stomach. Thus, after they have been used for a time, it is rested, strengthened and invigorated, and can do its work promptly and thoroughly.

Take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for Dessert. 'Dreadful!' cried Hulda. 'Say, did she poison him?'

Mrs. Pierce bore harder on the fiat-iron than seemed necessary. 'I ain't saying. All I know is, there he was; and the professor found him all limp, lying on the piazza step, like he'd tried to get to his master. He felt bad. I guess they had a quarrel. Fact is, I did hear him say (as I passed the door) "You might have left me a dog!"'

'What did he want to give to her if s'e was such cruel woman?'

'She wouldn't have been cruel to it if she'd taken it. No, I guess he knowed how she felt, and that was how he tried to save the critter. But, land! that's only one thing. I've seen her when he was in the university and they lived downtown—I've seen her refuse to set down at table when he brought a friend to dinner—right before the man, too. Of course, nobody was going to call on him or take a meal with him if they were exposed to such treatment. And the girls in his classes—oh my! She went to one of them and told her: "You let my husband alone!" The girl was a real nice girl and hadn't done a thing 'cept let him walk home with her one day when it rained and she hadn't no umbrella. The girl was mad enough. Then she took to going to all his classes herself. I guess 'twas that shamed him so he give up his job. Maybe he had to; for there was an awful sight of talk, her acting that way. That's how he

kitchen, such pretty white sinks and lots of tings to cook out. And no company—'

'I wish there was more company. No children and no company makes a house dull. But we don't lack for good eating when he's home. I never seen a man so pampered. I guess his second won't give him a clean shirt every day. Well, you going to help with the ironing?'

Hulda was going to help. She much preferred a gossip over the ironing-board to a 'silent morning with the invalid. Smiling she led the way to the laundry and began at a great, damp bundle. The wide west door of the laundry was open and the two south windows—windows and doors being covered with wire, against which, in the former case, the lavish morning-glory vines were tapping softly gorgeous bells of purple and red, not yet shrunk by the sun. Morning or afternoon it was always shady under the laundry windows, because of the great cherry tree which glittered now with little dots of flame. The birds were singing, and a bluejay scolded a sparrow with grotesque travesty of wrath. Through the greenery was a vista of pastures where cattle were grazing among the trees, a swell of shorn hay-field which, glistened like yellow-white silk, another field where the reaper was moving; and beyond, the lovely, rich green undulations of a field of corn, that dipped into a snowy, shifting mountain range of clouds. Once, when Prof. Rogers, as he was always called (although really he had never advanced beyond the modest state of 'instructor') was teaching English literature in the State University, he asked an Iowa boy what, in his judgment, was the most beautiful object in nature, to which the answer came promptly: 'A field of corn just ready to tassel—when the lines are drawn straight!'

Often in the dry years that had quenched all his young ambitions, Ben Rogers had looked on 'the big corn-field' and recalled the lad's words, and always with an obscure moving of the heart. Even Susan Pierce, who did not incline to sentiment, drew a pleased sigh, as she gazed, that morning. 'Corn's looking real well,' said Susan.

'It's a nice farm,' agreed Hulda. 'Ain't it queer when folks owns such a nice farm and have such pretty house they don't be happy? Just cause s'e's so jealous; but I don't see but what he's a nice mans.'

'And he is a nice man. Hulda Gleson,' cried Susan; 'prompt to his meals and ready to praise 'em, and grateful when you do things, and always wipes his feet in muddy weather. I call the professor 'bout as good as they make 'em. But I ain't denying she's jealous; she always was?'

'Everybody. That's the mischief of it. Tain't only the women. They're the worst, of course; but she's jealous of his friends.' 'Why, she was so jealous of an old dog he had that he thought the world on, she wouldn't let him have the critter in the house, not even on the piazza. Many's the time I've seen him a-setting on the grass so's to have Jumbo near him. He was a little raggedy dog, but he called him Jumbo 'cause he had sech a spirit. The professor, he used to wash that dog and comb him and teach him tricks; and then, when he got his learned, one day he tied a blue ribbon to his collar and combed him nice and sent him in—on the piazza—to show off his tricks to Mrs. Rogers. I was peeking 'round the door, for I knowed what the professor was up to; and he had the dog go through all his little tricks—they was real cute—and some way the critter had a real anxious look in his eye, like he knew he was trying to please. But when he was through, and the professor, who looked 'most 's'xious as the doggie, turns to her and says, "I'm going to give this accomplished little animal to you, my dear, if you will accept him," she said she didn't want him. The professor looked at her one minute, never said a word, jest looked. Then he picked up the dog, and looked at him real affectionate like. "I'm sorry," says he; "I thought he'd be company to you when I was away in the fields. You'd have grown fond of him, maybe." He walked off a few steps and he stopped, maybe hoping she'd call him back; but she didn't. She sat there looking mad—awful mad; and he took the dog off. He patted it as he was walking off. Next morning that dog was dead—poisoned!'

'Dreadful!' cried Hulda. 'Say, did she poison him?'

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come to buy this farm. Ruther, she bought it. She's got the money. I will say for her she knows how to run a farm—her folks was farmers, you know. It's her more'n him made the money. They've been more peacefuller sence she come out here. He's dretful careful for one thing. But when he got kinder interested in politics and they was talking of running him for the legislator, she put a stop to that in a jiffy. I've often wondered she bought here, next to the Morrills, them jest across the road. Maybe she didn't know 'bout how he was supposed to have been engaged to Hetty Morrill; or maybe—for she's awful sharp in a bargain—her gittin' this place so cheap on a mortgage, was what moved her. Anyhow she done it—she herself. And for the better part of fifteen year she's been jealous of poor Miss Morrill. 'Say, how'd he come to marry her? Why didn't he marry Miss Morrill? she seems such a nice lady.'

'So she is, too; took care of her pa for seventeen years, most him helpless and she reventen the place and making a good living with early vegetables, and not only not calling on the boys, who are all married and got families, but helping dress and educate their children. And she, not letting the professor much's cross the threshold nor let 'em have milk when one of their cows died sudden and 't'other one was dry! He never did step his foot over the doorsill till old Dr. Morrill died sudden in the night, and he would go over next morning to help. Why, Hulda Oleson, she had the gall to be worked up over that. Had hysterics and threatened to kill him. She hollered and screamed so you could hear her in the kitchen; wanted him to promise he'd not go to the funeral. But I'm thankful to say he did go; but he ketcht it afterwards, I guess.'

She paused to adjust the shining folds of damask that she was ironing, and her thoughts took a new turn. 'Ain't that pretty table linen?' she sighed; 'there ain't a lady on the faculty—not even the president's wife got finer table-cloths and napkins than she has; and she's been ailing for ten years, and only able to ride round in a wheeled chair. But twice a year she'd be lifted into the phaeton and druv to the depot with the chair in the wagon follerin' after, and she'd go to Chicago and buy things and, as she says, see the fashions and give him a real good time. She went when it was jest torture to her and she wa'n't nowise able. Never mind, she was going; and she'd go with him to the theatres, too. But the last year she ain't able to leave her lounge; but you notice she won't come down stairs—that's so she kin look over the fields from one window and over the Morrills's from the other and watch him good. She's at the Morrill winder, I call it, this mornin'.'

'I tink he'd git wore out.'

'I guess he does. I come to 'em when they was first married. And then I got married and lived on my own farm till Pierce died, and then she wanted me back and I was lonesome after my girl married and I hadn't earned enough to live like my girl wanted, so I come; and I can tell you, I see a change. When I was first here, they'd have hot quarrels; but then she'd come round and cry and beg him to forgive her and they'd make up and seem real loving to each other. Now, they don't seem to fight so much, he's looking old and discouraged and broke, and he's patient with what would 'a' sent him a-swearin' once. But they don't have none of them old making-up times, either. I never seen him real mad at her but that one time 'bout the dog and one time when she shot Miss Hetty's bronze turkey. It some way got into our yard and she was in her wheel-chair and she got her pistol fetched her and plugged it full—asettin' right on the grass and Miss Hetty running to save it. That's the only time she ever come in our gate! Professor wanted to give her another, but she wouldn't take it.'

'Ain't it awful old folks like him and her going on that way?' cried Hulda, to whom, as to many young people, love, except in its most decorous and placid forms, appeared as the property of youth alone. 'Why, he must be fifty years ole—and she's ole!' she exclaimed, in a tone almost of awe at the shameful spectacle.

'Fifty ain't so awful old,' returned Mrs. Pierce, drily, 'specially for a man. Though he is a good deal dried up and runted by what he's gone through and being out in the sun. She's some older'n him, I dunno how much. I know when he married her, he was twenty-eight.'

'How'd he come to marry her?'

'I dunno exactly. He was teaching and the girls were all going on 'bout him. She was a only child, and her folks left her money, and she took it into her head she wanted to be a trained nurse, and she came here to be in the hospital. And he was took sick with 'bout fever and, fact is, she saved his life with her nursing; and when he got well he married her. I always thought he was in love with Hetty Morrill and she with him; but they had a fool quarrel, and then he couldn't make it because he went off and married this girl. Well, I will say when she ain't so, she's good as gold to him. And she help being kinder sorry for her because she sense that young flyaway niece Miss Morrill's came to 'tend the uncles and stay at her aunt's. Minnit my eyes on her I know'd she'd be a trouble. She'd a young feller with her; but she's one of the fifty and she druv up to our gate and she was making eyes at the professor right in my face. Well she's kep' it up. I don't know whether she's mean or just misinformed. But I'd tink a lot more 'bout it if she helped her aunt more 'bout it.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHAT THE CHIMNEY HELD.

(New York 'Observer'.)

Mattie and Celia had gone to their uncle's big farm house in the country to spend a few weeks of their summer vacation. The doctor had said that Celia needed the outdoor life of the country, and her sister-Mattie had been sent with her for company.

Their Aunt Harriet and Uncle Joseph, who lived on the farm, had no children, and were looked upon by Mattie and Celia as rather stern and exacting. But this fact was not sufficient to spoil their delight in the wonders which the country life presented, and when Aunt Harriet took them to the big spare room on the first night after their arrival, they felt quite important, and determined to prove themselves worthy of the honor.

They undressed very quietly, and when they jumped into the depths of the great feather bed, they found it easy to smother their laughter over the funny sensation in its friendly depths. They had left the light burning low. Not because they were afraid, of course, but everything was so strange yet that a little light made it more home-like.

After lying still a moment, Mattie, who was always brimful of mischief, whispered:

'Let's get out and jump in again.'

'All right,' Celia responded promptly, and two pairs of bare feet were on the floor in a twinkling.

At the end of fifteen minutes you should have seen that feather bed! Mattie and Celia looked at it in dismay.

'Well,' Mattie exclaimed at length, 'we'll have to make it up before we can sleep in it' and so they went to work.

After pulling a while, they found that, though the outer part covered the bed, the feathers were all at the foot. Then they tried again. This time they began punching them down with their fists, and soon the bed looked like the high seas in a storm. They began to feel discouraged.

'Did you ever see anything so unmanageable?' Celia exclaimed.

'I've heard of live geese feathers before,' answered Mattie, 'but I never knew it meant the feathers were alive.'

'Well, these surely are,' Mattie assented. 'Let's jump in anyway.'

So they tucked the quilts over the billowy mass and curled down among the waves to sleep.

Early in the morning they were awakened by a curious noise which seemed to be right in the room.

'What's that?' said Celia, starting up. Mattie listened.

'It's in the chimney, whatever it is,' she answered, and both jumped from the bed.

The round chimney hole which opened into the room was filled with paper which had been crowded in to stop the draft, as that chimney was not often used.

'I'm going to pull the paper out, and see what's in there,' Mattie announced, but Celia screamed at the idea.

'Oh, it might be mice, or rats,' she exclaimed. 'Don't.'

'Pooh,' said Mattie, 'it's more likely bats, and I'd really like to see a bat.'

'Ugh, the horrid things! I don't want to see one,' Celia answered, and jumped into bed preparatory to pulling the clothes over her head should a bat appear.

'Maybe it's an owl,' returned Mattie with a new inspiration, as she stepped up on a chair within reach of the paper.

'Mattie, Mattie, I believe it's snakes,' Celia shouted, with a last effort to stop her venturesome sister, but Mattie was not to be stopped, and in another instant the paper had been pulled from the opening, and out into the room partly flew and partly tumbled—a lot of birds.

'They're chimney swallows,' cried Celia with sudden wisdom.

'Oh, oh,' both the girls exclaimed at once.

But the birds were frightened at being thus unexpectedly disturbed, and flew wildly about, bumping their heads against the window panes and uttering distressed cries.

'Oh, goodness,' said Mattie. 'Suppose Aunt Harriet should come up now.'

'We have got to catch them,' said Celia with unusual determination, and she jumped from the bed.

In another moment two white-robed figures were flying about the room, jumping upon chairs, skipping across the bed, and even mounting upon the bureau; while the birds flew distractedly about, threatening to dash their brains out in their efforts to elude their pursuers.

At this moment the door opened, and Aunt Harriet stepped into the room. For a moment she was too amazed to speak. Never in all her methodical experience as a housekeeper had her spare room presented such an appearance as it did at this moment.

'Why! why!' she at last exclaimed.

In the commotion the girls had not known her presence till they heard her speak, but at the sound of her voice they turned in dismay.

As they stood there, visions of being sent home in disgrace arose before their minds. What would Aunt Harriet say?

For a moment Aunt Harriet herself did not know what to say; but a look in the faces of the girls decided her, and very soberly she asked:

'You know, I am not used to children; is this the way girls generally behave?'

'Dear me, how ashamed Mattie and Celia did feel then.

Aunt Harriet very sensibly opened the windows, and the birds flew out, and the girls at once set to work to put the room in order. What is more, they kept it in order during the rest of their visit. Only one thing they could not conquer. During the six weeks of their stay at the farm house they never succeeded in making up the feather bed as Aunt Harriet did.—Julia Darrow Cowles.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The objections which some people raise to the prepared teas sold in packages under various names never apply to **MONSOON TEA**, because Monsoon is a natural tea—not only that, but a high-bred, fully ripened, perfect tea—brought direct from the gardens to the home, and retaining all the pristine virtues which mature in a fine tea. Hence its matchless flavor, body and refreshing zest.



PLAUSIBLE, BUT POOR IMITATIONS
AVOID THEM.

There is only one

BOVRIL

And it has stood the test of years.

A little calculation shows that the present rate of sales is sufficient to supply annually over

150,465,600 Cups.

HOW'S THAT FOR POPULARITY?

BOVRIL LIMITED.

o FARRINGTON STREET, London, England

25 & 27 ST. PETER STREET Montreal, Canada.

DAILY THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

'Why weepst thou? Whom seekest thou?'—John xx., 15.

I stretch forth my hands unto Thee: my soul thirsteth after Thee, as a thirsty land.—Ps. cxliiii., 6.

'Hear me speedily, O Lord; my spirit faileth.'—Ps. cxliiii., 7.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11.

'O the Hope of Israel, the Saviour thereof in time of trouble, why shouldst thou be as a stranger in the land, and as a wayfaring man that turneth aside to tarry for a night?'—Jer. xiv., 8.

'If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.'—John xiv., 23.

'Abide with me.'—Gen. xxix., 19.

MORNING CONSECRATION.

When first thine eyes unveil, give thy soul leave

To do the like; our bodies but forever The spirit's duty. True hearts spread and heave

Unto their God, as flowers do to the sun,

Give Him thy first thoughts then; so shalt thou keep, Him company all day, and in Him sleep.

Yet never sleep the sun up. Prayer should

Dawn with the day. There are set awful hours,

'Twixt heaven and us. The manna was not good

After sun-rising; far-day sullies flowers. Rise to prevent the sun; sleep doth sins glut,

And heaven's gate opens when this world's is shut.

Walk with thy fellow creatures; note the hush,

And whispers amongst them. There's not a spring,

Or leaf, but hath his morning hymn. Each bush

And oak doth know I Am. Canst thou not sing?

O leave thy cares and follies! go this way.

And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

Serve God before the world; let Him not go,

Until thou hast a blessing; then resign.

The whole unto Him; and remember who prevailed by wrestling ere the sun did shine.

Pour oil upon the stones; weep for thy sin forgiv'n;

Then journey on, and have an eye to heav'n.

Mornings are mysteries; the first world's youth,

Man's resurrection, and the future's bud

Shroud in their births; the crown of life, light, truth,

Is stiled their starre, the stones, the hidden food,

Three blessings wait upon them, two of which,

THE FAMOUS WALLA GALLA TEA

Red Cross on every package. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.

CLUB HOUSE

In 50 and 100 lb. Tins.

Both these brands are registered, and sold only by

THE COWAN RAMSAY CO., (LIMITED.)

14 and 16 Mincing Lane, Toronto, and 209 McGill Street, Montreal.

To whom all orders should be sent.



The grand old game of Cricket is now on top, it requires steady hands, a cool head, clear eyes, and the use of

IMPERIAL EMBROCATION

when an accident happens which entails

BRUISES, SPRAINS, STRAINS, STIFFNESS,

DISLOCATED JOINTS, MUSCULAR PAINS,

CUTS, SORENESS, And many other ACES and PAINS.

Recommended by leading Physicians, Lawyers and Business Men.

25c a Bottle. All Chemists.

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DESIGNING,

ELECTE TYPING AND STEREOTYPING Done promptly and good work guaranteed.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.

23 and 25 St. Maurice Street (Cor. St. Henry street.)

Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



A fashion paper for gentlemen has made its appearance. What we may expect to see in future numbers. "MR. FITZVERE'S WEDDING."—Punch.

TWO TIGERS WITH ONE SHOT.

Many tall yarns are told of wonderful shots. The 'Malay Mail' publishes one that is calculated to make even a modern Yankee journalist jealous. A certain Malay went to chop wood in the jungle near Kepong, taking with him an old muzzle loader, loaded with one bullet and four buck shot. He marked a tiger, fired, and killed it on the spot. On approaching to examine his game the man found not only one dead tiger but two one shot through the brain; the other through the heart; and the 'Mail' correspondent says he saw the two of them.

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

THE RETORT EFFECTUAL.

The French Ambassador of the day complained to a bright Englishwoman of high rank because her country failed to intervene in the Franco-Prussian war, ending his diatribe with the remark, 'After all, it was to be expected. We used to think you were a nation of shop-keepers, and now we know you are.' 'And we,' said she, 'used to think the French a nation of soldiers, and now we know they are not.'—'Argonaut.'

Choice Etchings and Engravings! Choice patterns of mouldings; choice tints in matings. Good workmanship and fair prices at Johnson & Copping's, 743 Craig street, only one door west of Victoria square. Tel. main, 654.

A REMARKABLE DOG.

The Interior of Postmaster Woolley's domain contains many unique advertisements. The following is a copy of one of the many curios that decorate the side walls:

Lost.

A female dog in Long Branch A white fox tearer dog with yellow on the back dark Brown Ears dark face scar on back of the dog neck long tall straight hair no collar on not very large dog pet dog Pissase Return to owner good Reward Paid if too much trouble to Bring the dog to me send me word I will call and get dog Mr. Roberts Little Silver New Jersey By barber shop—Long Branch 'Record.'

Seventy years' reputation as an infants' food should satisfy you that you have everything to gain by making a trial of Robinson's Patent Barley. Let us send you a large free sample sufficient for a week. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

Mr. Bloomer (after the return from church)—'Dr. Thirdly must take us for fools.' Mrs. Bloomer (reproachfully)—'Oh, no, Harry.' Mr. Bloomer—'Well, you know a word to the wise is sufficient, but the doctor preaches for almost an hour at a stretch.'—Harlem 'Life.'

We will send you in response to a postal a large sample tin (sufficient for one week) of Robinson's Patent Barley. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

HIS INCOME.

A Maine paper prints a story of a witness who refused to tell the amount of his gross income. Finally, when the judge ordered him to answer the question, he said: 'Your Honor, I have no gross income; I'm a fisherman in Machias Bay, and it's all net.'—'Argonaut.'

Your doctor knows all about Robinson's Patent Barley. Ask him if it is not the best infants' food, and a preventive of summer complaint. Free sample on application. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John st., Montreal.

REJECTED BENEFITS.

'White folks,' remarked Mr. Erastus Pinkley, 'is queer people. Long comes Booker Wash'n'ton tellin' de cullud folks dey doesn't 'preciate day oppoortunities. He better talk ter de white folks 'bout slightin' chances.' 'What's been happenin'?' inquired Miss Miami Brown. 'De people what I was wuckin' to-day done sent word ter one of de neighbors warnin' her ter keep her chickens fum comin' over in his yard.'—Washington 'Star.'

Children Cry for **CASTORIA.**
Children Cry for **CASTORIA.**
Children Cry for **CASTORIA.**

She—It seems to me that all through this war one party has been just as patriotic as the other. He—That's all right, Maria; but it's gettin' too high 'lection time to admit anything like that.'—'Puck.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

THE QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER 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. B. HANN'S, Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

RICE'S STUDIO.

Lantern Slides, Bromide Enlargements, Printing and Finishing for Amateurs.

141 ST. PETER ST. TEL. 331.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS.

76-VICTORIA SQUARE-78

English Hair Brushes, English Shoe Sets, Handicloth Brushes, Mops for Oilcloth and Wax Floors.

Carpet Sweepers repaired. Tel. 2704

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Great Nerve Restorer!

A Sample Bottle FREE to those troubled with any form of Nervous Disorder.

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Have it done now, and get

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32 Victoria Square, To do it, promptly and at reasonable rates. \$1

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SUMMER RESORTS.

THE ADIRONDACKS CHAZY LAKE HOTEL

And Cottages now open. Fine situation. Good fishing. For particulars, address W. J. WATSON, Manager, Comford, N.Y.

THE PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

I could make a Garden of Eden in the East End of London in three months if I had my own way. I should do nothing but burn down all the breweries, and shut up all the public-houses. The deadliest enemy with which the social constitution has to contend is—the damnable drink-shop.—Dr. Parker.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

A union temperance plebiscite meeting will be held to-morrow evening at 8.30 in Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church, corner of Berri street. The Rev. G. G. Huxtable, of the East End Methodist Church, will address the meeting.

A committee meeting of the above division will be held at eight o'clock on Monday evening in St. Giles's Presbyterian Church, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets, the Rev. J. R. Dobson in the chair.

On Wednesday evening next a public meeting will be held in St. Giles's Presbyterian Church, when there will be a display of prohibition cartoons by the stereopticon.

KARN HALL.

The usual mass meeting will be held in Karn Hall to-morrow night, commencing at 8.30. As usual, good singing and speaking will be provided.

A RALLY.

A plebiscite meeting will take place in Rally Hall, St. Lawrence Main street, above Prince Arthur, this evening at eight o'clock. There will be several interesting addresses, songs, recitations, stereopticon views, etc. All are cordially welcome.

WESTMOUNT.

A union temperance plebiscite meeting will be held to-morrow evening at 8.30 o'clock in Bethlehem Church, Westmount. The Rev. W. T. Graham, of Grace Baptist Church, will give an address. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The St. James Methodist, the St. Gabriel Presbyterian and the First Baptist churches will unite to hold meetings in the interest of the prohibition movement on Sunday evenings, Sept. 11, 18 and 25, at the close of their regular church services. The first meeting will be held in the First Baptist Church, corner of St. Catherine and City Councilors streets, to-morrow evening at 8.30 o'clock. The speakers for the evening are the Rev. W. Sparling, of the St. James Methodist Church, and the Rev. E. W. Dason, of the Olivet Baptist Church. All who are interested in the temperance movement, and especially those living in the vicinity of these churches, are earnestly invited to hear these speakers on this great question.

The Rev. W. D. Reid, of Taylor Church, will address a temperance meeting under the auspices of Victoria W.C.T.U. in Victoria Presbyterian Church, Point St. Charles, on Tuesday evening next, Sept. 13. A good attendance is expected.

MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan completed his maritime campaign this week at Campbellton, N.B., delivering ninety-five addresses in sixty-three days. He is now in Quebec and is billed for next week as follows:—Quebec, Sept. 11 and 12; Danville, 13; Richmond, 14; Huntingdon, 15; Ormstown, 16; Montreal, 17 and 18. He will give but ten days of campaign to Ontario.

MR. SIFTON AT OAKVILLE.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—At a prohibition plebiscite meeting held last night at Oakville, stirring addresses were made by the Hon. J. W. Sifton, of Winnipeg, grand chief templar of the Good Templars of Manitoba, and the Rev. Mr. Ferris, of Edmonton, N.W.T. The Hon. Mr. Sifton expressed confidence in the successful working of a prohibitory law in Canada and said the revenue would be a gainer rather than a loser by the enactment of such a law.

The Rev. L. Gaetz, of Manitoba, will represent the west, and the Rev. William Dobson, of Halifax, the east, on the list of speakers for the prohibition mass meeting under the auspices of the Methodist General Conference.

PLEBISCITE RALLY AT BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 9.—The first plebiscite campaign meeting was held here last night on the market square. It was largely attended, and was addressed by Mr. W. H. Gordon, the Rev. C. E. McIntyre, and the Rev. V. Cowser.

THE PLEBISCITE.

ROXBOROUGH TEMPERANCE WORKERS ORGANIZED.

Cornwall, Sept. 10.—A large, enthusiastic and representative meeting of the electors of Roxborough township was held in the town hall on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of completing the work of organization for the plebiscite campaign.

The Rev. John McKenzie occupied the chair and voiced the sentiment of the audience in his opening address, which was full of hopeful encouragement. The platform was graced by a number of

ladies whose sympathy added to the interest and success of the meeting.

For the sake of convenience and effectiveness in campaign work it was resolved to divide the township into three sections, and appoint a committee in each to take charge of all work of arranging for and conducting meetings, for the distribution of literature and other details of the work. The sections, with their representative committees, are as follows:—

Avonmore and Lodi—Messrs. W. W. Brownell, Duncan McNeil and Uriah Shaver.

Monklands and Town Hall—Messrs. G. Ferguson, J. Norman and D. McEwan. Moose Creek and Tayside—Messrs. J. Johnson, Alexander Fraser and Farquhar McRae.

A committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Richards and Weir and Mr. D. McDermid, was appointed to procure literature for distribution at the earliest possible date.

It was further resolved to make use of the local talent and any other helpers which may be procured within the country.

The question of financing was left to the committees of the various sections. After short addresses by the chairman, secretary and others, the meeting adjourned to convene again, if necessary, at the call of the chairman.

DRINK AND POVERTY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the offices where I work we have a number of men who deny that drink causes the prevailing poverty among the poor. Their argument is that poverty causes the prevalent drunkenness. In an argument with them today I told them that in Great Britain, where every twelfth man is a pauper, seventy percent of the poverty is due to drink. They challenged my statement and I cited as proof the statement made by Mr. Reid in his sermon in Taylor Church on Sunday evening. Now they challenge Mr. Reid's statement. Will Mr. Reid be kind enough to state his authority in your columns?

PROHIBITIONIST.

MR. REID'S AUTHORITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In answer to the enquiry of 'Prohibitionist' as to my authority for stating in a recent sermon that every twelfth person in Britain was a pauper, and seventy percent of such mediocrity was caused directly or indirectly by drink, I would say: My statistics for Great Britain and Ireland with regard to the drink question were taken while in Glasgow from an essay published by the 'Society of the Rechabites.' A few years ago the above-named society offered a prize of a hundred pounds for the best thesis written in the United Kingdom, on 'The drink problem in Great Britain and Ireland.' The reward went to a gentleman in Liverpool, whose name I have forgotten, but if necessary I can secure it. His statement with regard to drink and poverty was that every twelfth person in the above-mentioned countries was a pauper and that forty-six percent of this directly was caused by liquor, while it was estimated that at least seventy percent could be traced, directly or indirectly, to the same source.

For the further information of 'Prohibitionist,' I will append a few additional statistics contained in the same book. There was spent in Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1878 on liquor alone a hundred and forty-eight million pounds sterling. If the money thus spent could be transmuted into British sovereigns it would lay a golden chain seventeen hundred and twenty miles in length. The amount of money spent yearly on liquor in these countries is equal to that spent for bread, butter and cheese. Seven hundred and fifty million bushels of grain are annually destroyed by the liquor traffic, which, if consumed in bread would give seven hundred and fifty pounds to every family in the United Kingdom. About fifty thousand persons are in the lunatic asylums because of drink. The number of deaths caused each year by the liquor traffic is one hundred and twenty thousand. The number of drunken persons arrested in England and Wales for one year was two hundred thousand. These and many other interesting figures with regard to drink in 'Britain and Ireland,' I extracted from the above-mentioned source.

Taking into consideration the conditions under which these statistics were given to the world I have every reason to believe they are correct.

W. D. REID.

Montreal, Sept. 4.

A WARNING TO PROHIBITION VOTERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me a word of warning for your plebiscite page. I fear not a few may, through an oversight, put their mark in the wrong column. The ballot paper consists of a somewhat long question containing a number of long, and, to some people, not very familiar words, together with two columns, one headed 'Yes,' the other headed 'No.' Is there not a danger that some voters without reading the question at all or connecting the 'Yes' and 'No' with it, will simply look at the 'Yes' and 'No' columns and interpret thus 'Yes' means in favor of

THE SALOONS MUST GO.

MISS WILLARD'S SONG AS SUNG BY THE W. C. T. U. CHILDREN.

The history of the song 'Saloons must go,' written by the late Miss Frances Willard, is given as follows, by the composer of the music, Mr. A. T. Cringan, Toronto:—In July, 1897, Miss Willard wrote to me, saying:—

"Kind Friend,—I enclose to you some lines I wrote, and if you would compose the music, and have the song sung at the children's concert, I should be very glad. I would write you a new hymn but do not feel equal to it, and this is just as good. . . . I hereby dedicate it to the little folks of the W. C. T. U."

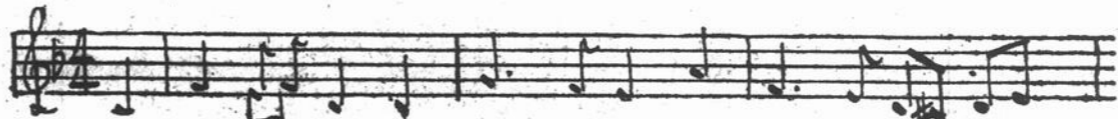
Hoping to see you, and that the convention may be worthy of the sacred cause we represent,

I am yours,
With high regards,
FRANCES E. WILLARD."

Saloons must go.

FRANCES E. WILLARD

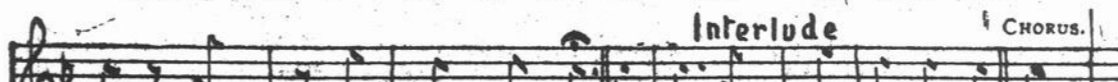
A. T. CRINGAN



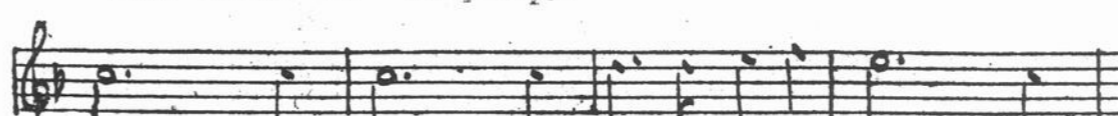
1. List to the tread of man y feet, From home and play ground.
2. For God they lift their flag of white, His name is on their
3. For home's sweet sake they move in line, With mo ther-love their
4. For a - tive land their drums they beat, Quick time they keep with



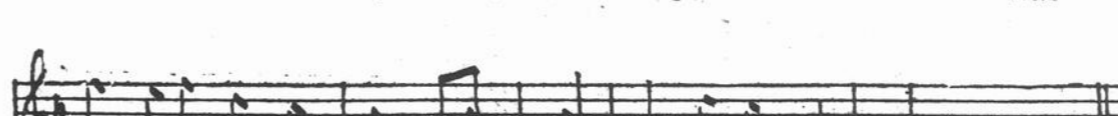
farm and street, They talk like tongues, their words we know, Sa -
ban - ners bright, His law of pu ri ty doth show, Sa -
fa - ces shine Their lov al hearts will have it so, Sa -
march-ing feet, A mer i ca hearts for thee they know Sa -



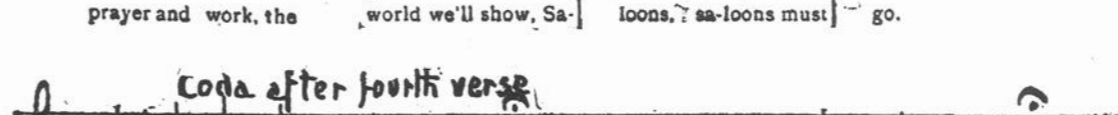
loons, sa-loons, sa-loons must go
loons, sa-loons, sa-loons must go
loons, sa-loons, sa-loons must go
loons, sa-loons, sa-loons must go.



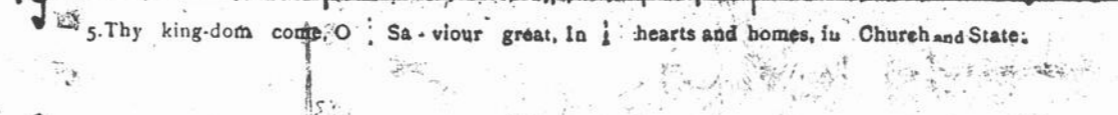
go I must go! Sa loons, sa-loons must go! With



prayer and work, the world we'll show, Sa loons, sa-loons must go.



5. Thy king-dom come, O Sa - viour great, In hearts and homes, in Church and State:



But ere it comes, full well we know, Sa loons must go, sa loons must go.

The song was sung by the children's chorus of eight hundred voices, at their concert in Massey Hall, on Oct. 25, last. When the children sang the words of the chorus, "Must go, must go, sa-loons must go," the great audience of over four thousand people rose to their feet and cheered in a most enthusiastic manner. At its conclusion Miss Willard was called to the front. She addressed the children as no one else ever could, and had them repeat in concert the following pledge:—

A pledge we make
No wine to take,
No brandy red

That turns the head;
Nor whisky hot;
That makes the sot;
Nor fiery rum;
That ruins home;
Nor Brewer's beer,
For that we fear;
And cider, too,
Will never do.
To quench our thirst
We'll always bring
Cold water from the well or spring;
So here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate.

Mr. Cringan continues:—"She then called me to the front, and taking my hand in her own, turned to the audience and said:—"I want to say something about the music which has just

been sung. My poor jingle has been set to music before, but never like this. I do not know how you felt it, but it certainly touched my heart. Hereafter the only tune which I shall authorize will be the one we have just heard, and if Mr. Cringan will be responsible for the words, I'll take all responsibility for the music." Miss Anna Gordon, in speaking to Miss Lottie Wiggins, of this incident, at Miss Willard's funeral, said:—"I have never, in an experience of twenty years, seen Miss Willard so visibly affected, or heard her so happy in an impromptu speech, as at the children's concert at Toronto."

Alcohol is not a product of nature, but of decay; and is thus not a creation of God, but a product of sin.
W. J. CONOLY.
Escoff, Sept. 3.

NEXT ST. MICHAEL'S DAY.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Sept. 29 is the day which many keep in honor of Michael the archangel; 'the great prince,' as he is termed in the Book of Daniel. We read in the Scriptures of Michael and his angels fighting against the great dragon, the old serpent, the devil, and his angels, and utterly defeating them. Well, next St. Michael's Day prohibitionists will have to engage in a fight with the dragon of the rum traffic, one of the devil's angels. We have no reason to believe that our government chose for Plebiscite Day, Sept. 29, because it is St. Michael's Day. But there is the curious fact that it has chosen that day for the purpose stated. We believe that we are on the side of 'the Great Prince.'

Woodbridge, Ont.
T. FENWICK.

SPLENDID TESTIMONY.

At the annual meeting of the Surrey Band of Hope Union, recently, a letter was read from General Sir Arthur Cotton, from which the following is an extract:—

"In my ninety-fifth year, and after undergoing such things as I have, I am certainly a living proof of the benefits of abstinence. Sixty-four years ago my grave was dug in Persia, and four times I have been under sentence of death by the doctors. Certainly, if I do not need strong drink, so young men can."—Band of Hope Chronicle.

PLEBISCITE FUND.

TREASURER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

- Amount previously acknowledged: \$1,000.00
- Y. P. S. C. E., Cowansville 100.00
- W. C. T. U., Lennoxville 100.00
- Epworth League, Lennoxville 100.00
- Methodist Church, Beebe Plain, per Rev. C. W. Finch 100.00
- Rev. C. W. Finch, city 100.00
- Methodist, Georgetown circuit 100.00
- C. E. Society, Dominion square 100.00
- A Friend 100.00
- George M. Webster 100.00
- Rev. John Ward 100.00
- Rev. Dr. Ker 100.00
- Wm. Beattie 100.00
- Brown Brothers, Danville 100.00
- R. H. Buchanan 100.00
- C. E. Society, Centenary Methodist 100.00
- A. A. Ayer 100.00
- R. Harrower 100.00
- L. H. Packard & Co. 100.00
- J. Ritchie Bell 100.00
- A Friend 100.00
- Memorial Thankoffering, W.C.T.U., Danville 100.00
- C. E. Society, Emmanuel Church 100.00
- Wm. H. Hays 100.00
- Kerry, Watson & Co. 100.00
- Gerald M. Birks 100.00
- R. C. Holden 100.00

Total \$1,575.00

The demands for funds to carry on the campaign are increasing. Much more will be required or the work must suffer. If the present opportunity is not taken advantage of by the temperance people and the best efforts of time and money given freely it will be a lasting reproach to our cause.

At least one thousand dollars more will be required for the work in this province. Every dollar will be judiciously expended.

Let me once more urge this matter upon the Christian people, as an imperative duty. Send in contributions as generously as possible.

S. J. CARTER, Treasurer.

HELEN KELLER.

(From 'Gleanings in Bee Culture')

Our readers have doubtless kept pace with the wonderful story of Helen Keller; but, notwithstanding, I think they will keenly appreciate the following extracts from a personal letter to her good friend (and our good friend) George H. Goodhue. I think no further introduction will be needed for either one or the other:

Please tell Uncle Amos I had a letter from our dear friend Helen Keller last week. She retains a firm hold upon the warm affections of her old friends, and is constantly gaining new ones. She is now having her vacation in a new tandem bicycle, with which she is perfectly delighted. How Uncle Amos would enjoy being her guide on some of these trips! It would certainly chase the blues far away. She has also a dear little boy, the 'Natal,' in which she often has a companion three or four miles. I wish I could accept her invitation to join her this summer in one of these trips. Listen to her whose beautiful soul is often as so true as mine, and whose heart is as generous and humane as mine.

"I do wish I could give you a row around King Philip's Pond, it is so beautiful with trees and bushes come down to the water's edge to look at their own beautiful images, and the lovely pond-lilies greet the day with a shower of perfume."

Not only does she see with loving sympathy the pathetic sight of earth's beauties, but her vision is also strong and clear as to that which affects the welfare of the world. The following extract is from another letter I received some six weeks ago:—"Of course, you are feeling very sad about the war. War is cruel, and this one unnecessary. I can not help sympathizing with the poor Cubans. Spain's cruel treatment of them makes me shudder with indignation; but at the same time it seems dreadful that my dear country should have been the first to break the peace of the world, even though her motive is so generous and humane."

I will add one more extract from another of Helen's letters, a charming illustration of her graceful clearness of vision as well as tender heart. After telling me of other books which interested her, she says:—"I have finished Nansen's thrilling narrative of his Arctic expedition. I found it most fascinating. There is something pathetic and startling on each page, and it thrilled through and through by the bravery and daring with which he and his men encountered peril after peril, and passed safely through all dangers in the wonderful vessel, the Fram, from the regions of eternal snow and ice I descended into the fair forests and mountain glens of Scotland, where dwell in the days of old the 'Lads of the Lake.' The poem is so simply exquisite. Its verses, as my fingers pass over them, pour out a stream of song and romance; and the easy, graceful flow of the poet's thoughts, and his lovely descriptions of beauty, valor, chivalry, tenderness, most charming. But I can not help being glad that the poem belongs to the past and not to the present, and the endless wars and struggles which it celebrates are forever. For I see through the shadowy veil of romance that Scott has drawn over these times, the ruin and desolation and sorrow which were as much a part of those struggles as the heroic exploits of Roderick Dhu and his warriors."

Danville, P.Q., Canada.

Every time I get a glimpse of Helen Keller's life I can not help saying to myself, 'Why is it that there are so many having two good eyes and yet do not see, and, having two good ears, do not hear?' Helen Keller, with this double misfortune, is still joyous upon God's great mercies; and yet, can it really be true there are those who really lack for nothing, and yet throw their lives away—yes, even commit suicide? The very name of Helen Keller ought to be a rebuke to every one of us when we are tempted to complain, or to forget God's many and great precious gifts. Dear friend G. we are greatly obliged to you for giving us these extracts.

A WISE MOVE.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 9.—The State of New York has been requested by the United States and British High Commission to participate in the deliberations of that commission on the question of protecting the fish in the Great Lakes and along the St. Lawrence river, and Governor Black has responded to the invitation by appointing Mr. Charles N. Babcock, of Rochester, as the representative of this state.

THE INTERNATIONAL CUP.

Result of the Meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

CANADIAN CRICKETERS DEFEATED—SMART PLAY OF THE ENGLISHMEN IN AN EXHIBITION MATCH—OTHER SPORTS.

New York, Sept. 9.—The special meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was held at the Oyster Bay clubhouse, brought out the fact that the action of Messrs. Crane and Gibson during the international races at Dorval last month has the unqualified approval of the club.

New York, Sept. 8, 1898. To the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Dorval, Montreal, Canada. Gentlemen,—By resolution of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, adopted at a special meeting held at Oyster Bay on Sept. 3, we are instructed to send you this letter.

This private telegram through comments of the press has no doubt led to a general impression that in a manner it was official and represented our wishes. We desire to assure you that it was sent without our knowledge, and that we regret the incident. The gentlemen who signed it have addressed us a letter, in which they assume the entire responsibility personally, and specially request us to advise you.

once informed the race committee that the craft was a double hulled boat and sent a sketch of her midship section to Leroy Dresser, here, asking for instructions as to what to do under the circumstances. Chas. A. Sherman and Walter C. Kerr, of the committee, consulted with Mr. Dresser, the result of their deliberations being as follows: 1. We hesitate to address the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club committee on this subject so long as they have not yet chosen Duggan's 'freak' as the cup defender.

THE ENGLISH TEAM WON. The attendance yesterday afternoon on the M.A.A.A. grounds to witness the conclusion of the cricket match between Mr. Warner's English team and a team representing Montreal and district, was very large and enthusiastic. After lunch, when the Canadians went to the wickets it was hoped that a better showing than the previous day would be made, but the bowlers were disappointed, as the bowling of the Englishmen was disastrous, and the wickets fell quickly.

ADVERTISEMENTS. "A MILLION DOLLARS" spent on "Claims" counts for naught Against a 5 minute "Tea Pot" Test

"SALADA" CEYLON TEA LEADS ALL TEAS, BY PUBLIC CONSENT. SEALED LEAD-PACKETS ONLY. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c.



CRUCIBLE STEEL is the highest grade metal known to the trade. We use Crucible Steel in all the important and wearing parts of the Victor Bicycle. Where many other high grade bicycles use machine steel, or even castings, Victors use Crucible Steel. If you have a high grade neck do not risk it on low grade construction.

D. DRYSDALE, VICTOR WHEELS, 645 Craig Street.

Runs at fall of each wicket, second innings. Englishmen: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11. Canadians: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13.

RUBBER TIRES.

Messrs. Berard & Major, Carriage Builders, 1945 & 1947 St. Catherine street. Have the sole control of a new patent in RUBBER TIRES which is called to revolutionize all those actually in use for its Simplicity, Durability and Stylish Looking.

CADBURY'S COCOA. ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED. Wholesale Agents for Canada, Frank Magor & Co. 16 St. John St., Montreal.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. Club: Montreal, Wilkesbarre, Toronto, Providence, Syracuse, Springfield, Ottawa.

PROVIDENCE WON. Providence, R.I., Sept. 9.—The game today was close and exciting until the seventh innings, when errors and timely hitting won the victory for Providence.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES. At Boston—Boston, 3; New York, 0. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 4. At Washington—Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 5.



THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS—ENGLISH VISITORS AT THE M.A.A.A. GROUNDS.

been selected by you to defend the Seawanhaka International challenge cup. We are of opinion that the universally observed custom of classifying vessels with two hulls in classes distinct from one-hulled boats as catamarans should be considered as applying to the yacht 'Dominion,' inasmuch as she has two distinct immersed hull sections and two supporting water lines, constituting two hulls, which are connected only above the water line.

will be limited to vessels embodying a progressive development of the peculiar features of the 'Dominion,' or that competition for the cup will altogether cease. Either result, it seems to us, should be deplored, as founders of the cup, knowing that it has done much, if not for the art of designing, certainly what is far more important for the development of Corinthian sailing, we feel a deep interest in its future, and we do not doubt that you who find it under circumstances reflecting such high credit upon your enterprise and upon the skill and character of your representatives, and have since twice successfully defended it, are equally solicitous. While we are firmly of opinion that no amendment is necessary to the declaration of trust, yet if after due consideration you find yourselves unable to concur in our views as to the proper interpretation of that instrument, we invite your attention to the fact that it was framed in a liberal spirit, having in view the possibility of developments which, in the interests of yachting, would make changes advisable or necessary, and expressly provides that it may at any time be amended in any respect whatever by the consent of the holder and of our club, subject only to the condition that, in case a challenge is pending, the consent of the challenging club must also be obtained.

who subsequently laid the facts before Mr. A. F. Riddell, of the Royal St. Lawrence Sailing Committee. When asked whether the cup would be sent back to the Seawanhaka Club Mr. Livesey said yesterday that it will not come back as a result of this misunderstanding. We have had no communication from the Canadians to the effect that they intend to return it. As a matter of fact, we have heard nothing official as to the result of their meeting on Friday last. Of one thing you may be sure, and that is, our club will not accept the cup that way. Speaking editorially, the New York 'Sun' says of the above: 'In another column this morning there is printed a letter from the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, to the committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal, expressing the Seawanhaka view of the recent race between the 'Dominion' and the 'Challenger.'

C. B. Godwin, run out. Extras 12. Total 82. Mr. Warner's Team: P. F. Warner, b Boyes 4; C. Burnup, c Gilbert, b Godwin 34; F. Mitchell, b Godwin 28; A. Warner, b Hill, b Bosanquet 16; V. T. Hill, b Godwin 5; G. E. Winters, lbw, b Godwin 7; R. Berens, b Boyes 13; B. T. A. Bell, c Penn, b Bosanquet 17; J. H. Winters, c Strickland, b Hill 17; S. H. Brey, not out 10; E. F. Penn, b Hill 3; E. C. Lee, c and b Hill 2; Extras 6. Total 105. Canadians: W. R. Gilbert, b Penn 3; B. T. A. Bell, c Penn, b Bosanquet 0; V. T. Hill, b Hill, b Bosanquet 16; H. C. Hill, b Bosanquet 0; H. Ackland, b Bosanquet 0; F. Strickland, b Bosanquet 0; J. H. Winters, c Penn, b Winters 1; J. H. Winters, c Penn, b Winters 15; W. W. Walker, b Penn 6; A. Hodgson, c and b Winters 1; F. C. Southern, b Winters 0; A. B. Wood, b Winters 0; C. B. Godwin, not out 2; Extras 2. Total 36. Bowling Analysis: Second Innings. Canadians: Godwin 85, M. 4, W. 4, V. 4, 12.3; Boyes 100, 2, 43, 4, 10.3; Hill 17, 3, 3, 1. Englishmen: Bosanquet 60, 17, 4, 4, 4.1; Penn 70, 20, 5, 5, 4; Winters 23, 14, 3, 3, 4.2; Hill 15, 6, 1, 1, 5.3.

THE KAISER'S PILGRIMAGE.

PROGRAMME AND ITINERARY FOR HIS APPROACHING VISIT TO PALESTINE.

(London 'Standard'.)

Jerusalem, Aug. 22.—The definite programme of the approaching visit of the Emperor William and the Empress to the Holy Land has just been received here. Count Eulenburg, chief of the Emperor's household, has made arrangements with Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, the well-known firm of tourists' conductors and agents, for conducting the Imperial party and their suite in Palestine, Syria, and Egypt, and for supplying the necessary camp equipments, horses, carriages, stores etc., during the journey, and Mr. John M. Cook, the head of that firm, will accompany their Imperial Majesties in person, together with his son, in order to see that everything has been done for their comfort.

According to the new itinerary, their Majesties will be accompanied by a suite of eighty-eight persons, including Herr von Bulow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other personages, representing the Ministries of War, Marine, Commerce, and Education, and will have an escort of sixteen picked men of the Imperial Guards. They will embark at Venice or Genoa, on board the imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern,' which will be escorted by two German warships, and will steam direct for Constantinople, arriving there on Oct. 17, and after a stay of five days in the Turkish capital they will sail for Haifa, where they are expected to land on the morning of Oct. 26. From Haifa they will start the same day by carriages to Jaffa, via Zamarin, (Baron Edmond de Rothschild's colony of 'Zikron Yacob,') camping for the night at the latter place, instead of at Caesarea, the intended visit to the ruins of that ancient town having been given up, carriages to that place being inaccessible. On the 28th they will leave by the carriage road to Jerusalem, where they will arrive next day about one o'clock p.m. After luncheon in the camp, which will be pitched outside the city on the grounds belonging to the German Protestant Committee, situated near the Russian buildings, the Emperor and Empress will make their entry into the Holy City, proceeding to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

In the morning of Oct. 30 (a Sunday) their Majesties will attend divine service in the German church at Bethlehem, the firm for the erection of which was granted by the Sultan at the request of the Empress during Her Majesty's first visit to Constantinople in company with the Emperor, and in the afternoon they will perform their devotions on the Mount of Olives.

The consecration of the Church of the Redeemer, built on the site of an ancient Crusade church, which was presented by the late Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz to the Emperor's father, then Crown Prince of Germany, on the occasion of his visit to Jerusalem in 1869, will take place next day, the 31st—the day on which the Prussians commemorate the Reformation, for it was on that very day that Luther nailed his thesis to the door of the Palace Church at Wittenberg. In the afternoon their Majesties will start for Jericho, and will encamp near Elisha's Spring. Thence they will go to the Jordan and the Dead Sea, visiting also the Quarantine Mountain (the Mount of Temptation). They will return to Jerusalem on Wednesday, Nov. 2. The 3rd and 4th will be spent in Jerusalem sight-seeing and visiting the German institutions. In the afternoon of the 4th the Emperor will make an excursion on horseback to the Greek Monastery of St. Saba. Ladies not being allowed to enter that convent, the Empress will go instead for a drive to the Pools of Siloam. On the 5th, at nine a.m., they will leave by a special train for Jaffa, embarking the same day (weather permitting) for Haifa. On the 6th they will leave Haifa by carriage, visiting Mount Tabor, Nazareth, Tiberias, and the Sea of Galilee, returning to Haifa in the evening of the 9th. On the 10th they will embark for Beyroot, and thence by railway to Damascus, and on the way back they will visit the ruins at Baalbec, the Temple of Baal. On the 16th they will embark at Beyroot for Egypt, where their Majesties intend to remain ten days, some of which will be spent in a trip on the Nile as far as Assuan.

Great activity is being displayed by the local authorities throughout the country in repairing the roads and cleaning and whitewashing the streets of Jerusalem through which the Emperor and Empress are likely to pass. A new carriage road is being made to the top of the Mount of Olives for the convenience of the Empress. New roads have also been constructed in other places where vehicles have never been seen before. The Mosque of Omar, built on the site of the temple on Mount Moriah, is being repaired and decorated at a cost of seven thousand Turkish liras. The Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway Company, managed by a French syndicate, has ordered three saloon carriages for the use of their Majesties and suite. A jetty has been constructed at Haifa for facilitating their landing, and his imperial Majesty, the Sultan, is sending horses and court carriages from Constantinople for the use of the Emperor and Empress in Palestine. Besides several battalions of regulars, which will be sent from Damascus to Jerusalem to salute the Emperor, six hundred men of the imperial bodyguard, the Orthogrul Regiment, will come from



THE EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY.

Constantinople to form an escort to their imperial Majesties during their tour in Palestine.

Dr. Laud (a German engineer in the employ of the Turkish Government) and Col. Abdul Rahim Bey, one of the Sultan's aides-de-camp, who have been sent here to survey the roads and to superintend the new works, are still here busily engaged in the fulfilment of their mission.

THE FARTHEST SOUTH.

A CHAT WITH MR. BORCHGREVINK ABOUT HIMSELF, HIS SHIP, AND THEIR JOURNEY.

(From the London 'News'.)

Yesterday morning the 'Southern Cross,' which is to take Sir George Newnes's exploring expedition to the South Polar seas, reached London, and was duly berthed in St. Katharine's Docks. She lies just where that gallant little floating box, the 'Windward,' lay on her visits to this port. But she is a very different craft from the one that took Jackson out and brought Nansen home. The 'Southern Cross' is a barque-rigged steam whaler of the very stoutest build, greatly strengthened since Mr. Borchgrevink bought her of Mr. Colin Archer, who built the 'Fram.' Great beams have been added, her bows are eleven feet through of solid oak, her sides are thirty-six inches thick in the weakest part, and over all is a stalwart ice-hide of American greenheart. There is little doubt that she will weather any storm and beat any ice. Though she had a roughish trip from Christiania she looks as spick and span as a yacht, and even to the shoreman's eye it is evident that she is ready for her long voyage to the South. A golden seal at her prow is the only mark left of the old trade of the 'Southern Cross.' Within and without she is bright with paint. Up aloft is the crew's nest, otherwise the barrel in which the ice-master looks anxiously out for a route. A spare rudder—a perfect monster—almost like one side of her.

A nostalgic elk dog looks over the side into the muddy Thames, and moodily thinks of the home he will probably never see again. There are sledges about of various sizes and patterns. Captain Jensen marches you into his handsome chart room and enters into the cartography of the antarctic regions. He then walks you along his quarter-deck, lifts up a wooden grid and proudly shows you how the screw is brought on deck by tackles when the ice crushes. The captain is a Norwegian with many years' experience of polar seas; a grave, word-weighting, quick-moving man of thirty-five, upon whom responsibility has long since stamped its marks. You can easily see that he is very proud of his ship. He should be. Though they have only been in the port for a few hours, they are already getting the upper hold ready for the reception of the tons and tons of stores which are to be taken—meats, vegetables, bread (five tons of that alone), liquors, and all manner of compressed foods. The 'Southern Cross' is taking out also a large wardrobe of the most

extraordinary garments, strange sleeping beds, huge mats, gargantuan boots, etc. There are also kajaks, eki, collapsible boats, sledges, instruments of all kinds—astronomical, meteorological, photographic, and many others. They have tents of all sorts and sizes down to the four-pound silk 'un for light marches. They have flags for imperial purposes—and a brand-new Union Jack which the Duke of York has presented to the expedition.

At this moment comes up Mr. Borchgrevink, a fair, stalwart, genial half-Norse, half-Englishman, in the very prime of life, thirty-four, in high spirits. He has not the giant frame of Nansen, but he looks as strong and hale as any Samson before his hair was out. Oppressed though he was with affairs, he was good enough to give the representative of the 'Daily News' a few minutes to describe his plans.

'When do you go?' I said. 'The sooner the better,' said he. 'In a week or ten days?' He nodded. In short, the ship is ready, and only awaits the stores and the coal.

'And your first point?' 'From here to Hobart Town, via the tender for coal.'

He then placed a small chart of Antarctica upon the cabin table, and I cross-examined him. Imagine the south pole to be that tiny circle, surrounded entirely by a large and irregular line, the interior of which shows dead white on the chart. That crooked patch is to be Mr. Borchgrevink's hunting ground. I asked him how big it was, just roughly—a hundred thousand miles don't matter evidently.

'About eight million square miles,' said he.

'Absolutely unexplored. What do you expect to find?'

'It is unwise to say,' the explorer answered, with much caution.

'Men?'

'It is possible. Many of the Challenger cannot say why not.'

'A new race would be a find. What about the fauna? Any polar bears or seals?'

'Nobody knows.'

'What a delight full expedition it is going to be. Ah, so uncertain!'

'Very uncertain,' said the explorer. 'It adds to our difficulties greatly. You remember that Nansen and Johansen lived on blubber when they took to the ice. But we shall have to take our food with us—penguins largely. There are millions of them, and so fat that, upon my word, if you dropped a wick down one of their throats and lighted it, you would have a living lamp.'

I thought he must be chaffing from sheer high spirits. But his face never moved a muscle. I take the statement to be merely figurative, however—the eloquent of the high living which the antarctic penguin indulges in. Wait till the white man plants his little flag on the ice and lets in civilization!

Mr. Borchgrevink and the 'Southern Cross' will sail and steam across the Atlantic, run down their eastings, as sailors say, until they reach Hobart, the capital of Tasmania. After a brief halt to take in fresh stores and more coal, they will then steer nearly due south for Cape Adair, a point of South Victoria and upon which the leader of the expedition was the first man to set foot three or

four years ago. At that time he was a member of another expedition (Captain Jensen being with him in the capacity of second mate), a commercial one, in search of the 'right' whale (admirable name for the salable article!) They remained there a few hours and then sailed away. Since which Mr. Borchgrevink has burned to explore this vast unknown continent, which is supposed on the authority of rocks to exist in Antarctica. Chunks from the opposite sides of that immense patch of dead white were compared and found to be similar. That is the argument from the evidence of geology.

At Cape Adair the main camp will be established, the two wooden houses which are now in the hold being put up. The 'Southern Cross' will then sail away on a marine expedition, and a trip to Hobart with the news, and so on. By the time she returns in the spring the winter ice will have broken up, and she will once more join hands with the expedition proper. They will by this time have learned the lay of the country; if they have had luck the magnetic pole will have been fixed, and they will be ready for a dash for the geographical pole. This much-desired point is not exactly down in the programme, which is avowedly scientific, but we may be perfectly sure that such a bold spirit as Mr. Borchgrevink will bring the south pole in his pocket if he gets a start. Its distance from the main camp as the crow flies is some twelve hundred miles. It all sounds very exciting. There are millions of square miles of ice and land which no man has seen to roam over. Who can say what surprises may be in store for us? Ross in the 'Erebus' and 'Terror' expedition of 1841 merely saw the fringe of an immense continent—twice as big as Europe. Mr. Borchgrevink hopes to find that once he has climbed the lofty ice wall which confronts you at Cape Adair he may find plateaus as Nansen did when he crossed Greenland. But even if he fails to bag the south pole he will do very well if the important question of the magnetic pole is settled once and for all.

The expedition numbers some thirty men all told. Lieut. Colbeck, R.N.R., is the first magnetic observer, and for some time past has studied at Kew. He will be assisted by Mr. Louis Bernacchi, of the Melbourne Observatory. The medical officer is Dr. Klovdad, of Christiania University. Mr. Hansen, of the British Museum, and Mr. Hugh Evans will score as zoologists and collectors. Every one is a picked man, used to roughing it. And last, not least, are the eighty Sameyede dogs who will soon be barking aboard the good ship 'Southern Cross.' They hope to sail in ten days. May good fortune follow them. Such a handsomely equipped private expedition has never sailed from these shores before. We do not wonder that Sir George Newnes is proud of it.

Some of the glory should certainly be his.

SUMMER HOTEL BURNED.

Newport, R.I., Sept. 9.—The Ocean House, one of the largest and best known hotels on the Atlantic coast and the centre of attraction to visitors in this city for over half a century, was burned to the ground this afternoon.

A LULL IN THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

Paris, Sept. 9.—There is a lull in the Dreyfus affair. It is believed that the real difficulty in the way of revision is that the only documents really relied upon are those said to have been obtained illicitly from a foreign embassy; and the government is beginning to doubt the authenticity of these.

A semi-official note issued to-day denies that any foreign government has made any sort of communication to the French Government relative to the Dreyfus affair. This disposes of the statement made yesterday by the Rome 'Tribune,' which asserted that Count Von Munster, the German ambassador at Paris, had informed the French foreign minister, M. Delcasse, that the letters purporting to have passed between the Emperor William and Dreyfus were forgeries and that in the event of their use in a trial he (Von Munster) had been instructed to demand his passports.

GRATEFUL SUBMISSION.

A HUNDRED SOUDANESE PROMISE ALLEGIANCE TO THE BRITISH CROWN.

Khartoum, Sept. 10.—An interesting ceremony took place yesterday when the Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, on visiting the Khalifa's arsenal, found drawn up outside a hundred of the principal sheiks of the city, who tendered submission and promises of allegiance. Among them were many old rulers of Soudan departments that had been reduced by the Mahdists, numerous Turks and Egyptians, who were officers in the army of El-Obeid, in November, 1883, and the native doctor of General Gordon.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

MR. MORINE TO PRESENT THE CASE FOR THE COLONY TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 9.—The Colonial Government has appointed Mr. Morine, Minister of Finance, to prepare the colony's case for presentation before the Royal Commission, with reference to the French shore rights. Mr. Morine is also instructed to accompany the Ministers during their tour along the treaty coast and to point out the results of French interference with the work of our fishermen. The feeling is general throughout the colony that good results will follow from the visit of the Royal Commission.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HER.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' says that a fortnight ago an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina, near Amersfoort, province of Utrecht, on the road between Castle Scoydyt and Baara. A man emerged from behind a tree and fired a revolver at Her Majesty. The bullet missed the Queen, but ploughed the cheek of a lady in attendance. The assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English anarchist. The strictest secrecy has been maintained hitherto as to the affair in order not to disturb the enjoyment of the enthronement festivities.

FATAL FOOLHARDINESS.

TWO CHICAGO NEWSPAPER REPORTERS DROWNED IN GRAND DISCHARGE RAPIDS.

Chicoutimi, Que., Sept. 9.—Two Chicago newspaper reporters were drowned coming down the Grand Discharge Rapids at a place called La Vache Caille. The two guides were saved. These rapids are always portaged, but the young men were bound to go through against the guides' warning.

WELL KNOWN ESSAYIST DEAD.

Paris, Sept. 9.—Stephane Mallarme, the well-known essayist and poet, is dead.

MILITARY NOTES.

Military men, and especially those connected with the St. Johns Infantry School, regret deeply that Deputy Surgeon-General F. W. Campbell is retiring from his position as medical officer of the school. Dr. Campbell was appointed in 1886, and has reached the age limit. The retirement, however, is not likely to affect his position as one of the principal medical officers of the militia.

Lieut. the Hon. G. F. Stanley, 52nd Field Artillery, a son of the Earl of Derby, has joined J Battery, House Artillery, at Bangalore, India.

It is understood that Dr. Chevalier is to be appointed surgeon to No. 3 Regimental Depot, St. Johns, in place of Dr. F. W. Campbell, who retires after some twelve or fourteen years' service.

THE QUEEN'S MONUMENT.

HEBERT GETS THE CONTRACT.

Mr. Philippe Hebert, the well-known Montreal sculptor, has been given the contract for the monument to Queen Victoria to be erected in front of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The papers have been signed, and Mr. Hebert will soon proceed to Paris, where he will carry out his work. The monument will cost about \$20,000, and may be completed within eighteen months.

THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

The general monthly meeting of the Chambre de Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Alph. Desjardins occupied the chair, and the following members were in attendance: Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, G. Boivin, Parizeau, A. A. Wilson, L. J. A. Survever, L. E. Morin, J. Deslaurier, J. X. Perrault, J. Contant, Jos. Fortier, J. U. Emard and S. Coté, secretary. The treasurer's report for the last three months showed that receipts had amounted to \$962, and expenses to \$804, leaving a surplus of \$158.

Mr. James Contant, the representative of the Chamber on the Harbor Commission, stated that some dredging had been quietly going on in the harbor for the last two months. As for the dry docks, different grounds had been examined along the shore from the sugar refinery down to Longue Pointe, and the Harbor Commissioners' engineer, Mr. Kennedy, had been instructed to sound them. This sounding would take some eight or ten days, and before that time it was impossible to take final steps in the matter. The docks might be situated on the Harbor Commission's property, which would be less costly.

Mr. Parizeau remarked that he thought it utterly impossible to have the dry docks on the property of the commission.

A resolution was adopted approving of Mr. Contant's stand at the Harbor Board, but regretting that the City Council had not as yet adopted the necessary resolutions for the immediate accomplishment of the harbor improvements.

Another resolution was adopted to the effect that the Chamber be authorized to take the necessary steps to bring to Montreal the remarkable exhibition of French products now in Toronto, and that the new hall in Bonsecours market be secured for the purpose.

Towards the close of the meeting Mr. J. X. Perrault gave notice of the following motion: 'That it is desirable that the St. Lawrence route be opened to Canadian and American vessels under the following conditions: 1. That the United States Government pays to Canada a reasonable proportion of the enormous amounts spent in the interest of both countries; 2. That this great route become joint property, and be placed under the entire control of an international commission.'

The following gentlemen were admitted as members: H. Pointron, J. A. Chausse, J. B. Thomas, P. Beaudet and J. Bernier.

THE REV. C. J. JAMES CALLED.

The Hamilton 'Times' announces the authority of the church warden, that the Rev. Charles J. James, M.A., assistant minister of St. George's Church, Montreal, has been appointed by the bishop to the vacant rectory of St. Thomas's Church, Hamilton. Mr. James is not unknown in Hamilton, having been curate of the Church of the Ascension fourteen years ago. After filling pulpits in New York and St. John, N.B., about five years ago, he was appointed assistant minister of St. George's Church, under Dean Carmichael, the rector. It is understood that Mr. James will begin his new duties on Sunday, Nov. 6.

THE SAILORS' CONCERT.

Mr. William Barker occupied the chair at the concert which was held last night at the Sailors' Institute, and once again was a most successful entertainment given before a large audience, that comprised both citizens and sailors. Each and every item of the programme 'took,' and the applause was unending. Those who contributed to the entertainment included Miss Edith M. Spaul, Miss N. Sellars, Messrs. R. W. B. Botcherby, Wm. Davis, J. Emblem, F. Higginbotham, J. O'Toole, Grant, and the McKee family, and also the following seamen—Messrs. J. Samuelson, J. O'Hagan, R. Jones, and P. Leason.

A NEW LAW JOURNAL.

'L'Echo des Tribunaux' is the name of a new weekly law journal published in Montreal. The object of this publication is to mingle with the technical reports of legal proceedings matters of general interest to the profession. Correspondents in the different districts will send contributions to the board of management, and it is the intention of the promoters to make of their paper a thorough representative organ of the Bar.

FUNERAL OF MR. W. REID.

The funeral took place yesterday of the young man William Reid, who was accidentally killed by a fly-wheel on Wednesday afternoon at the Metropolitan Rolling Mills. The funeral service, which was largely attended, was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, after which the remains were conveyed to Mount Royal Cemetery for interment.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1898.

KHARTOUM TO GONDOKORO.

The British Advance up the Nile.

HOW SOON WILL KITCHENER JOIN HANDS WITH MACDONALD AT UGANDA.

Soudan and Sir Samuel Baker's Conquest of Equatorial Africa—Are the French and the Abyssinians on the Upper Nile?

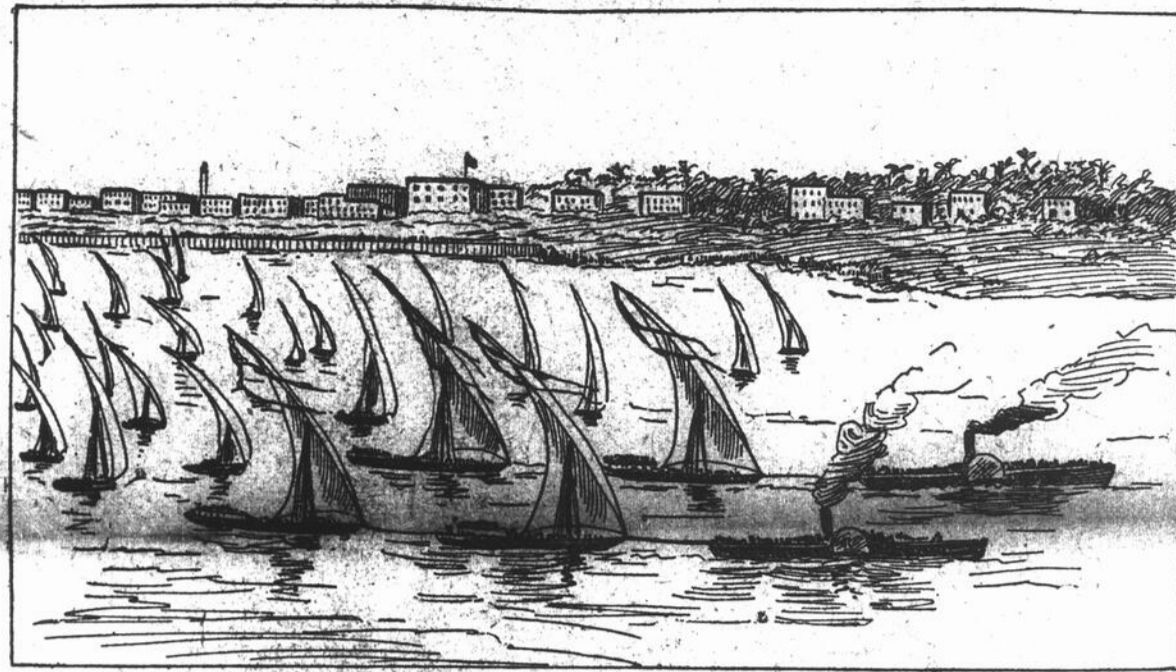
Will the British immediately proceed with the occupation of the Upper Nile Valley? General Kitchener has an almost unbreathed force of twenty-four thousand magnificent troops, splendidly equipped with ample artillery of the most destructive power, and provided with immense quantities of supplies and ammunition; he has eight gunboats and six steamers, besides many great transport barges for troops, a fleet of sailing vessels; and south of him a navigable river of one thousand four hundred miles, through territories which were once the possessions of Egypt. France, or rather French expeditions have been for a long time seeking to take possession of portions of these territories to bar the British march south and to dispute with her the possession of the Upper Nile Valley. Will General Kitchener proceed up the Nile and take possession of the whole valley to Uganda, where he will find another British force already in possession? He will do so, and in the shortest possible time, if only he is allowed to by the British Government. What are his instructions? Has he already, perhaps, despatched a force?

THE GREAT NILE.

From its source, Lake Victoria Nyanza, at Uganda, the Nile flows three thousand five hundred miles to its mouth in the Mediterranean sea. From the Mediterranean to the junction of the Blue

Nearly the whole country shown on our map, with the exception of Waddi, the Congo Free State, and Abyssinia, at one time belonged to or was claimed by Egypt. Dongola, Berber, Khartoum, Kordofan, Senaar and Kassala were added to Egypt by the Viceroy Mehmet Ali the Great, great grandfather of the present Khedive, who died in 1849.

HOW NUBIA WAS CONQUERED. How Nubia, as this whole region was then called, was conquered, is illustrated by a story which is still told in every Arab camp and bazaar throughout the Soudan. When the Egyptian forces, under the command of Ismail Pasha, the son of Mehmet Ali, the Viceroy, arrived at Shendi, on the east bank of the Nile, opposite Metemeh, he called the great Sheik Mek (from Melek, signifying King), Nimmur (Leopard) before him and demanded the following supplies for his army as a tribute for the Pasha: A thousand young girls as slaves; a thousand oxen, a thousand each of camels, goats and sheep, a thousand camel-loads each of corn and of straw, with a variety of other demands expressed by the same large figures. Mek Nimmur replied to these demands with much courtesy: 'Your arithmetic exhibits a charming simplicity; as the only figure appears to be 1,000.' In a short time the supplies began to arrive; strings of camels laden with corn assembled at Shendi, in the Egyptian camp; cattle, goats, sheep came in from all sides; fodder for the Egyptian cavalry, to the amount of a thousand camels' loads, was brought to headquarters and piled on a huge wall that encircled the tent of the general, Ismail Pasha.



SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S DEPARTURE FROM KHARTOUM.

Pasha was an enlightened viceroy and during his time encouraged and aided foreign travellers and explorers in searching for and determining the sources of the Nile, which was then regarded as the question to which from the most ancient days men had sought in vain an answer. Among other travellers was Sir Samuel Baker, who, in 1861, explored the Atbar and Blue Nile to their sources, in the Abyssinian mountains, passing through Kassala, Khederef, Gallabat and returning to Khartoum down the Blue Nile through Senaar. In December, 1862, he started from Khartoum up the White Nile, which he followed one thousand six hundred miles to Mungo, on the Albert Nyanza, where the Somerset Nile pours the waters of Lake Victoria into the basin of Lake Albert. There, in the heart of Central Africa, he met Grant and Speke, who, by way of Zanzibar, had reached Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria Nyanza, and Speke had followed the Somerset Nile from the Victoria to Albert Nyanza, thus solving the problem of ages.

On his way up the Nile Sir Samuel Baker was horrified, and horrified the world in turn, with what he saw of slave raiding and the slave trade, and its effects.

CRUSHING THE SLAVE TRADE. Great Britain, the Mistress of the Seas, exercising the 'right of search,' had long policed the coasts of Africa, capturing slavers, releasing slaves and punishing the slavers she caught red-handed in the trade. She brought her influence to bear upon the Sultans of Zanzibar and Morocco, upon the Portuguese in Mozambique, and upon Turkey to put down the trade, and certainly did much to restrict foreign commerce in it, though more probably to educate the nations against it. The abolition of slavery and the spread of the gospel were almost equally regarded as missionary work, and Moffat, Livingstone and others dedicated their lives to it. British explorers considered it a duty to attack slave raiders and slave caravans and break them up, even at the cost of their own lives. Sir Samuel Baker's terrible descriptions aroused the British Government, which made a treaty with Ismail Pasha, who succeeded Said in 1863, empowering British vessels to prevent the slave trade on the Red Sea, and engaging, on his own behalf, to do all he could to abolish the trade in Egypt. He did little or nothing, of course, as his whole people and the people of the Soudan with whom they traded, found their greatest profits in the slave trade. All the caravan routes of the Soudan, to Egypt, to Morocco, to Algiers, to Tunis and Tripoli, to Suakin, and to Zanzibar were crowded with slaves owing probably in part to Great Britain's vigilance on the seas.

ISMAIL'S SHOW OF ENERGY. When Ismail Pasha's extravagance had dried up the sources of his credit in Germany and France, he had to secure further loans in Great Britain by slave trade concessions and a show of zeal in ending it. In answer to remonstrances

from the British Government he declared that the only way to end the slave trade was to attack it at its sources, in Central Africa, and to do this it would be necessary for him to subjugate the whole country through which the trade had its channels. And overruled it all he certainly did within a very few years. Great Britain supplied him with money and also with men. In 1870 Sir Samuel Baker, with a commission to annex the Upper Nile countries to Egypt and act as their governor, started up the Nile with two steamers and a fleet of the picturesque sailing vessels of the Nile, in which were four hundred and eighty soldiers, besides their wives, fam-

territories by treaty, of course, with their kings. He made a treaty with Kabba Rega, of Unyora, by which the latter accepted the suzerainty of the Viceroy of Egypt, but he would not let Sir Samuel proceed peacefully through his country to Uganda, whose King, Mtesa, was anxiously awaiting the representative of the Great Sovereign, who was so lavish with his magnificent gifts. Kabba Rega was not on good terms with Mtesa, whom he wished to 'eat up,' and besides, he wanted all the presents for himself. Sir Samuel got into a war with Kabba Rega, in which he severely punished that suspicious king, but he had to withdraw without going to Uganda, though he managed to get presents through to the

He found Gondokoro unsuitable as a station, and moved the military station to Lado, somewhat further north. Kabba Rega quickly submitted to his influence, and Mtesa was his friend from the first, so that his dominion was quickly extended to the Victoria Nyanza. He searched out the slave raiders and the slave caravan routes and under his influence Ismail Ayub, the Governor-General of the Soudan, at Khartoum, though his superior in position and authority, was unwillingly compelled to exert himself against the slave raiders, and to this end annexed Darfur through which the slave caravan routes to Upper Egypt and Tripoli ran.

FIGHTING THE SLAVERS.

Gordon himself made war upon the slave raiders of the Eastern Bahr el Ghazal province, and protected the Dinkas and even the Shillouks, who were not in his sphere, but in that of the Mudir of Fashoda. He did something to put down the trade, but even he could not, with the Viceroy, the Governor-General, and all the Egyptian officials and Arab traders, secretly against him, kill the slave trade, as it was hoped he would do.

He left Emin Bey as Governor of the Equatorial Provinces, and came back to Khartoum, where Ismail Yakoub, the Governor-General, doubtless had a bad quarter of an hour with him, and then on to Cairo, where Ismail, the Viceroy, trembling on the edge of bankruptcy, and fearful of exposure, also heard the plain unvarnished truth for once.

ISMAIL BROUGHT TO TIME.

The result was a storm which ended in the Viceroy Ismail appointing General Gordon, Governor-General of the Soudan, with all the authority of a despot and the power of life and death over the millions of the Viceroy's subjects throughout the length and breadth of that vast country. General Gordon went back to Khartoum, and for three years worked marvels. He firmly established the power of Egypt throughout Kordofan and Darfur, fought and conquered Zebahr Pasha and the slave



SIR SAMUEL BAKER.



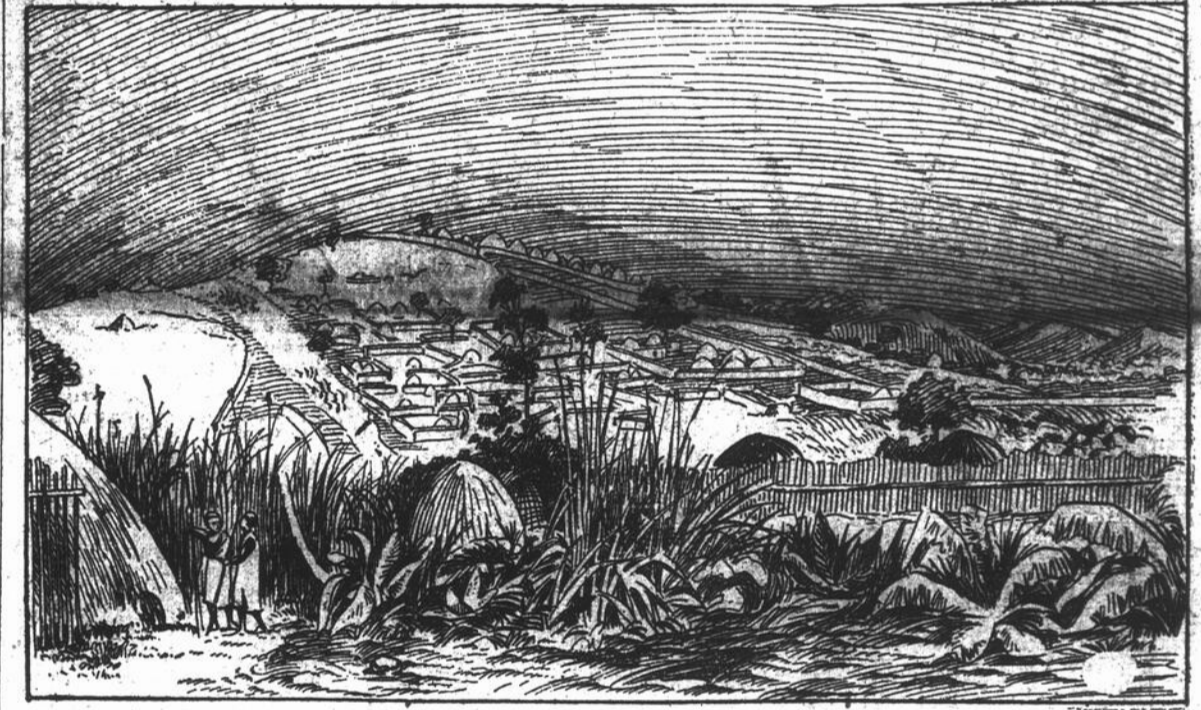
LADY BAKER.

and White Niles, at Khartoum, its course is about one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two miles. From Khartoum to Bedden, above Gondokoro, the head of navigation on the White Nile, the distance by the river is about one thousand four hundred miles, and from Bedden, which is about two hundred miles north of the British Central Africa protectorate at Unyora, to the Victoria Nyanza, is about four hundred and fifty miles. The windings of the river are such that at low water even these great distances are appreciably increased by the windings of the then restricted navigable channel.

KITCHENER ONLY HALF WAY. At Khartoum, therefore, General Kitchener is only half way up the Nile, and has yet over one thousand four hundred miles to go before he joins hands with Captain Macdonald, the commander of the British forces at Uganda. When he does so, and not until then, will Great Britain be mistress of the Nile.

In the dead of night, while he slept, the crackling of fire was heard, and flames burst out upon all sides of the dry and combustible fodder; the Arabs had fired the straw in all directions, and a roar of flame in a fatal ring surrounded the Pasha's tent, which caught fire. There was no escape! In the confusion the Arabs fell upon the troops and massacred a considerable number. The body of Ismail Pasha was found beneath those of some of his wives, all of whom were in the enclosure and perished. The Egyptians recovered Shendi, and in revenge they collected a number of the inhabitants of all ages and sexes, penned them together like cattle in a zareba surrounded with dhurra straw and burned them en masse. The remainder of the people fled and joined Mek Nimmur.

THE WORK OF EXPLORERS. The dominion of Egypt in the Soudan does not seem to have been extended during the reign of Mehmet Ali's successors, Ibrahim, Abbas or Said. Said



VIEW OF KING MTESA'S PALACE AT UGANDA FROM CAPTAIN SPEKE'S HUT.

ies, servants and so forth, and great quantities of supplies.

BAKER REACHES FASHODA. In view of the fact that Kitchener has sent five British gunboats up the Nile, Sir Samuel Baker's note that it took his expedition a hundred and three hours and ten minutes to reach Fashoda, is interesting. Fashoda, which had at that time been recently taken over by Egypt, is in Shilook (negro) country; a stone fort has been raised in a commanding position on a bluff overlooking the river and the mudir was supposed to stop all slave traffic by the river at that point, but instead of doing so, he merely taxed it for his own benefit. Baker reached Sobat, on the other side of the river, sixty-six miles further up, a few days later; the Sobat river is navigable for a hundred and eighty miles to the foothills of the Abyssinian mountain. From the Sobat river to the Bahr Giraffe is thirty-eight miles; the river is merely a delta branch of the White Nile, by which the Nile can be reached further up, in the direction of Gondokoro; the main Nile branch of the delta is reached sixty miles further west than the Giraffe river. When Baker reached it, after cutting his way through floating vegetation which blocked the river between the two Nile channels, he found a solid mass of vegetation barring the White Nile; it took the Governor of Khartoum two years, with a small army of men, to cut the channel through.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED. Sir Samuel Baker found the Giraffe Nile closed, too, and was compelled to return to Khartoum for assistance to cut his way through. This delayed him for a year and he only reached Gondokoro on April 15, 1871, having started from Khartoum, as we have seen, on Feb. 8, 1870. On May 26, 1871, the official annexation of Equatorial Africa to Egypt was declared by Sir Samuel with much ceremony.

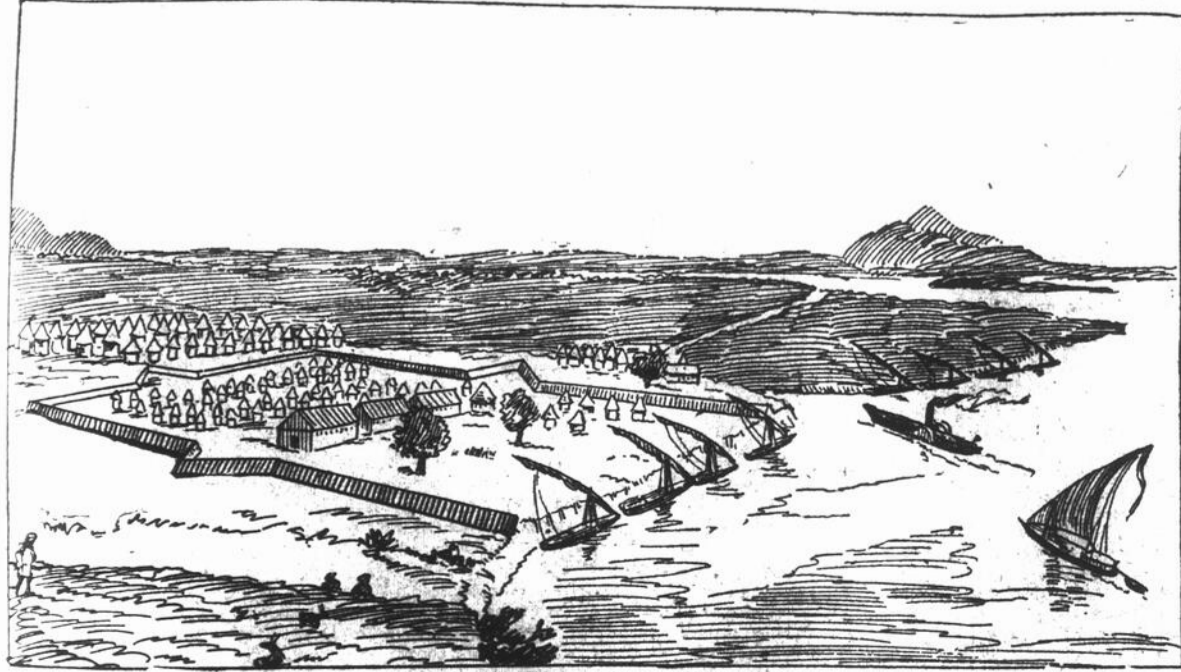
TERRITORIES ANNEXED. After establishing and fortifying Gondokoro, Sir Samuel Baker started up the Nile for the Great Lakes, to annex their

King and come to an agreement with him as to annexation through envoys. Sir Samuel Baker did all that a man could under the circumstances to stop the slave trade, but the British were dissatisfied with the result, and did not know whether to blame him or Ismail, whom they suspected of humbugging them and Sir Samuel. In 1873 Sir Samuel resigned and returned.

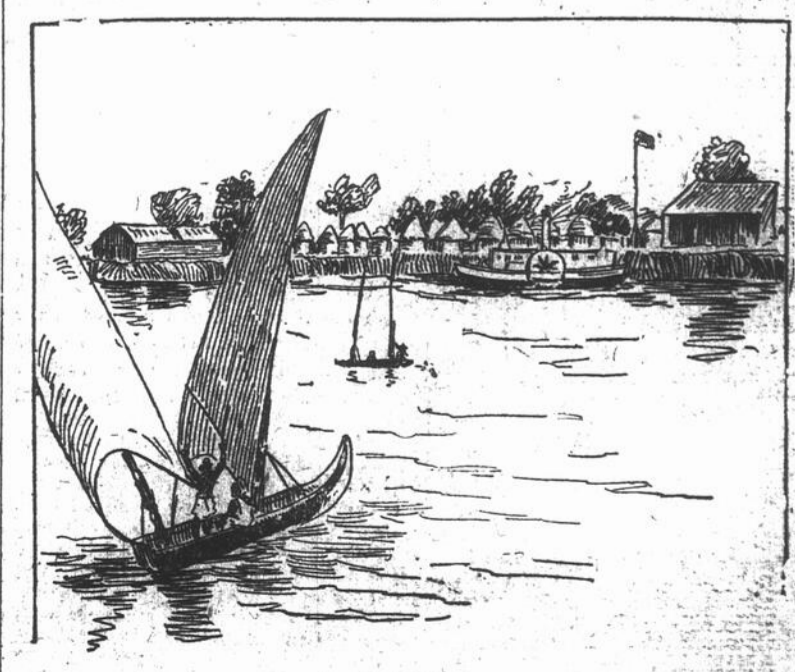
GORDON IS CALLED. General Gordon was at that time a popular favorite. He was the hope, if not altogether the champion, of the oppressed and downtrodden of every race. When Sir Samuel Baker failed, he was commended by the British Government to the Viceroy. The Viceroy offered the commission of Governor of the Equatorial Provinces to Gordon, and he accepted it, going to Gondokoro, in 1873. Gordon entered upon his task with his accustomed energy and vigor of purpose.

traders of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and brought that vast rich province under the rule of Egypt, with Gissi Pasha as Governor. He absolutely stopped slave trading throughout those three provinces, the very centre of the slave trade, ending Zebahr's power, and scattering his lieutenants, one of whom established a great kingdom at the foot of Lake Tchad. Determined to end the caravan trade to the coast, Gordon annexed all the Abyssinian coast of the Red Sea, and the Berbera coast of the Gulf of Aden to Egypt, in order to bring under his own authority all the terminals at the coast of slave trading caravans.

SLAVERS' TERRITORY SEIZED. Finding that the slave caravans from the countries around Lake Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika went by way of the Indian Ocean, ports of Mombasa and Kismayu, on the east coast of Afri-



GONDOKORO, OR ISMAILIA.



LADO.

ca, he seized them, though they were in the territories of the redoubtable Sultan of Zanzibar. His influence and energy were felt everywhere throughout the vast regions shown on our map.

Ever ready to use the sword, General Gordon seldom had to draw it, and he accomplished an astonishing amount in the Soudan with very little bloodshed.

GORDON'S RETURN.

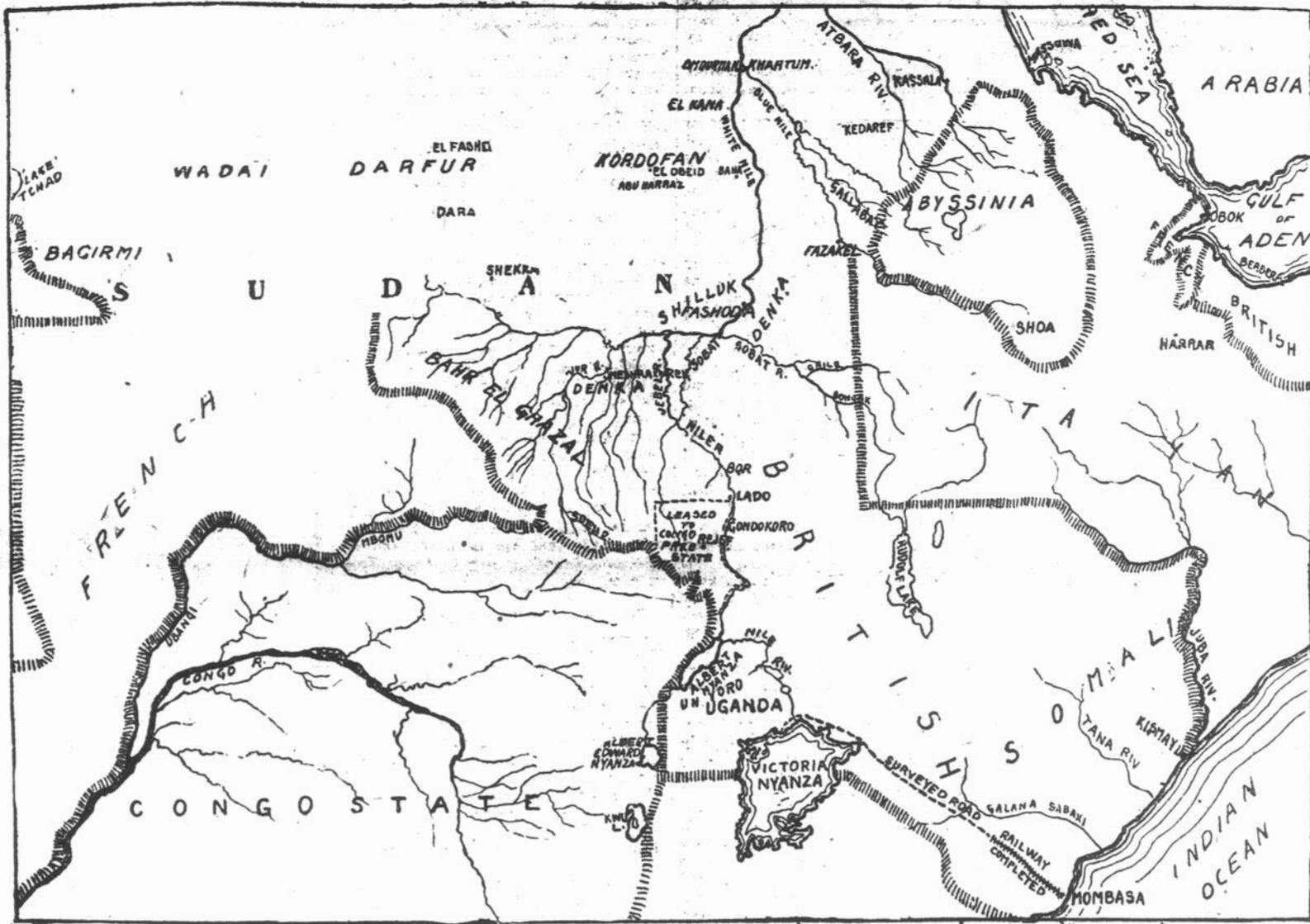
General Gordon returned from the Soudan in 1878, leaving European lieutenant-governors established in all the principal provinces of the Soudan. The oppression of the fellahen and Arabs by the Egyptian officials he did much to mitigate, but he could not stamp it out, as the whole system of government, having its roots not merely in Cairo, but in the very character of the Turks and Arabs, could not be eradicated. With British rulers and administrators at Cairo, working financial, judicial and administrative systems, which have been constructed by British minds, the present condition, as well as the future prospects of the Soudan country, of Arabs, negroes and other native races alike are altogether changed. To bring back to British rule this whole country added by Englishmen like Sir Samuel Baker and General Gordon to Egyptian territory, is, we hope, the scope of the mission of General Sir Herbert Kitchener and his forces now at Khartoum. The five gunboats which he sent from Khartoum on Tuesday, up the Nile, are, it is believed, on their way to Fashoda, and Sobat and Gondokoro, whereabouts they may expect to meet Major Macdonald and his British force from Uganda.

WILL THEY MEET THE FRENCH?

At Fashoda it is feared that General Kitchener's gunboats may find the French expedition under Captain Marchand. The French determined in 1892 to prevent the British gaining possession of the whole Nile valley between Khartoum and Gondokoro, by seizing all the country along the Nile between the French regions of the Upper Ubanghi river, and a tributary of the Congo, and Abyssinia, thus blocking the British way up the Nile. To this end two expeditions were sent out. One started from Obok, a French possession on the Gulf of Aden (shown in our map) to cross Harrar, south of Abyssinia and through the Sobat river country to the Nile, at its junction with the Sobat. This failed, as a French enterprise, for the reason that the Emperor Menelik would not consent to France taking possession of any of the countries south of Abyssinia or between it and the Nile, which he himself coveted.

FRANCE AND ABYSSINIA.

However, the object of the French was less to secure the country for France than to prevent Great Britain having it. So the French leader consented to head an Abyssinian force, which on his return he reported he had conducted down the Sobat river to the Nile, where he had left a garrison under the Abyssinian banner.



ever got through to Fashoda is not known outside of Paris, where a few friends of his of the colonial party, with whom he worked, are said to have received information that he arrived at Fashoda and occupied that post. They profess to fear that he will be unable to hold it against the dervishes who fled from Khartoum after the battle of Omdurman, as they say he has only a few muzzle-loading cannon in the fort. The French Government has never declared that Marchand's was a government expedition, and the British Government has declared publicly that Great Britain would not recognize the claim of any government but that of Egypt to any right or territory on the Nile. Both Gordon and Slatin Pasha have declared that the possession of the Bahr-el-Ghazal province, too, is imperatively necessary to Egypt, as the cutting off of its waters or the diminishment of them, which is quite a possible operation, would

they not fortunately been set at defiance by the officer to whom they were directed. It is said that he detained at the coast for over a month all but a hundred and fifty of the seven hundred Belocchia sepoys spared with difficulty by the Indian Government for the purpose of repressing the rebellion in Uganda. It is alleged that Sir Arthur Hardinge refused to allow the troops to proceed, in spite of the most urgent appeals from Major Macdonald, who assured him that the life of every European in Uganda was in imminent peril, and that there were fifteen English ladies in the country. Notwithstanding this, Sir Arthur Hardinge not merely refused to allow the Belocchia to be sent up to the interior, but he actually ordered Major Price, who had fortunately started with a hundred and fifty men, not to go beyond the ravine, which is twenty days beyond Kampala. These orders Major

Lubwas, where they were harmless, before we had sufficient men to invest the place and prevent them escaping. The same mistake was repeated again and again, until Bilalla at last got safely towards Wadelai, and there is no expectation that he will ever be caught. The war of which the Sudanese revolt was only an episode, was begun by the government unwisely fining the King a thousand pounds for smuggling. He fled into German territory, which the Germans allowed him to use as a base for the invasion of the protectorate at the head of auxiliaries raised within the German frontier, and as many of the Mohammedans as dared to rally to his banner. Backed by Kabbarega of Unyoro, he made a persistent attempt to reconquer his kingdom. From that time to the present fighting has never ceased. It has been one long dreary round of hide and seek in impassable country, in the midst of a dense jungle varied by papyrus swamps. Our officers have been kept rushing hither and thither to save loyal chiefs and rescue endangered posts, but the country as a whole is given up to devastation, burning, throat-cutting, and woman-stealing. It has been impossible to govern the country at the small cost which served in more quiet times. There is now an avalanche of young guardsmen and cavalry diletant, but at the beginning they were left with no one but cheap civilian subordinate and clerks, who were placed in positions of command where experienced officers were needed. Will some one ask for an account of the circumstances in which we lost the command of Lake Victoria, where we had a steam launch with a Maxim on board? It is to be hoped that a strict enquiry will be made into all the circumstances and especially into the attempt of the Foreign Office to conceal the fact that the war is still raging, and that the outlook is very gloomy.—Westminster Gazette.

RIFLES FOR 'SURRENDER.'

A correspondent on the Afridi frontier lets out an edifying little fact, says the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' as to the rifles surrendered to us after the campaign. A number of them were suspiciously new, and it appears that native gunsmiths on the frontier, taught in our own armories, did a brisk trade in manufacturing rifles for 'surrender' as soon as it was known that this was to be one of the terms of peace. There was a good bit of delay in giving in the number demanded, and it now turns out that the cause of that delay was that they could not be manufactured any quicker! An Afridi will sell his wife or anything else on earth that he possesses to buy a rifle, and having bought it, nothing will induce him to part with it. Had we waited for sound, serviceable weapons that had been really used during the war we should be waiting still. The heterogeneous collection we obtained was of old, useless guns, or new ones made to 'sell' and 'surrender,' and we were according 'sold.'

The death is announced at Rome of the young Dutch sculptor, Johan Hendrik Philip Wortman. Two years ago, at the early age of twenty-four, he won the prize which, at The Hague Academy of Fine Arts, corresponds to the French Prix de Rome. He continued his studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, in Paris, and last year exhibited his life-size Calabrian peasant, which has been acquired by the Academy at the Hague. Subsequently he produced a bust of Queen Wilhelmina, which ranks as the best of the young presentments of the youthful sovereign, and proceeded to Italy, returning to Holland last spring for his wedding. He at once went back, accompanied by his young bride, to Rome, where he died of typhus.



MESHRA-EL-REK, ON THE RIVER GHAZEL, SOUDAN.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION.

The second French expedition under Captain Marchand started from the French Congo coast. When the Congo was opened by Stanley, and Belgium undertook to develop it, the French claimed, and were given, the country north of the Congo and west of its great western tributary, the Ubanghi river, which had been in part explored by a Frenchman named De Brazza. This immense country stretches half way across the continent, to Bahr-el-Ghazal, and is watered by the Ubanghi river, whose sources are in the same tablelands and heights as the sources of the numerous rivers which flow into the Nile tributary the Ghazal river, after which the province takes its name. The second French expedition started with steamers and supplies up the Congo reaching the middle Congo by the railway built from the coast by the Congo Free State, and from thence proceeding up the Congo and the Ubanghi rivers to the source of the latter river, and portaging across the height of land, reached the head-waters of the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

By prodigious labor, extending over years, Captain Marchand got two boats and some supplies down the Bahr-el-Ghazal to Meshra-el-Rek, the port on the Nile which Gessi Pasha's steamers used in sailing to and from Khartoum.

WHERE IS MARCHAND?

Whether Marchand and his expedition

be fatal to the prosperity of lower Egypt even. The Province is a very fertile one, and has a large population of the best fighting Soudanese race.

THE SITUATION IN UGANDA.

Private advices have reached us from the interior of Uganda, dated May 12, 1898, from which it would appear that the situation is much more critical than people at home seem to have any idea of. The report mentioned in the Church Missionary Society's letter of fighting with the Nubians, which resulted in the loss of forty-three Indian troops killed and wounded, would seem to indicate that we are by no means out of the wood. According to a private letter, the war has never ceased for the last twelve months, and it had up to Feb. 21 cost us the lives of ten English officers out of twenty-eight employed in that region. Since then two more officers have fallen. Besides the officers it is stated that our losses amount to over a thousand lives, and the end is not yet.

Grave dissatisfaction is expressed with the conduct of Sir Arthur Hardinge, whose orders, it is asserted, would have caused the loss of the whole province had

Price, with the advice of his staff, decided upon setting at naught, otherwise the consequence might have been most serious. It is maintained that although Sir Arthur Hardinge has no authority whatsoever in respect of the protectorate, he was able, by his interference with the despatch of reinforcements, to cause the most serious difficulties.

The mutiny of the Sudanese, says our correspondent, was merely an episode in a war which had commenced long before—a dangerous episode, because had we not succeeded in preventing a junction between them and the Mohammedans nothing could have saved the country. The men were perfectly justified in their mutiny. Major Macdonald, it is said, was sent to the country to race against Count Leontieff to the Abyssinian frontier. The Sudanese were raised for service in Uganda. They were under no obligation to proceed beyond the frontier. Their complaints were disregarded, and as a last resource they mutinied. Had the mutineers been handled with ordinary discretion their grievances might have been removed and the revolt averted. Unfortunately, they were fired upon by a hot-headed newly arrived officer while they were still willing to treat, and things have gone on from bad to worse. Since this it has been a case of fine fighting, but the worst strategy. The Sudanese were starved and harried out of

CANADA AT OMAHA.

A NOTEWORTHY EXHIBIT AT THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXHIBITION.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness'.)

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 1.—It might be of interest to readers of the 'Witness' to have an account of the great Trans-Mississippi and International Exhibition now being held here. It is certainly a revelation of beauty and grandeur, eclipsing in some respects even the Centennial, California, Atlanta, Nashville and Chicago exhibitions. While its structures are not so large nor the grounds so extensive as was the case at Chicago, they are more compactly arranged. The principal buildings are grouped around a beautiful lagoon, which itself is a pretty sight with its island, bridge and fountains, dotted with gondolas, electric and other craft. The United States Government building, which faces the lagoon, is a fine structure, and has a better exhibit than had the Administration Building at Chicago. Other fine buildings around the sides of the lagoon are devoted to Art, Science, Agriculture, Machinery, Mining, Inventions, etc., and they are filled with products of many states and countries, very tastefully arranged by skilled artists. The State and Horticultural buildings are situated on High Bluff tract, on the western side of the Missouri river. The buildings are connected by a fine bridge, while another connects the two Midways, the 'Streets of all Nations,' and the 'Streets of Cairo.' These are surrounded by Moorish, Chinese and other foreign palaces, and reproductions of German and other villages. Representatives from different foreign countries, with their costumes, occupations, religions and other ceremonies, with their weird music and jargon of languages add variety to the scene. Places of amusement are not lacking, many visitors shooting the chutes or being elevated two hundred and sixty-five feet in the giant see-saw, from which in the evenings searchlights are operated.

The State buildings, while of different styles of architecture, are commodious and well adapted to their purposes. They are, as a rule, luxuriously fitted up, and provide comfortable resting-places for visitors wearied with sight-seeing. The grounds are beautifully arranged, and the flowers, shrubbery, shade and foliage form an object lesson, showing what can be done in even one year by horticulture to beautify residential surroundings. While the various buildings, adorned with statuary, etc., form a handsome scene by daylight, the effect is enhanced at night when the myriads of electrical jets are lighted.

Among the features which are daily illustrated is a life-saving crew and lifeboat, showing the improved methods of aiding vessels in distress and rescuing passengers and resuscitating those apparently drowned. Another daily feature is the government Indian congress. Colonies from most tribes are here assembled in groups in wigwams and tepees, living and working as they do when at home.

Of most interest to Canadians, however, will be the part that Canada takes in the exhibition. Through the liberal assistance given by the Dominion Government, a splendid exhibit has been arranged in the International building. This is larger than the exhibit of any other country or state, occupying as it does some five thousand feet of floor space. From the roof floats the Union

Jack, and 'Canada! Canada!' greets the eye on first approaching the exhibit. The Canadian court screen, sixty feet in length and ten to fifteen feet in breadth, is a marvel of beauty. It was made in Ottawa, and covered with carved designs in the different woods produced in Canada. It is surmounted with the Dominion coat of arms, as well as those of the provinces. The inner wall of the court is covered with photographs of the Ottawa parliament buildings and Canadian scenery. A large central booth contains specimens of ores from every province, while large pictures and photographs of mines, mining centres, smelters, placer mining, etc., are shown.

The agricultural exhibit is a good one, including sheaves of grain from Manitoba and the North-West Territory, enlivened by such mottoes as 'Canada welcomes settlers from all nations.' 'A prosperous agricultural population is the basis of a nation's strength.' The Ottawa Experimental Farm exhibit is deserving of mention, while the specimens of wood from British Columbia give some idea of what Canada's forests contain. Canadian honey, maple syrup and syrup from the Eastern Townships, fruits and other products all go to make the Canadian court exhibit one of the most attractive of the exhibition. It is always thronged with crowds, which are delighted and amazed at the showing made. Great results must follow as a result of the foresight of the Canadian Government in providing such a display, and many will go from here to assist in settling the fertile prairies and valleys of the west and north-west.

The Union Jack and Stars and Stripes float side by side from the same masthead in the inner dome, emblematic of the cordial feeling that now exists between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. Canadian visitors to the exhibition will be most cordially welcomed. A pleasant feature is the British and Canadian American Club. Intending visitors are requested to register on their arrival and avail themselves of the courtesies offered at the hall, 431 Ramage building, corner Fifteenth and Harney streets, from which also float the Union Jack and 'Old Glory.'

At the Canadian court exhibit will be found Mr. W. V. Bennett, of the Canadian Government agent for immigration and emigration work. He is assisted now by Mr. J. C. Durand and Mr. C. H. Myers, of Granby, Quebec, some Ottawa representatives.

Mr. H. C. Knowlton, of Knowlton, Quebec, is the able Canadian commissioner in charge of the exhibit. He was assisted in the setting up of it by Mr. W. H. Hay, secretary of the Ottawa Experimental Farm. Mr. Knowlton has done wonders in managing the exhibit. His executive ability and genial and unassuming manner have made him a general favorite. On his staff of assistants are two ex-Canadians, Mr. Burt Lewis, of Iowa, and the undersigned, formerly of Waterdown, Ont.

JAMES M'MONIES.

THE NEW PRINCIPAL OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

The successor of Principal Caird of Glasgow University is the Very Rev. Robert Herbert Story, D.D., who has been known for the past twelve years as its Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Born at Roseneath Manse in 1835, he was educated at Edinburgh and St. Andrew's universities and also at Heidelberg. In 1859 he became an assistant minister of



THE VERY REV. R. H. STORY, D.D., Principal of Glasgow University.

St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, and a year later he succeeded his father as minister at Roseneath, a duty in which he continued till 1887. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1894, and since that year has been its principal clerk. He is also a chaplain to the Queen. His numerous writings include 'Creed and Conduct,' 'The Apostolic Ministry in the Scottish Church,' 'Christ the Consoler,' and 'William Carstairs a Character and Career of the Revolutions Epoch.' For two years he acted as editor of the 'Scotts Magazine.'—Illustrated London News.

The Duke of Argyll, has given the anti-vaccinationists the following testimonial: 'I look upon the effects of vaccination as one of the great triumphs of science, and I deplore the mania which has set in, as the result of a long immunity from disease, which has led to a discreditable and stupid forgetfulness of its cause. The Highlands of Scotland in the last century used to be swept by the pestilence to a fearful extent. 'Devotion' is now inadequate to convey an idea of the effect on the population. Whole parishes were depopulated. All this stopped when inoculation came, and vaccination subsequently. No fact in history is more clearly established.'

The Boys' Page.

Harry Bethune,

OR

From the Fishing Boat to the Surgery.

BY J. M. C.

(Winner of a silver watch.)

CHAP. VI.—A HAPPY REUNION.

A large steamer slowly wended her way towards her moorings in the spacious harbor of Melbourne about noon of a beautiful day in August, on the year following Harry's arrival at that port.

A number of passengers were on deck, anxiously gazing ashore as if seeking friends amongst the crowd on the quay, who would welcome them to the strange land.

Standing somewhat in the background, near the engine room, was a humble-looking group of five persons, a man, a woman, and three children. By accident Harry Bethune was on the wharf waiting the arrival of that very steamer.

His employer had given him a holiday. Hearing of the arrival of the packet curiosity prompted him to visit the wharf to witness the landing of the passengers, many of whom had come from distant parts to make new homes in the rapidly rising colony.

Harry was greatly interested in the roping up of the huge vessel, and the bustle and hurry, getting up skids and gangways for the landing of freight and passengers.

The curious onlookers on the wharf thronged around the gangway as the sea-weary men, women and children came on shore.

Harry's thoughts were busy, wondering if it could be possible to get his loved ones to this beautiful country. 'They are so far away,' he thought, 'eighteen thousand miles,' Dr. Milward says. How nice it would be if we were all here. I wonder where all those people come from.' Suddenly he started, looked with all his might, rubbed his eyes, and looked again. The next moment a lithe figure went flying up the gangway, and meeting a pale-looking woman about midway, began to embrace her in a most excited manner.

'Mother! Dear mother! Is it you? How did you get here? And father!'

ther work, and the mother a sight of her dear boy.

CHAP. VII.—THE END.

Little remains to be told now. The father got a nice position on a gentleman's estate. The youngsters were sent to school. All the family settled down as comfortably and happy as could be in their snug little cottage.

Harry was sent to college, where, after a few years' study he successfully graduated, a full-fledged doctor.

A short while since he visited the little village of G— B—, and found many changes had taken place during those few years. It was now a flourishing town. The prettiest ornament being a new school house, which was called 'Harris College.'

The good minister was dead. The old cottage in which Harry was born had disappeared, whilst a mansard-roofed dwelling with a glass porch occupied the same plot of ground.

Mr. Thomson, the school teacher, under whom Harry had studied during the winter months when fishing time was past, was in America. Many of his former school chums were gone, scattered here and there around the world. His heart was pained and saddened at the changes which time had wrought; but standing on Point Bully Head, Harry thanked God for that stormy night on the ice-floe, bringing about such good fortune for himself and loved ones in distant Australia.

I. M. C.

THE END.

The Robber of the Traps.

(Frank L. Pollock, in 'Youth's Companion'.)

I had worked faithfully at my desk all through the pitiless summer, and when the crispness of fall stole into the air I began to long for the woods again, and my longings had strong medical backing. So I packed up my gun and camp kit, took the north-bound express from Toronto, left the train at North Bay, Lake Nipissing, struck out north-westward and camped, two days later, in a charming wooded valley, through which a brown trout brook foamed and bubbled. Here I built a hut, lived by fishing and shooting until late in October, and then took to trapping.

I built a line of traps for mink almost

which, as the remains showed, had been a remarkably fine pelt. Vexed, I reset and rebaited the trap and continued my rounds.

The next trap was untouched, as were the third, fourth and fifth; but from the sixth the carcass of a mink had been dragged out and devoured. In brief, of my eighteen mink traps, only four had been sprung by a victim, which in every case had been mangled or destroyed.

The marten traps in the pine woods told the same story. About the middle of the line a capture had been made, and the trap was not only robbed of its prey, but the stakes and poles were torn up and scattered about. This made me think the robber either a fisher or a carcajon, both of which animals are fond of profiting by the trapper's labor.

But as I was approaching the last trap a slight crackling of the bush caught my ear. I stopped, and perceived for one instant a large, brown, shadow-like figure, slipping out of sight among the tree-trunks. It was the merest glimpse, but I believed I had seen the robber. I was convinced of this when I found the last trap torn up, though it had held nothing.

I was also sure that the thing was neither fisher, bear, fox, marten nor carcajon, though even to guess what it was puzzled my wood lore. It might have been a wolf, but a wolf's horror of traps is so well known that one might as well suspect a fox of lurking round a dog-kennel.

I got all my traps into working order, again, and left them, hoping that the marauder had only paid me a passing visit; but I went the rounds the very next day, with a couple of buckshot cartridges in my gun, and moved as quietly as I could.

I found the traps undisturbed till I reached the last one on the brook, and then I caught a glimpse of the dun shadow skulking into the thickets fifty yards away. I fired, but when the smoke blew aside the phantom had vanished, and no blood-marks remained. The trap had held a mink, and the carcass lay half-eaten, as if the robber had been interrupted in his meal.

In a patch of moist earth close by I found the footmarks of the unknown plainly imprinted. They were large, and suggested none of the ordinary animals of the wilderness, except, perhaps, a wolf. But no wolf would rob traps. A dog's paws might have fitted the tracks, but so far as I could conjecture there was no dog within forty miles.

Clearly, my trapping operations were in danger, and unless I wished to abandon them my enemy must be destroyed. Accordingly I laid a plan of campaign. I rebaited all the traps once more, and left them in working order. Then I went back to my hut, feeling sure that the thief would not revisit them the same day, particularly after having been shot at.

Before daylight next morning I arose, took my gun and went out. It was still dark in the woods, but in the open spaces along the stream there was a faint, dusky light. I walked quietly down the brookside till I came to the middle of my line. Here I crept into a clump of spruces, lay down at full length, and pushed my gun over a log so as to command the nearest trap.

Here I waited, while the light grew stronger and clearer, and the mist steamed off the running water into the frosty November air. Squirrels and birds were busy about me, chirping and chattering; a couple of mink came out and darted listlessly about the bank for a few minutes; a pair of wild ducks skimmed along close over the stream, but nothing came near the traps.

I lay motionless for more than three hours, and had grown dreadfully tired of my vigil, when I heard a sharp crackling of wood to the left. My view was obstructed in that direction, but I made sure that it was the miscreant himself, destroying one of my traps. Presently the rending noise ceased. I cocked my gun and waited breathlessly.

In half a minute, around the curve of the stream that had cut off my view, appeared an animal such as I had never before seen, but surely a dog of some kind. Tall, gaunt and wolfish, of a dark tan color, with long, shaggy hair, it seemed by its flapping ears to belong to the hound family; but its condition was of original savagery, and it moved with a stealthy, undoglike step, frequently pausing to glance back, or to snuff the air with lifted nose.

It sniffed about the first trap it encountered, and finding nothing therein, moved slowly toward the next. I disliked the idea of shooting at a dog, even a wild one; but I knew that I could never reclaim it, and I was fighting in the cause of my traps. So I sighted quickly and pulled trigger.

A wild yelp mingled with the report, and as the smoke drifted off I beheld the beast lying on his back, squirming vigorously and apparently dangerously wounded. I ran out to put an end to its sufferings, and was just raising my gun to shoot a second time, when the animal struggled to its feet by a supreme effort, and made at me.

I fired at a distance of six feet, and expected that the charge would shatter its head, but the creature did not even flinch. I found afterward that the buck-shot, packed like a bullet, had missed aim altogether. I had just time to spring aside and avoid a vicious snap at my knee; but only an instant was required to thrust in a fresh shell, and a third shot rolled my marauder over, dead.

The body, which I examined curiously, was unquestionably that of a large black and tan hound, but he must have spent years in the forest to acquire his shaggy coat and his thoroughly predatory air. He showed his canine sagacity, however, in the burglary of my traps, and I thought it probable that he

had strayed away from some hunting party many seasons earlier.

Deer-hunters' hounds often go astray. Some of the lost dogs die a miserable death from cold or starvation; others fall a prey to wolves; but this specimen had been able, probably, to protect himself by his extraordinary size and strength, and to gain a living by the same means. After killing him I had no more trouble with my traps.

A SIMPLE REFRIGERATOR.

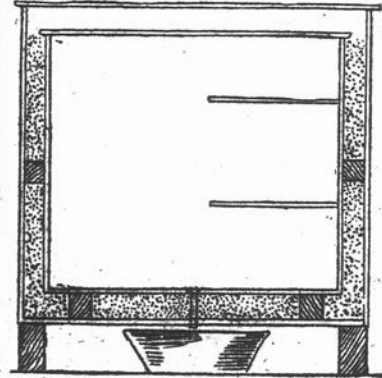
A reader living in London, Ont., has asked us to describe in this column the best method for constructing a refrigerator at home, as he thinks very rightly that not only he, but many boys will like to add this most useful of household accessories to their family possessions.

Although somewhat late in the season to talk of refrigerators, yet if our readers will make a clipping of the following paragraph, they may be glad to have it for reference when the intense heats of summer are on us again.

For this illustrated description we are indebted to the kindness of an instructor in McGill University. This gentleman has purposely described the simplest refrigerator that can be made, and its construction will be within the powers of every boy.

Get two wooden boxes, such as packing cases, one of which is so much smaller than the other as to allow—when placed one in the other—a space of two or three inches between them at the sides and above and below, the distance being kept by blocks. (See cut 1.) The inter-space is to be filled with any of the following: Charcoal, asbestos, sawdust or 'Excelsior,' (specially prepared fine wood-shavings).

The covers of the two boxes can be hinged on to their respective boxes. That of the inner box might, with ad-

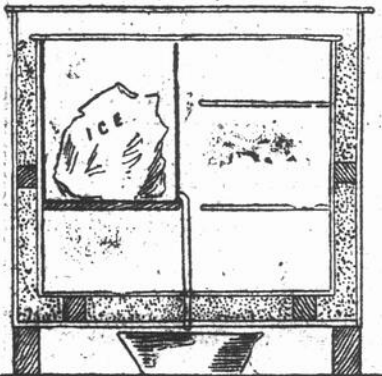


No. 1.

vantage, be covered by a piece of carpet—of course outside—since the sawdust, etc., if used here, would get displaced at every opening.

It would be best if the inner box could be completely lined with zinc or tin, all joints being carefully soldered. This lining serves to keep the water from the wood of the box, and also keeps all contents clean. A small pipe—to carry off the water from the melted ice—should run from the bottom of this inner box, through the packing of the inter-space, and through the bottom of the outer box, discharging itself into some movable bowl or pan placed underneath. The outer box will therefore, of necessity, be raised on feet. (See cut 1.) The ice can now be put in, and the refrigerator is ready for use. A slight elaboration can be made, by making a division in the inner box, where the ice can be put and from which the pipe runs. Shelves could be put in the remaining space, but care must be taken that they are movable or otherwise it will be impossible to make use of the lower ones.

Should it be found inconvenient to line the box with metal, a slightly different method may be employed. Take



No. 2.

a tin biscuit box and put it on a shelf in the inner box, and run a pipe from it through the bottom, as before. (See cut 2.) Care must be taken to keep the inside of the refrigerator scrupulously clean, otherwise it will sour and food will become tainted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



"The best guarantee of the future is the experience of the past." (PATRICK HENRY). When you look back on Pearlina's twenty years' experience, how can you think that any less-ried washing-powder will give the same security against harm? And Pearlina costs only a trifle more than the poorest and cheapest washing powders.

Millions NOW USE Pearlina

DON'T BE FOOLED DEMAND BONDS SOAP THE MOST MARVELLOUS CLEANSER AND POLISHER IN THE WORLD

16 OUNCE BAR 10 CENTS
8 OUNCE BAR 5 CENTS

Nothing has ever been made for washing clothes as good as **QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR**

Its purity and excellence make it the Ideal Soap for Flannels and Laces.

Over 50 handsome and useful articles in return for wrappers. Ask for Catalogue.

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PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND

EARTH'S BEST MEDICINE.

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PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND
MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL.

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Prescribed by the Ablest Physicians.

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HIRES' ROOT BEER

Should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced. A money-maker for the retailer, and allows you a substantial profit. Sells for 25c per bottle. For sale by all Wholesale Druggists and Grocers throughout Canada.

W. P. DOWNEY,
20-20 1/2 St. Peter Street, Montreal, P.Q., Sole Agent for Canada.



I HARDLY KNEW YOU.

And Will! And Lizzie! And little Susan! Oh, mother! is it really true or only a beautiful dream?

The passengers behind began to push, and the happy family were crowded together. When they reached a clear space, Harry again repeated his embraces and questions.

'My darling son! My lost boy, my dear again! I hardly knew you, you've grown so much. Thank God for the great happiness!' cried the mother. While she was speaking a gentleman came up, and in a polite and winning way extended his hand, heartily exclaiming: 'Welcome, my friends! Welcome to this lovely land in the far east.'

Another great surprise for Harry. It was his employer, Dr. Milward. When the story leaked out, how the people had received news, and an invitation to come to Melbourne, from an old friend, who promised the fa-

two miles down the brook, and then carried a branch for marten into the pine woods. The traps were of the sort known as 'figure four.' I baited them with scraps of raw meat, and then shot some red squirrels and dragged the bleeding carcasses by a string along the line. This made a trail which the mink would be sure to follow.

Within a week I caught eleven mink and four marten, and I began to think myself destined to make a small fortune there; but then the mystery began.

One morning I perceived from some distance that the first trap of the line was sprung. Instead of a mink under the 'dead-fall,' there was nothing but drops of blood and little wads of wet, chewed fur lying about. When I raised the spring I found the head and fore-quarters of a mink, out of reach beneath the log. Evidently some animal had come along and eaten up my catch,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

'We tried almost everything for asthma without success. At last we tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and the relief was immediate.'

S. A. ELLIS, Keene, N. H.

Cupes Asthma.

Medical Advice Free. Address: J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Illustration

has made great strides within the last few years as evidenced by the improvement and growth of the pictorial features of the newspaper and the magazine.

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

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



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

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

Half Tone.

He was a genius who invented the half tone process. It is comparatively so very much cheaper and more expeditious than the old time hand engraving that the latter simply had to yield to the former.

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

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

Picturesque Canada!

COMPLETE IN 41 PARTS.

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

Half Tone Etchings



THE "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE.

DONE AT

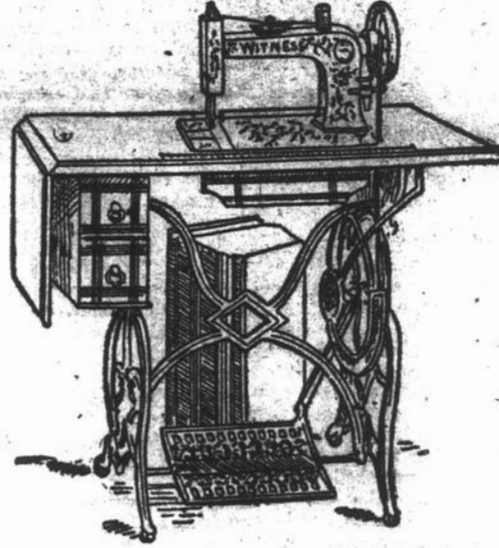
ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE 'WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

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

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



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

It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the \$50 machine. The regular price of this machine is \$45, and it is frequently sold at \$30.

The machine embodies all the good points found on other machines. The parts, as far as possible, are made of steel and hardened at points liable to wear.

The machine is specially adapted to general family use, dressmakers, manufacturers of shirts, underwear, etc.

It is a quick and light running machine, and has the very latest improvements in Strong, Durable and Speedy.

This Sewing Machine uses a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to

manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each machine, so that no teacher is required.

The following outfit is supplied: Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.

One Tuckor, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.

One Fuzzer and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and side), Narrow Hammer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hammers, four widths.

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

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a \$50 machine in use in her home.

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

FARM GLEANINGS.

In running seed wheat through the fanning mill, give it sufficient wind to blow at least a fourth of the wheat over. This will get away with the lighter grains, large or small, while the screens, properly adjusted, will separate the small grains.

Every year we see a great deal of late-sown wheat that barely clears the clover or the drill marks before winter sets in. This is bad policy. For best results the wheat should come up early enough to make a growth that will nearly or quite cover the ground.

After stopping cultivation, weeds may start in the hills. They should be drawn out or cut off by hand. A weed in a hill injures it badly by pumping out the moisture needed by the plant, and by using up the soluble plant food.

In August, 1897, wheat sold in Chicago, to be delivered any time during May, 1898, at a range of 70c to \$1.00 1/2. Top prices for May delivery in succeeding months were as follows: September, 98 1/2c; October, 95 1/2c; November, 94 1/2c; December, 94 1/2c; January, 98 1/2c; February, \$1.09; March, \$1.07; April, \$1.25, and May, \$1.55, closing on the 31st at \$1.25.

In filling boxes or crates or barrels, see that the contents are uniform throughout. The man who tries to palm off inferior stuff by placing a bait of fine fruit on top may fool some people for a while, but they will soon find him out and give him the go-by.

Every farmer who lives convenient to a market for them, and which may be found in any city or considerable town, can well afford both the ground and time for cultivation of raspberries.

In Jefferson county, Wisconsin, was built the first silo in the west. This was in 1877, and since then the number has been constantly increasing.

We fear that many farmers are not as careful as they should be in regard to the quality and purity of the cloverseed which they save and put upon the market, as well as of that they buy and sow, and, while seed inspection is a very important matter, a careful and conscientious

inspection of fields before deciding to cut the crop for seed purposes, would perhaps be getting several notches nearer the root of the evil.

Harvest time in the west is a peculiar season. Men are imported during harvest time there just as they are in some sections during the berry season. This year the Kansas men are away at war. The men who were imported from other states in other years are likewise in the ranks. There was but little outside labor to draw upon.

THE TURKS AND HYGIENE.

This is the way the Turks treat questions of hygiene. The French statistical department, anxious to obtain definite information on certain matters from the Turkish provinces, made arrangements for sending a list of questions, to which they requested replies, to the various provincial pashas.

Question:—What is the death-rate per thousand in your principal city? Answer:—In Damascus it is the will of Allah that all must die; some die old, some die young.

Question:—What is the annual number of births? Answer:—We don't know; only God can say.

Question:—Are the supplies of drinking water sufficient, and of good quality? Answer:—From the remotest period no one in Damascus has ever died of thirst.

Question:—General remarks on the hygienic condition of your city? Answer:—Since Allah sent us Mohammed his prophet, to purge the world with fire and sword, there has been a vast improvement. But there is still much to be done. Everywhere is opportunity to help and to reform.

And now, my lamb of the West, cease your questioning, which can do no good either to you or to anyone else. Man should not bother himself about matters which concern only God. Salam Aleikum!—Christian World.

IMMENSE BUDDHISTIC BIBLE

IS SPREAD OVER SEVEN HUNDRED SLABS OF WHITE MARBLE.

In 1857 Mindon-min, King of Burmah, erected a monument near Mandalay called the Kutho-daw. There he built seven hundred temples, in each of which there is a slab of white marble. Upon these seven hundred slabs is engraved the whole of the Buddhist Bible—a vast literature in itself, equal to about six copies of the holy scriptures.

The marble bible is engraved in the Pali language, thought to be that spoken by Buddha himself 500 B.C. Photographs of some of the inscriptions have reached England, and Professor Max Mueller, perhaps the greatest linguist in the world, has examined them.

The climate of Burmah is moist, and its effects have always wrought havoc on the surface of the white marble, and the photographs show a partial effacement of some of the Burmese characters in which the Pali text is engraved.

This is certainly the largest known copy of any portion of literature. Even the National Encyclopedia of China in five thousand volumes occupies a comparatively small space. To reach the other end of the limits of the printers' and engravers' art we need only remember the 'Smallest Bible in the World,' and the diamond editions of Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius.

To engrave the Bible of Buddha on the marble slabs in the temples of Kutho-daw must have cost many thousands of dollars, but these sermons in stone are easily outlasted by a copy of the New Testament, which, beautifully printed, can be bought for twenty-five cents, and if carefully cherished will last many generations.—Boston 'Traveller.'

SWEDISH MISSIONS ON THE CONGO.

One of the first missionary societies which took up work on the Congo is the Swedish Missionary Union, connected with the Swedish Free Church. Its first missionary went out in 1831, in connection with the old Congo or Livingstone Inland Mission, which, in 1834, was transferred to the American Baptist Missionary Union. Although the first missionary, the Rev. C. J. Engvall, after only a few months, had to return home broken down in health, the Union was not discouraged, but sent out in 1832 two new missionaries, one of whom is still in the field.

At present the Swedish Missionary Union has six stations, with twenty outposts, about thirty European missionaries, forty-four native evangelists, forty-three schools, with 1,083 children. During last year two hundred and sixty-one converts were baptized. Translations have been made of the Gospel of St. John and the Acts of the Apostles, and editions of seven thousand each printed, also five thousand copies of a hymn-book with three hundred and twelve hymns. Of the monthly paper, 'Mansamu Mayinge,' eight hundred copies are issued every month.

In the beginning of this year a three months' course for training of native evangelists was held at Mukimbungu, the oldest station. The course was attended by thirty-four natives, of whom two were from Mayinge, belonging to the Rev. A. B. Simpson's missions. The subjects were Bible knowledge, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, natural history, singing, mission and church history, homiletics, etc. Some lectures about the great missionaries of the century were also given. At the examination in May it was found that many had made good progress in these subjects.—'The Christian.'

CHINESE DEDICATION OF ONE-TENTH TO GOD.

The Rev. W. A. Main writes from China: 'At a recent conference of Christian workers at Kucheng city for prayer and counsel, Dr. J. H. Worley preached a sermon on tithing, setting forth clearly and forcibly God's right and claim to a tenth of one's income. The people were asked to think and pray about it, and when, in a following service, a tithing pledge was presented, and those who would willingly sign it were requested to do so, there was a grand rush, the people fairly crowding each other in their eagerness to register their names. On counting the names it was found that there were two hundred signatures. On the list are the names of twenty-four native preachers—all that were present. The list also includes a number of teachers, students, business and laboring men.'

On returning to their charges the preachers are all expecting to present the subject to their people, and as they become willing to tithing their income their names will be sent into Kucheng city and enrolled as members of the 'tenth legion.' The depth of consecration in this dedication of one-tenth by these preachers is better realized if it is remembered that their average yearly income is about thirty dollars—a salary

so scant that it is sometimes difficult to provide sufficient food and clothing for themselves and their families.

'Yet with faith in God they bravely and joyfully take this step and pledge the tenth of their incomes to the work of the Lord. Previous to the meeting here referred to, the subscriptions taken for pastors' support on the Kucheng district were more than double what they were for the previous year. Now, with this new impetus to Christian giving, greater advances than ever will be made along the line of self-support, and it is probable that in a very short time most of our old work will be entirely self-supporting.'—'The Gospel in All Lands.'

A SEVERE BLOW TO STUNDISTS.

The new Russian Minister of Education, M. Bogobostoff, has issued an ordinance which will have far-reaching consequences in its effects upon the Stundist movement. According to this the children of Stundists will only be allowed to remain in the national schools if they regularly attend religious instruction, and take part in the religious exercises prescribed for the orthodox scholars. As the Stundists are not recognized by the Russian government as a separate sect, the consequences of this regulation will be either that the Stundist parent must declare himself as conscientiously objecting to the teachings of the Church, or endanger the future of evangelical religion by permitting his children to be brought up in the orthodox faith. In the former case he leaves himself open to prosecution as a sectary or heretic. The Stundists, of course, are not allowed to have their own schools. The leaders of the evangelical movement in North Russia are deeply concerned about the new regulation; they believe it is the severest blow which has yet been struck at their unhappy co-religionists.—'Christian World.'

FORWARD IN CHINA.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor believes that the Lord's time has come for the making of a special effort to 'preach the gospel to every creature' in China. This must be done by itinerant workers, both native and foreign; and as the existing work of the mission is growing so as to constantly need reinforcements, it is evident that for a new and widespread forward movement many new workers must be called and sent forth of God in answer to prayer. It is proposed to form a special itinerant evangelistic band, composed of consecrated young men, who are willing for Christ's sake to devote five years of their lives to itinerant preaching in specified districts, without marrying or settling down until after this period of service. The work will be hard, and will call for much self-denial, but 'in keeping of his commandments there is great reward.' Mr. Taylor has arranged for the commencement of this work in the province of Kiangsi. Central stations in each district will be put in charge of experienced missionaries, who will guide the younger workers in their studies of Chinese and in their evangelistic efforts. Two evangelists and two Chinese helpers will usually journey together, preaching and selling scriptures, and gospel tracts, and returning after a time to the central station, where the missionaries will pursue their Chinese studies, and the native helpers will receive systematic Bible teaching. Mr. Hudson Taylor says, 'To begin with, we need forthwith twenty able, earnest, and healthy young men.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Duke of Westminster has presented two stained-glass windows to St. Paul's Cathedral. They are designed by Sir W. B. Richmond. One, placed in the south transept, represents the kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in whose time, as we read, Christianity was introduced or restored after a lapse. In the north transept the other window is not quite complete. It will represent the archbishops or bishops under whom the new faith was introduced or restored.

The scheme for a million guineas as a Twentieth Century Fund by the Wesleyan Methodists of England, has been so far advanced as to be intrusted to a committee of 120 members of the Conference at Hull. Mr. Perks suggests that of the sum \$1,500,000 be given to chapel and mission hall extensions; \$1,000,000 to education, providing school facilities for such Methodist families as are now dependent upon Anglican schools; \$500,000 each to the Foreign and Home Missionary Societies, and \$1,250,000 to erect a suitable church house in the central part of London, not far from Charing Cross.

There is a movement among the Free Church colleges of England to secure a common staff of professors for colleges of different denominations. Some of these have for several years shared the services of certain members of their staff; and they have recently joined in the appointment of five professors whose duties will be performed in the common interest. This economizes educational money, increases the efficiency of professors, and rivets still more closely the bonds of brotherhood among the Free Churches.

The work of salvation still goes on among Pundita Ramabai's young family widows, at Mukti Kedgaum. Thirty-five were recently baptized in the Munda river by the Rev. W. W. Bruce; and a set of one of the elder widows was also baptized at the same time. These baptisms make up nearly three hundred from among the widows under Pundita Ramabai's care at Mukti and Ponna, within the past ten months. 'The Bombay Guardian.'

THE DEADLIEST PASTIME.

ENGLISH INSURANCE COMPANIES BECOMING ANXIOUS OVER THEIR BICYCLE RISKS.

(London 'Daily Mail')

The enormous increase in the number of fatal cycling accidents is causing the leading insurance companies great uneasiness.

In conversation with an official of the National Accident Insurance Company, Limited, whose duty lies more directly with the cycling department of the company, a 'Daily Mail' representative endeavored to ascertain why the death roll was growing so fast.

'As far as our experience goes,' he said, 'there has been a steady increase in the number of cycling accidents during the last two years, but this year they have gone up with a bound. Of course, you may say that such a state of affairs is the natural outcome of the vast increase in the number of recruits to the cycling army. But the increase in the number of cycling accidents is far, far in excess of the increase in the number of riders, and many of the insurance companies are on the point of greatly increasing the premiums for cyclists.'

'I suppose it can mainly be accounted for by the fact that so many ladies cycle nowadays. I do not mean to insinuate that the fair wheelwomen are more reckless than their male relatives, but by nature most women are more nervous and less decisive than men, and in a tight corner, which a man's coolness and promptness would carry him through, a woman's indecision and timidity fail.'

'We find, too, that the actual number of accidents that occur on country roads is greater than the number which happen in city thoroughfares, but I take it this is due to the fact that more people cycle on country highways than in the streets of large cities. I should say that the most prolific cause of cycling accidents is the slipping of the machine on greasy roads, and it is a curious fact that in the majority of cases injury is inflicted on the left side, showing that in most cases the riders fall to the left.'

'Another cause is the tendency for mere novices to ride brakeless bicycles. Nearly all the fatalities on dangerous hills in the holiday season have been due to this. I notice that a well-known cyclist remarked recently that in his opinion the safest place in the world was in the saddle of a bicycle.'

'From experience, I should entirely disagree with him, for, in my opinion, the safest place in the world is in a railway carriage. According to statistics there is a far greater chance of accident on a bicycle than in a railway train. No pastime has such a fearful death roll.'

CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

A CURIOUS LITTLE BRITISH POSSESSION.

(From the London 'Times')

There are three Christmas Islands scattered over the ocean; the most interesting from a scientific point of view being that which lies some two hundred and fifty miles south-west of Java. It has an area of only about twenty square miles, and until the last few years has been so far as is known, uninhabited. Recently one of the Ross's Keeling Islands has taken up his abode at the one accessible point on the coast, with a few coolies, for the purpose of working the very valuable phosphate deposits on the island, on behalf of the small company who lease the island from the British Government. The island has at various times been visited by Her Majesty's survey ships, but its interesting interior had never been explored. About fifteen months ago, Sir John Murray, of the ' Challenger,' who is one of the owners of the island, sent out at his own expense Mr. C. E. Andrews, of the Geological Department of the Natural History Museum, with a companion, to the island for the purpose of exploring it in the interests of science. It is a virgin island, the flora and the fauna of which are believed to have remained from the beginning uninfluenced by man, and



DEATH OF A MONSTER TORTOISE.

The death, at the Zoological Gardens, London, of the gigantic specimen of Daudin's tortoise (Testudo Daudini), after having been at the gardens a little more than a year, took place recently. The animal will be preserved and mounted for Mr. Rothschild's museum at

Tring. Nothing is known as to the cause of death. The animal, however, had been off its feed for some time. Under natural conditions these great tortoises are said to bury themselves at certain seasons, just as the common European tortoises do at the approach of

winter, and it is possible that the want of opportunity to bury itself may have had a prejudicial effect on the animal's spirits. Fortunately, there are still in the gardens other specimens of the same species in excellent condition, though of smaller size. The tortoise was two hundred years old.

therefore the study of these, as well as of the geology of the island was expected to yield valuable results. Mr. Andrews has just returned to England, and the results are likely to fulfil the highest expectations. But Mr. Andrews pursued his labors under the greatest difficulty. The island is twelve hundred feet high, but so densely covered with gigantic forest vegetation and bush that the members of the little colony on the shore have never been able to move a mile from home. The only available drinking water is supplied by a spring on the shore, and as the cliffs are lofty and precipitous it is difficult in the extreme to convey the water into the interior. This will give some idea of the difficulties which Mr. Andrews had to face in making his way over the island. As a matter of fact, with the help which he found available, his rate of progress was not more than two miles a day. The island, moreover, swarms with gigantic land-crabs and rats, which, however, interesting from a scientific point of view, are plagues to the explorer. Mr. Andrews had often to sleep unprotected by a tent, and had to adapt himself as best he could to having his toes nipped by the formidable pincers of the crabs, and his body scamped over by hundreds of rats. The only chance of survival for animals in Christmas island is their ability to climb trees and swing lianas; and both rats and crabs are accomplished at this as monkeys in an African forest. Mr. Andrews has brought home ample collections of these and of the other animal life which abounds on the island, the insects especially being particularly rich. The flora of the island, also, is abundantly represented in Mr. Andrews's collections, as well as geology and other branches of science. To geologists especially the island is of great interest. The core of the island is volcanic, but originally a coral reef occupied the position. The original reef, or atoll, it is believed, now forms the cap or summit of the island, and at intervals downwards, coral bands exist, which seem to indicate that the elevation must have been gradual and at considerable intervals. These are among some of the valuable results brought back by Mr. Andrews, and science owes a debt of gratitude to Sir John Murray for his liberal enterprise in equipping the expedition. Mr. Andrews will probably give some account of his work at the Bristol meeting of the British Association, and is expected to read a paper on the subject at the Royal Geographical Society next session. He has brought home about four hundred photographs.

THE NEWNES ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The accompanying illustration represents the intrepid leader of the expedition which has left England to traverse the seas of the Antarctic Circle, and also, if possible, to locate both the South Pole and the South Magnetic Pole, which latter only will be attended to this year. Mr. Borchgrevink is of Norwegian extraction, but his mother is English and he is English, too, in his tastes and sympathies. The crew of the 'Southern Star,' which is the name of the exploring vessel, is mainly composed of sturdy Norwegians. In fitting her out every possible article which experience



MR. C. E. BORCHGREVINK, The Leader of the British Antarctic Expedition.

could suggest and science could devise has been supplied. Mr. Borchgrevink is already acquainted with the Antarctic regions and he hopes to reach the Pole in 1899, making a double expedition of it from Hobart Town, Tasmania, which will be used as a base of operations. A pack of Samoyed dogs, under the care of two Finlanders, will be taken for sledge-work. Sir George Newnes, under whose auspices the expedition has been undertaken, has done everything in his power to ensure its ultimate success. With the vessel are taken hundreds of Union Jacks for the purpose of planting on the Southern Continent wherever they may land.—'St. James's Budget.'

THE PAWNSHOPS OF PARIS.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette')

Paris, Aug. 16.—I have heard people complain bitterly of the Paris pawnshops. The whole pawning organization being in the hands of the government, the formalities that have to be fulfilled before an object can be pawned are, I am told, of a most complicated nature. First of all, the would-be pawner has to prove his identity by the production either of a marriage certificate, a sporting license, or an electoral card. If, as it occasionally happens, he is not married, and not a sportsman, and not an elector, the difficulties which the situation presents are practically insuperable. He may also be called on to prove that he is not a minor, and that he has duly performed the obligatory military

ADVERTISEMENTS.

service. The pawnshops, or Monts de Piété, as they are called, are also very stingy as to the amounts of their loans. On quite a large class of goods they will not lend at all. I believe that it is impossible to pawn a piano. On gold and jewellery they lend about three-fourths less than can be obtained from any respectable pawnshop in London.

It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that the Paris Monts de Piété are beginning to find that their business is slowly but surely decreasing year by year. Some interesting statistics dealing with this subject are now available. On June 30, of this year the transactions of the Paris Monts de Piété were represented by a sum of 52,738,728fr. On the same day of the previous year the sum was 54,000,630fr. So that in one year there has been a decline of 2.46 per cent. The Monts de Piété lend on scrip, but the total sum lent in this way last year was only 4,818,362fr. There exists, of course, a great deal of surreptitious pawning, outside of the Mont de Piété organization, but this is contrary to the law, and, whenever possible, is severely repressed. The sale of pawned articles which have not been redeemed is conducted by public auction, but a small ring of dealers practically commands this special market, which is not easily accessible to outsiders.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRY GOOD HEALTH

In the Form of Dodd's Kidney Pills, Wherever You Go.

No Kidney Disease Can Torture You if You Use Dodd's Kidney Pills—They are a Positive Cure for all Kidney Complaints.

If we were told that we could carry good health in our trunks when we go on our summer vacation, just as easily as we can carry our extra clothes, it would be thought that no one would neglect doing so.

It is possible to carry good health with us, wherever we go.

This may seem a strange assertion, but it is true.

Let us prove it to you. Medical records show that nine-tenths of all diseases are caused by diseased kidneys.

Further, on the same authority it is known that nine-tenths of all deaths that occur, other than those from old age and accidents, are caused by kidney disease, in one form or another.

It follows, therefore, that if we could keep the kidneys in a state of perfect health, there would be no kidney diseases, and, therefore, no deaths from these causes.

If we possessed the means of keeping the kidneys healthy, we would be justified in claiming that we had gained possession of good health.

Now we do possess the means of keeping the kidneys perfectly healthy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills do this positively.

Dodd's Kidney Pills strengthen the kidneys when they are weak; they heal them when they are diseased, and they give them new vigor and life when they are well.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have never failed to cure any case of kidney disease, such as Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Impure Blood, Diseases of Women, etc., for which they have been used.

Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure you. If you doubt it, try a box. It will cost only fifty cents. Dodd's Kidney Pills convince by curing.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Prize in every Package

Not a cheap toy and some coarse tea stems but a pound of that pure Indian Tea, a prize in itself, famous for its great drawing qualities and exquisite flavor.

Ram Lal's TEA.

Ram Lal's is not offered as the cheapest tea, per pound, yet it is the most economical. Indian Teas do not "go off" in their flavor as China, Japan and Ceylon Teas do. Ram Lal's is a pure Indian Blend and is put up in sealed packages, so that all the strength and aroma are preserved. If you want a first-class tea and good value for your money try one package of Ram Lal's Pure Indian Tea.

You'll never stop with one package.

Alliance Rug Dyed with Diamond Dyes.



The cut above represents an Alliance Rug made by a Canadian lady from old woollen rags and yarns all dyed with the celebrated Diamond Dyes. Five colors were used as follows: Diamond Dye Fast Black for Wool, Diamond Dye Fast Scarlet for Wool, Diamond Dye Fast Green for Wool, Diamond Dye Fast Yellow for Wool, and Diamond Dye Fast Dark Blue for Wool.

The ladies of Canada who are successful Rug, Mat and Carpet makers always make use of the Diamond Dyes to color their rags and yarns. Special Diamond Dye colors for Cotton and Mixed Goods are sold; the colors are lasting and permanent. The Diamond Dyes have such wonderful strength that one packet does as much work as three packets of any other dye.

"WHAT WE HAVE WE'LL HOLD," viz, our reputation for Artistic Advertising Calendars and Novelties. ST. LAWRENCE LITHO. & PUB. CO., Temple Building. Telephone 142. Chromo Advertising Cards at 75c to \$5.00 per thousand. E. C. CURRIE, Manager.

Advertisement for THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, featuring an illustration of a steam boiler and listing G. C. ROBB as Chief Engineer and A. FRASER as Sec. Tres.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS: G. C. ROBB, Chief Engineer. A. FRASER, Sec. Tres. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Boilers insured are regularly inspected, and owners are advised of their true condition. This Company's Inspectors are duly authorized Boiler Inspectors under the Quebec Factory Act.

Advertisement for "Anchor Brand" Windsor Bacon, featuring the text "IT IS SPLENDID EATING" and "Only 12c per lb."

This is one of the choicest cuts of Bacon made from the back or loins of selected hogs, sugar cured and smoked. It makes a delicious and appetizing breakfast dish and can be had either lean or fat as suits your taste.

THE LAING PACKING and PROVISION CO. Limited 7--RETAIL STORES--7.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for DOMINION SUSPENDERS, featuring an illustration of a man in a top hat and the text "THESE DOMINION SUSPENDERS WILL PLEASE MY BOYS AT HOME" and "WEAR Trade Mark SUSPENDERS GUARANTEED".

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

W. RAPHAEL'S ART CLASSES
For DRAWING and PAINTING, will open on the 14th of October.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE
(Affiliated to McGill University)
SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF YOUNG WOMEN

With Preparatory Department for Girls under 18 years.
President... REV. JAS. BARCLAY, D.D.

BUGBEE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

REOPENS on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1898.
First-class facilities offered for acquiring a practical business training.

New Hampshire MILITARY ACADEMY

WEST LEBANON, N.H.
Among New Hampshire hills, overlooking the Connecticut River, amid pine groves and in a breezy climate.

Quebec Business College

42 VICTORIA SQUARE. Established 1864.
The largest and best equipped Commercial and Shorthand College in Canada.

THE Harmon School FOR YOUNG LADIES

The buildings are handsome, well-furnished and healthful. On the staff are 15 competent Masters and Governesses.

MISS PROULX' French and English Commercial Course for Ladies will re-open on the 5th September.

SANDYMOUNT SCHOOL OF MUSIC and General School for the Higher Education of Young Ladies.

MR. E. A. HILTON will return to the city the latter part of this month and resume lessons in Piano and Organ Playing.

John B. Norton, ASSOC. MUS.
ORGANIST and MUSICAL DIRECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

112 DUROCHER STREET.
Miss SMITH and Miss FRARY will re-open their school for Young Ladies and Children on MONDAY, September 12th.

CLASSES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG LADIES
Will re-open at 136 Milton Street, Sept. 12th.

WESTMOUNT BOYS' SCHOOL
323 Wood Avenue.
School re-opens MONDAY, Sept. 12th.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.
Session 1898-9.
Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held as under:

THE MORLEY COLLEGE

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND SCHOOL OF ART.
(In union with the London College of Music, Eng.)
Principal-Miss E. W. Morley, L.L.C.M.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

OTTAWA.
Session opens September 14th.
College Buildings are commodious; Grounds ample; Locality healthful.

Upper Canada College

Principal-G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G., LL.D.
The College will re-open for the Autumn Term TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th.

ONTARIO Business College

Established 30 years; most widely attended in America; affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

185 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.
The foremost Business and Shorthand Training School of Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF Bishop's College

Faculty of Medicine.
Montreal.
LECTURES OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION of this School will begin on MONDAY, 3rd October next.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America.

THE MARYLAND NAUTICAL ACADEMY

EASTON, MARYLAND.
Preparatory for Army, Navy and University.
Classical, Science and Modern Courses; also Rowing, Sailing, Cruising, Swimming, Boat Building and Riding.

WESTMOUNT BOYS' SCHOOL

323 Wood Avenue.
School re-opens MONDAY, Sept. 12th.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

QUEBEC Business College.
QUEBEC CITY, CANADA.
Thorough Business Training. Practical Courses in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc.

Abingdon School

1145 Dorchester St., Montreal.
Head Master, T. RIDLER DAVIES, B.A., Cantab.

THE CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.
Principal-Rev. W. B. BOND, LL.D.
Chairman Executive Committee, J. MACINNON, Esq.

A SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Our courses in Journalism by correspondence embrace practical work in news writing, news gathering, editorial writing, a study of advertisements, literary methods.

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THE LADIES' COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

OTTAWA.
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College Buildings are commodious; Grounds ample; Locality healthful.

STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE

Reopens on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1898.
Model and Academic.
Undergraduates Course in Arts.

EDGEHILL CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.
Incorporated 1891.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Courtenay, D.D., Chairman Board of Trustees.

379 Clarke Ave., WESTMOUNT.

The MISSES SHANKS will re-open their School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, the 13th Sept.

ROSLYN COLLEGE

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
85 Mackay Street.
Patroness-Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen

THE LAW STUDENT

Who is unable to get away from home for the first year, but wishes to obtain a degree in law, will find this a most convenient and economical method.

Y.W.C.A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY

896 Dorchester Street.
Demonstrations and Practical Classes in Cookery, also Lectures in Domestic Science, will be opened on or about September 15th.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Educational Classes

Open MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1898.
MISS WILSON, A. Mus.
(Associate Pianist Dominion College of Music)
Teacher of Pianoforte and Theory.

MISS HELEN COLLARD will resume her classes in music on and after Sept. 1. Pupils thoroughly and systematically prepared for examination in Vocal, Instrumental or Theoretical.

MISS BULGER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN will re-open on TUESDAY, September 6th, 49 Fort Street.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

MISS BARNJUM'S CLASSES.
MISS BARNJUM'S Classes in French Education will be resumed on MONDAY, October 3rd.

Montreal School of Elocution

(Formerly in Y.M.C.A. Edg.)
The Classes under Mr. STEPHEN and Miss SIMPKIN will be resumed in NEW PREMISES, on MONDAY, October 5th.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE

LENOXVILLE.
FACULTIES OF ARTS AND DIVINITY.
Matriculation and Scholarship Examinations, September 19, at 9 a.m.

THE MISSES GAIRDNER

77 VICTORIA STREET.
Will reopen their school for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, Sept. 13th.

LOST

"I lost that situation because I could not speak French."
System, Conversation based on participation.

GEORGEVILLE SUMMER SCHOOL

The fire at Georgeville will make a difference in the arrangements for the convention and Summer School. There will be ample accommodation for all.

PENSIONNAT FRANCAIS DE L'ACADEMIE DU VERMONT

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF FRENCH.
Twelfth Year begins Sept. 26th. The PENSIONNAT has a Beginners, Intermediate and Advanced Course.

Willard Hall

A BOSTON SUBURBAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Montreal references given when requested. Address SARAH H. D. MERRILL, Danvers, Mass.

Danville Academy

STANDING FIFTH IN THE PROVINCE.
will re-open August 30th, 1898. One of our best students passed highest in a class under 18 years. Two Scholarships and Cash Prizes offered.

RICHMOND (Private) ACADEMY

SPECIAL NOTICE. The Session of 1898 will begin on Monday, September 13th. JOHN H. GRAHAM, LL.D., Principal.

THE METROPOLITAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL AND BUSINESS COLLEGE

2765 St. Catherine St., near McGill College.
(The most central shorthand and typewriting school in the city.)

Morrin College

QUEBEC.
Lectures will commence in the Faculty of Arts and Divinity, on Monday, September 13th, at 9 a.m.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

IDEAL.



SEND
-FOR-
Catalogue.
Tells all
About It.

J. F. WILDMAN,
1744
NOTRE DAME
Street.
Toronto. Montreal.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

TRUDEL & GRAHAM,
107 Bleury Street.

The Cheapest and Best Value of HATS offered in the city for School Boys.

Large Assortment of

SOFT and STIFF HATS,
Soft, from 25c to \$1.00 } ENGLISH
Stiff, from 25c to \$1.50 } MANUFACTURE.

Manufacturers of Fine Furs.

Telephone Main 1392, and we will call for your FURS, if required to be Renovated.

TRUDEL & GRAHAM
107 Bleury Street.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best Style and with despatch at "Witness Office."

BIBLE HOUSE,
MONTREAL.
AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY,
2375 St. Catherine Street,
Phillips Square.

SCHOOL BIBLES
and NEW TESTAMENTS.
Testaments, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c each.
Bibles, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c each.
are well bound, good paper, plain type.
These Bibles and Testaments for school

SCHOOL HATS AND CAPS
For Boys and Children.

You can always buy something reliable and cheap at NELSON'S.

STIFF DERBY HATS for Boys and Youths, in different colors.

ALEX. NELSON & CO.
1864 Notre Dame Street,
Cor. St. Henry St.

Drysdale's for
SCHOOL BOOKS AND
SCHOOL SUPPLIES At Honest Prices.
Cheapest in the city

Open in the Evenings.
THE WILLIAM DRYSDALE COMPANY,
232 St. James Street, 2365 St. Catherine Street.
MONTREAL.

SCHOOL BOOTS.



Misses' Spring Heel Boots in Oil Pebble, Extra Good Wear, from \$1.00 up.
Boys' Solid Leather Bals. Standard Screw, sizes 1 to 5, from \$1. Larger Sizes for Boys wearing men's sizes, 6 to 9, from \$1 up.
All work guaranteed as represented. Fine repairing on the premises.
Repairing sent for and returned if desirable. Telephone orders receive prompt attention.

J. SLOAN & SONS,
Corner of St. Antoine and Mountain streets,
Bell Telephone—Main, 2652. Merchant's Telephone—42.

SCHOOL BOOTS.

Parents will consult their own interest and the comfort of their children by bringing them here for their SCHOOL BOOTS.
They are especially adapted for the hard wear attending the life of a school boy or girl, and at the same time are made in good taste and proper style.
On inspection you will admit our prices are most reasonable.

Ronayne Bros., 2027 Notre Dame St.
Cor. Chabotier Square.

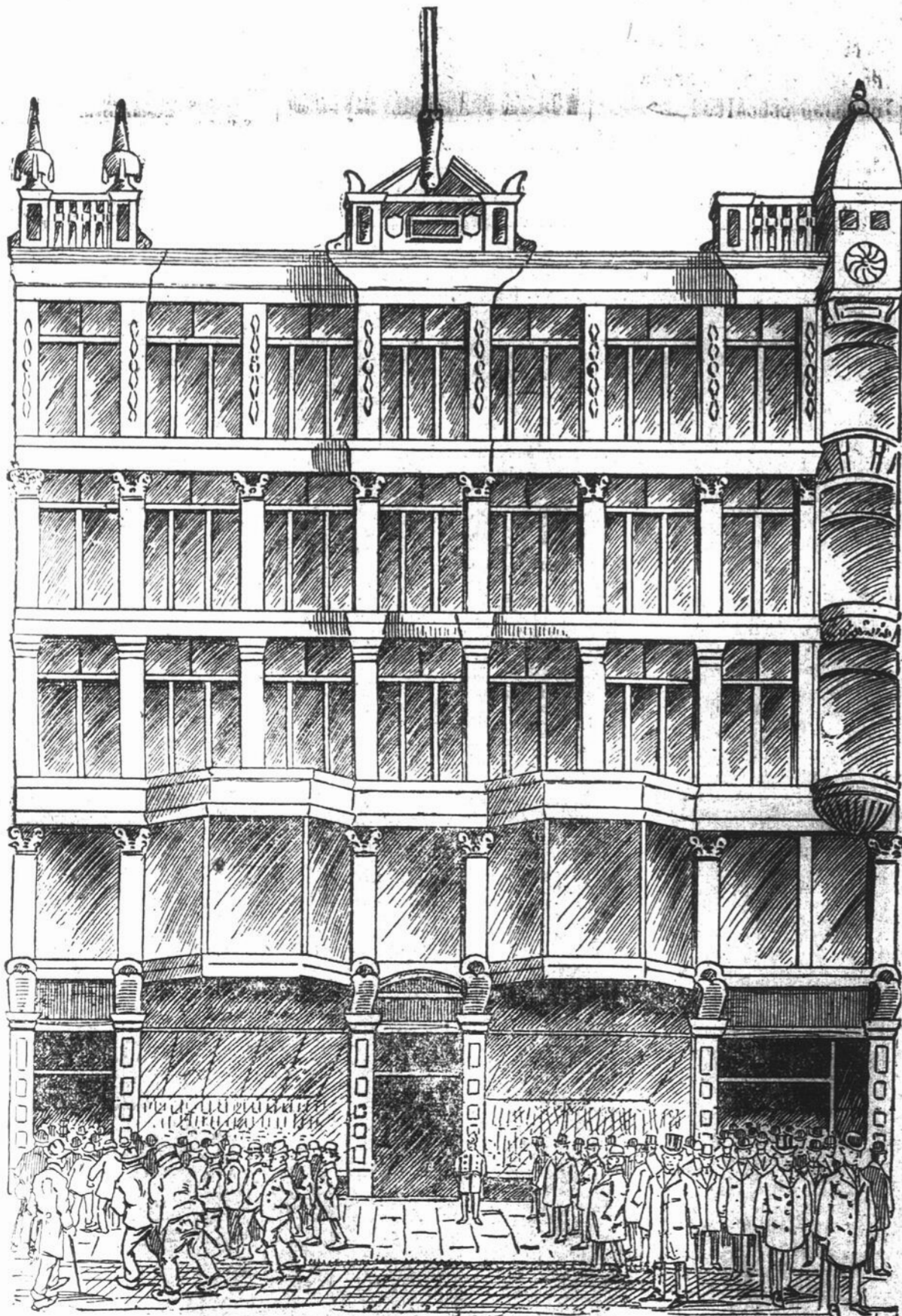
SCHOOL BOOTS

That are made of leather to stand the hard wear they all get. We make School Shoes our specialty and can give you the very Best Boot made for the least money.
Call and see us. We also keep all kinds of SCHOOL BAGS, STRAPS, Etc.

GALES BROS., 137 St. Antoine Street.
Telephone, Main 2906. West of Windsor.

HORSFALL BROS.

FOR UP-TO-DATE SCHOOL SUITS of every description for BOYS and CHILDREN



1849-51-51 1/2 NOTRE DAME STREET, McGarvey's Old Stand, near McGill Street.

A Galaxy of Bargains
—IN—
BOYS' SCHOOL CLOTHING

will attract your admiring attention to-day, when you visit our spacious Boys' Department, occupying the entire second floor. Thoroughly dependable wearing apparel offered at ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY. Here are a few instances:



- SPECIAL SCHOOL CLOTHING SALE.**
- 380 Knee Pant Suits**—for school wear, ages 7 to 16 years, pure all-wool cheviots, neat dark gray and fancy mixtures, in plain and double breasted styles, new rich patterns. Remember this is a Special Value, the BEST OFFER in the City. Real Bona Fide \$5.00 SUITS. To-day for ONLY **\$2.85**
 - Boys' College Suits**, all wool, finest imported Venetian Cloths and Clay Twills for ages 7 to 16 years, well lined and splendidly tailored. Regular \$7.00 value, now **\$4.50**
 - Boys' Long-pant Suits**, ages 14 to 19, sizes 30 to 35. A Choice Line of New Fall Cheviots and Fancy Tweeds in plaids and checks, best of Italian Cloth Lining, French Faced. Nowhere can you find their equal at **\$5.75** the price.

SPECIAL FOR MEN!

We will close out to-day and next week the balance of our \$10.00 and \$12.00 SUITS left over from our lucky purchase Sale. The startling low price is **\$5.75. You cannot afford to miss it.**

Handsome All wool Cheviots.
Scotch Tweeds, Unfinished Worsteds
in the Latest Designs and Patterns, Perfect Fitting, full line of sizes, satisfaction guaranteed, good weights for now and early fall and winter. They are exceptionally high grade \$10.00 and \$12.00 Values. They go in this sweeping Sale for only **\$5.75.**



J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS. 31 St. Lawrence Street.

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

Brains as a School Requisite

STAND FIRST ON THE LIST.

GOOD BOOTS

STAND NEXT.

BANNISTER HAS SUCCEEDED

In producing the Ideal School Boot for Boys, Misses and Children.

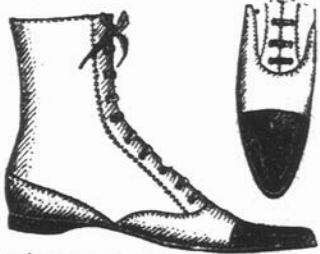
Table with 5 columns: Category (Boys', Youths', Misses', Children's'), Size, and Price. Rows include Boys' (1 x 5, \$1.50), Youths' (11 x 13, 1.25), Misses' (11 x 2, 1.25), and Children's' (8 x 10, 1.00).

REMEMBER the place

BANNISTER'S, CORNER VICTORIA & ST. CATHERINE ST.

Tel., Up., 1195.

A NEW SCHOOL SHOE



For Girls and Misses and Little Boys.

A combination of great wearing qualities and beauty, on foot form shapes, at very low prices.

We have them made expressly for us of Fine Oil Pebble Grain Leather, Spring Heels, Neat Patent Leather Toe Caps.

This should be of interest to many economical parents to know where they can buy serviceable School Shoes that have a dressy appearance at the price you have to pay for unsightly goods.

NOW AS TO PRICES:

Price list for Little Boys' sizes 8 to 10 (\$1.00), Little Girls' sizes 8 to 10 (\$1.00), Misses' sizes 11 to 2 (\$1.25), and Misses' sizes 2 to 4 (\$1.50).

You will find a full range of School Boots for the sturdy boys, 95c, \$1.15 and upwards, at

FRED. E. HODGSON, Shoist, 795 and 797 Craig Street.

Montreal Steam Laundry Block, west Victoria Square.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

QUERIES FOR THE PARK COMMITTEE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Where is Mr. Ames, the chairman, and other members of the Park Committee? Are the Street Railway not satisfied with taking almost entire possession of some of our streets, and are now coolly taking possession of the lower portion of the park by putting in 'Y'?

And whose fault is it that the fence is all broken down near where the Road Department enter for dumping, and in consequence all sorts of unsightly refuse is carted there morning, noon and night.

Why is the Exhibition Company allowed to occupy any portion of the park, as I understand their lease with the city expired a year ago.

A great many of us looked for many solid improvements in connection with the management of the park with the new regime. But the above facts do not seem to warrant our hoping for anything better than of yore, and it is foolish of aldermen to say higher taxes are necessary to prevent the above laziness or indifference.

The aldermen for St. Lawrence, St. Jean Baptiste and St. Antoine wards will have regular 'honet nests' about their ears some of these days, if they do not look better after the interests of their constituents.

TAXPAYER FOR ABOVE WARDS, Montreal, Sept. 8, 1898.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many ministers are perplexed about the conducting of the weekly prayer meeting. This is often turned into a preaching service, or into an experience meeting. Properly the prayer meeting should be used for addressing God in intercession, and such scripture as is read and remarks made should be helps in this direction.

one for intercession for foreign missions. His second suggestion was a radical one. This was that if the meeting dragged at all, cut it down to half an hour. The address and prayers must then be brief and pointed.

Another minister writes: 'A twenty-five-minute address at a prayer meeting is quite out of place. Drop it; if the meeting cannot live without that stimulus there is something wrong. Read a series of short passages of scripture bearing on one topic, letting one supplement or illustrate the other. Develop the intercessory side of the meeting. Aim at definiteness of intercession.'

Another vicar suggests the making use of intelligent and earnest laymen. He says: 'The result of doing so has been decidedly encouraging. It is surprising what these young men mostly can do with a little preparation, not only in speaking, but also in prayer.'

He is convinced that young men who can be induced to join in this work will gain a far deeper and more intelligent knowledge of the bible in this way than from any number of addresses from others.

Another clergyman writes: 'I fear the prayer meeting is very much underestimated both by clergy and people. Instead of being, as it often is, a dry, meaningless hour—it ought to be and might be the most blessed service of the whole week. My experience with prayer meetings for many years has been most happy, encouraging and helpful. It is true one does not get all our communicants, especially the "churchy" ones, some of whom would almost think extempore prayer a sin. But those who do come are the more spiritually minded, and surely they are the ones to whom we must look for real help in God's work.'

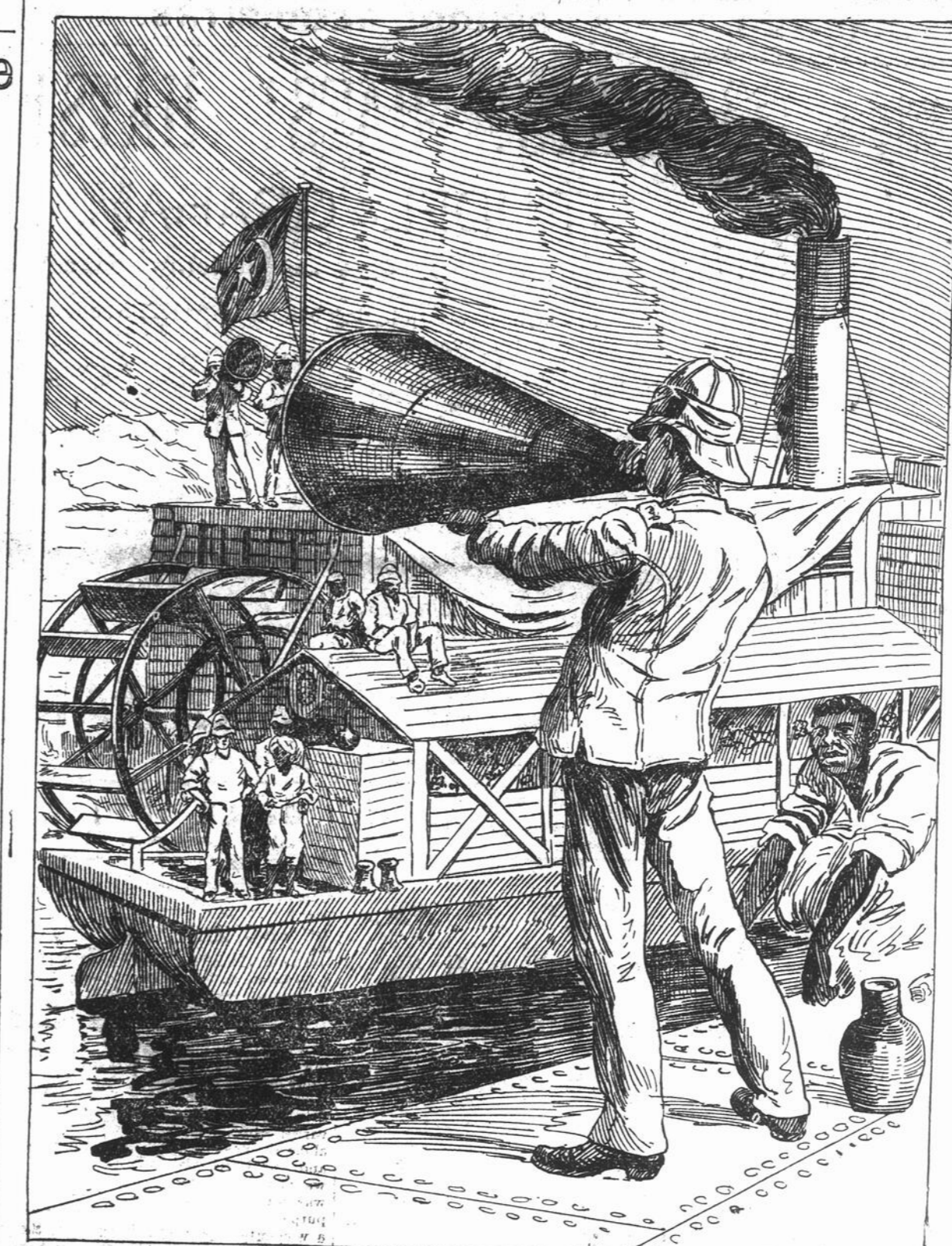
These suggestions are very practical and should be useful to many conductors of prayer meetings. One great need of the age is the spirit of prayer-waiting upon God in intercession for others and for the work of the Lord throughout the world. When Christians in private cultivate the spirit of intercession they will be most in harmony with the mind of the Lord Jesus, and always ready to help to make the prayer meeting what it should be, a place for definite requests for things which the heart desires for itself and more especially for others.

SOME INTERVAL BETWEEN DEATH AND GLORY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As I promised in your paper of Aug. 27 an exposition of Paul's views on this subject taken from his epistles, chiefly from those to the Corinthians and Philippians, I will now briefly give this interpretation.

A prominent feature in the belief of Paul is the supposition that Christ was the first person, clothed with humanity and experiencing death, who was admitted into heaven. All who had lived and died before him had gone down into the



TALKING WITH THE MEGAPHONE ON THE NILE.

Major Elmie, of the 37th Field Battery, had a couple of megaphones made at the Citadel, Cairo, Egypt, for use in communicating with the Byassas and steamers carrying the howitzers and Maxims to the front.—Illustrated London News.

dark underworld (Hades), and had remained there. That we do not err in ascribing this belief to Paul, we must summon the whole body of the Church fathers to testify, from Polycarp, in the second century, to Bernard, in the twelfth. It is evident that Paul looked for the speedy second coming of the Lord, with angels and power and glory. He expected that at this time all enemies would be overthrown, the dead would be raised, the living would be changed, and all that were Christ's would be translated. The resurrection which Paul thought would attend the second coming of Christ was the raising of the deceased from their rest in the underworld.

Paul distinctly teaches that the believers who died before this coming would remain in the underworld until that event, when they and the transformed living should ascend together with the Lord. In the fifth chapter of II. Corinthians he writes: 'Abiding in the body, we are absent from the Lord.' It is usually inferred from these words that the apostle expected whenever he died to be instantly with Christ. But Paul believed that many of the disciples would live until Christ's coming. Through the fourth and fifth chapters of this epistle 'we' refers to the writer (Paul) and other Christian teachers. In the form of a paraphrase one may unfold the genuine meaning of the passage in hand. 'In this body I am afflicted; not that I would merely be released from it, for then I should be a naked spirit. But I earnestly desire, unclothing myself of this earthly body, at the same time to clothe myself with my heavenly body, that I may lose all my mortal part and its woes in the full experience of eternal life. God has determined that the result should come to me sooner or later, and has given me a pledge of it in the witnessing spirit. But it cannot happen so long as I tarry in the flesh, the Lord delaying his appearance. Confident of acceptance in that day at the crisis when, divested of this body and invested with the immortal form, wrought for me by God, I shall be with the Lord. Still, knowing the terror which shall environ the Lord at his coming, I plead with men to be prepared.'

An apparent exception to the doctrine of a residence in the land of spirits occurs in the first chapter of the epistle to the Philippians: 'I am in a strait. . . . A prominent feature in the belief of Paul is the supposition that Christ was the first person, clothed with humanity and experiencing death, who was admitted into heaven. All who had lived and died before him had gone down into the

shows that he did not anticipate being removed to glory until after the second coming of Christ. He says, 'We look for the Saviour from heaven, who shall change our vile body,' etc. This change is the preliminary preparation, which change he repeatedly represents as indispensable.

The above exposition is confirmed by its striking adaptiveness to the whole Pauline scheme, as well as to each of its parts. ORIENTAL. Sept. 7.

BRITISH ARMY MORALITY.

LORD WOLSELEY'S MEMORANDUM TO OFFICERS—WHAT SHOULD DETERMINE CAUSE FOR PROMOTION.

(The 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

In accordance with a promise given in parliament, the memorandum of the commander-in-chief, in which he points out the duties of officers in the matter of the moral conduct of the men under their control, is issued as a parliamentary paper. The memorandum is dated April 28. It is in the following terms:

'It will be the duty of company officers to point out to the men under their control, and particularly to young soldiers, the disastrous effects of giving way to habits of intemperance and immorality, the excessive use of intoxicating liquors unfits the soldier for active work, blunts his intelligence, and is a fruitful source of military crime.

'The man who leads a vicious life enfeebles his constitution, and exposes himself to the risk of contracting disease of a kind which has of late made terrible ravages in the British army.

'Many men spend a great deal of their short term of service in the military hospitals, the wards of which are crowded with patients, a large number of whom are permanently disabled and incapacitated from earning a livelihood in or out of the army.

'Men tainted with this disease are useless to the state while in the army and a burden to their friends after they have left it.

'Even those who do not altogether break down are unfit for services in the field, and would certainly be a source of weakness to their regiments and discredit to their comrades if employed in war.

'It should not be beyond the power of company officers to exercise a salutary influence in these matters, more particularly over the younger men. Many of these join the army as mere lads, and are taken away early in life from the restraints and influences of home. They should be encouraged to look to their superiors, both officers and non-commissioned officers, but more especially to the officers commanding their troops, batteries or companies, for example and guidance amid the temptations which surround them.

'The commander-in-chief expects officers and non-commissioned officers to be always ready and willing to afford them sympathy and counsel, and to spare no effort in watching over their physical and moral welfare.

'Officers should do their utmost to promote a cleanly and moral tone among the men, and to ensure that all rowdiness and obscenity in word or action is kept in check. In no circumstances should public acts or expressions of indecency be tolerated, and if in any case there is reason to suspect that immorality is carried on in barracks or other buildings which are under the control of the military authorities, vigorous steps should be taken by surprise visits or otherwise to put a stop to such practices. All persons implicated in them, whatever may be their rank or position in the service, should be punished with the utmost severity.

'Nothing has probably done more to deter young men who have been respectably brought up from entering the army than the belief, entertained by them and by their families, that barrack room life is such that no decent lad can submit to it without loss of character or self-respect.

'The commander-in-chief desires that in making recommendations for selection for promotion regard should be had to example set to the soldier. No man, however efficient in other respects, should be considered fit to exercise authority over his comrades if he is of notoriously vicious and intemperate habits.

'The commander-in-chief is confident that officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the Queen's service will spare no pains to remove from the army the restraint which is due to a want of self-control on the part of a comparatively small number of soldiers, and that officers of all ranks will do their utmost to impress on their men that in the important considerations of morality and temperance, soldiers of Her Majesty's army should, as befits their honorable calling, compare favorably with other classes of the civil population.'

THE PRINCE'S INCOME.

Much has been said of late concerning the incomes of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It would be as well to state the exact figures.

Since 1863 the Prince has drawn £20,000 a year from the consolidated fund. The largest sources of the prince's income, however, are the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

This property, which was first granted to the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III., in 1337, on the understanding that in default of male issue the revenues should revert to the sovereign, is only worth in the time of William IV. £9,000, sinking as low as £2,000 in the reign of Queen Anne. Under the management of the Prince Consort, the duchy so prospered that the accumulations of the Prince's minority amounted to £601,721, or, according to Sir Charles Dilke, £743,000. Out of this sum £220,000 was laid out in the purchase of Sandringham, an estate of 8,079.

The income of the Duchy of Cornwall was last year £57,733 14s. 6d., in addition to £16,216, an annual sum paid by the country as compensation for the forfeiture of certain ancient dues on the duchy and in lieu of past grants in quit rents. The total revenue of the duchy is therefore £73,949 14s. 6d. The Prince is also colonel of the 10th Hussars, an honorary post worth £1,350 a year. On the Prince's marriage he was voted £23,455 to defray the expenses, and the Princess Alexandra £10,000 a year, to be increased to £30,000 in the event of her surviving him. When the Prince visited India in 1875 the nation gave him £142,000 towards his expenses, stipulating that £69,000 of this should be expended on presents. The Prince of Wales has undertaken by a recent act of parliament to provide for his children out of a sum of £36,000 a year, voted annually to parliament. Some years since he sold to the Queen, Birk Hall, an estate he inherited from his father, for it is said £120,000. The Prince lives rent free at Marlborough House, paying neither rent, rates nor taxes. The repairs, which are defrayed by the country, amounted last year to £2,000 13s. 6d. When he visits the Continent the expenses of the passage amounting, as a rule, to £100, are defrayed by the country.

The Prince is patron of twenty-two livings, worth £7,636, and his total income is £174,293 a year. Last year the Duke of York drew as a naval captain, with full, half-pay, and allowances, £23,868. The ex-Empress of Germany, Princess Royal of England, has a pension from this country of £8,000. On the occasion of her marriage £40,000 was voted as a dowry, and £5,000 for fitting out the Chapel Royal for the wedding, the expenses of which amounted to £20,000. Till last year the country has defrayed the expenses of trips to the country, but the Ministry of the Interior in 1884 declared that for the future all members of the Royal Family would defray their own expenses with the exception of the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills the Wonder of the Century—Many Marvellous Cures Where all Other Remedies had Failed—Indisputable Evidence of their Efficacy and Power Over Disease.

ISIDORE MAJOR.

Valleyfield East, Que., Owes His Life to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills—Twenty Years Suffering.

Mr. Major says: 'I am willing that you should publish this certificate under oath, as I consider I owe my life to Dr. Chase. For over twenty years I suffered from kidney trouble, paralysis of the tongue, less of memory, and severe attacks of rheumatism; in fact, I was in the last stage of debility. About a year ago a friend of mine, who commented upon my miserable appearance, recommended me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills, stating that they might do me good, even if other medicines had failed. I told him I was very much discouraged, that I had taken so many remedies and without getting any relief. I thought the matter over seriously, and one day, reading of a wonderful cure, Patrick J. McLaughlin, of Valleyfield, Que., in the 'La Presse,' I made up my mind to try them. I can take my oath that I am to-day a different man entirely; my body is as supple as that of a twenty-year-old man, although I am forty-seven years of age; all the members of my family are surprised at this change. I spent hundreds of dollars to cure this disease without success. Before I took Dr. Chase's pills my back used to ache so much that I could not bend sufficiently to put on my shoes, and I could not lift a twenty-pound weight from the ground. I could not eat anything with taste, and everything that I did eat seemed to stay in my stomach and burn like fire, now I can eat anything. I thank God these troubles are all gone, and I am willing to endorse it if anybody wishes to write.

Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills are the only combined Kidney Liver Pill made. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box. Dr. Chase's new recipe book, cloth bound, 500 pages, sent to any address in Canada. Price 50 cents. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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TENDERS.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, at the office of the Secretary, in the Town Hall at Outremont, will be received until Monday, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. for the construction of a brick and the sewer on the site of the old Fairmount Avenue. Plans and specifications are on view at the Town Hall at Outremont every day between 10 a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m. Reproduction does not bind itself to the lowest or any tender.

J. H. CHARBETTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Sept. 9th, 1898.

CHESS COLUMN.

Saturday, Sept. 10, 1898.

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

PROBLEM NO. 191.

For the 'Witness', by L. Rosenfeld, Vice-President N. Y. City Chess Club.

Black, 6 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 192.

For the 'Witness' by M. Lisner, New York.

White (8 pieces).—K on K Kt; Q on Q; Rooks on Q R 5 and K 8; Kt on K B 5; B on K B 6; pawns on Q B 3 and K 3. Black (8 pieces).—K on K 8; B on Q 4 and K 8; Kt on K R 3 and Q R 8; Q on K 3; pawns on Q B 5 and K Kt 3. White mates in two.

SOLUTION TOURNAMENT.

Solvers may come in at any time. Solutions, to count, must be mailed: To-day's not later than noon Saturday, Sept. 24; last Saturday's noon of Sept. 17.

Two points will be allowed for every correct key of two moves, three for three moves. Only key moves need be sent, but for every incorrect key, one point will be deducted.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 185, by Dr. Gold, two moves.—Key move, Q-K 6. Variations.—1... R-R 8, 2 Q x Q mate. 1... B-B 8, 2 Kt-B mate. 1... Q-Kt 4, 2 Q-R 6 mate. 1... Eise, 2 Q-Kt 6 mate.

Problem No. 187, by M. Lisner, two moves.—Key move, Q-K 8. Variations.—1... K-Q 5, 2 Kt-B 3 mate. 1... R x B, 2 K-K 3 mate. 1... Eise, 2 Q-Kt 3 mate.

Names of solvers published next week.

GAME NO. 193—FALSBER COUNTER GAMBIT.

NOTES BY J. E. NARRAWAY.

Janowski. Pillsbury.

White. Black.

1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4
2 P-K 4 2 P-Q 4
3 P x Q P 3 P-K 5
4 P-Q 3 4 Kt-K B 3
5 P x P 5 Kt x K P
6 P-K 2 6 P-K 2
7 Kt-Q 3 7 P-K B 4
8 Kt-R 3 8 Kt-Q B 3

We would prefer Kt-Q 3, followed by Q-Kt 3.

9 P-B 3 9 B-K 3
10 Kt x Kt 10 P x Kt
11 Kt-B 3 11 Castles.

Black must now lose the pawn.

12 P-Kt 3 12 B-Q B 4
13 B-Kt 3 13 P-B 3

A charming move, offering his queen for an overwhelming attack. Janowski, sure of his extra pawn, plays steadily and correctly.

14 Kt-K 4 14 Kt-Kt 5

A combination which turns out unsound.

15 P x Kt

If instead 15 Kt x B, Q x Kt, 16 P x Kt, Q x P ch, 17 K-B sq, B-B 5 wins.

16 Kt-B 3 16 B x P ch
17 B x P 17 B x Kt ch
18 P x B 18 Q x P ch
19 K-B 2 19 K R-K sq
20 K R-Q B sq 20 Q-R 3
21 Q R-Kt sq 21 Q-Kt 3
22 B-B 3 22 B-Q 2
23 R-B 3

Of course not Q x R, as Q-R ch would end matters abruptly.

24 Q R-B sq 24 Q-R 4
25 R x B 25 B x B
26 Q R-B 3 26 Q-K 4

Menacing R x B, followed by Q x R or Q-Q 7 ch.

27 Q-B 4 27 Q x Q
28 R B 6 x Q

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When Disease Threatens to Attack the System

Physical Suffering Beneficently Intended for Our Good.

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10

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22 lbs. GRANULATED SUGAR..... \$1.00
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AT BAKER'S GROCERY,
78 University Street.

An interesting and game analysis, but White's extra bishop is bound to win.

29 P-B 5 29 P-B 4
30 P-Kt 4 30 K-Kt 2
31 K-R 3 31 B-Q 2
32 P-Kt 5 32 B-Q 3
33 R-B 4 33 K-B 3
34 P-K R 4 34 R-Q 4
35 K-Kt 4 35 P-Kt 4
36 P-K 5 36 P-K 5
37 R (B 2)-B 4 37 P-K 5
38 R (Q B 4)-K 4 38 P-Q R 4
39 P-B 6 39 P-Kt 3
40 P x P 40 P x P
41 R-R 8 41 B-K 5
42 R-Kt 8 ch 42 K-R 4
43 R-K 4 43 R-Q 2-Q 2
44 R-Q B 4 44 R-Q 6
45 R x P ch 45 K-R 3
46 R-B 8 ch 46 K-R 4
47 R-R 8 ch 47 K-K 4
48 R-Kt 6 ch 48 K-B 5
49 R-B 8 ch 49 K-Q 4
50 R-B 6 ch 50 K-K 5
51 R-K 5 mate

GAME NO. 194—IRREGULAR OPENING.

In this game young Schlechter sacrifices nearly all his pieces to effect a mate, making most brilliant play. The combination starts with the eighth move. Score from the St. Johns 'News':

Dr. Prentiss. Schlechter.

Black.

1 P-Q Kt 4 1 P-K 3
2 B-K 2 2 Kt-K B 3
3 P-Q R 3 3 P-Q B 4
4 P-Q 4 4 Q-R 4
5 Q-Q 5 5 Q-R 4
6 Kt-Q B 3 6 Kt-K 6
7 P x P 7 P x P
8 P-Q 5 8 P-Q 5
9 Q x Kt P 9 P-Q 5
10 Q x R ch 10 K-K 2
11 Q x B 11 Kt-Q 2
12 Q x R 12 P x Kt
13 B-B 3 13 P ch
14 K-Q sq 14 Q x K P
15 B-B 4 15 Q-Q 4 ch
16 K-B sq 16 B-K 6 ch
17 B x B 17 P x Kt
18 P x B 18 Q-Q 7 ch
19 K-Kt sq 19 Q-Q 8 ch
20 K-R 2 20 Q x P mate.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

It was the gardens of a milling town that we set out to see. One can get there in various ways. There is a fast train bound for a 'Greater' city that passes through it and trains for other destinations stop there. Steamers plying between the upper and lower lakes call at this port, and there is the long drive in the fine September weather that was more tempting to us, though doubtless 'Pan' would have preferred that we had taken any of the other routes. The skies were very blue; the early autumn landscape full of beauty, and everything spoke of thrift and comfort.

There is a wonderful fascination in a drive along the bank of a canal, with its varied shipping and odd craft, toiling along the narrow strip of sombre water, and our interest did not flag, nor did we find the journey tiresome, for the way was bedecked with golden rod and purple and white starry asters that have a wonderful charm at this season of the year. Then the busy town was reached and these miniature gardens of the mill operatives were before us. The manager of the mills, with a laudable desire to beautify the surroundings of the workmen, gave seed to all who wished, and prizes for the best kept gardens, and proved that it was possible to beautify even the simplest home.

In some gardens, old-fashioned flowers were prominent. It was easy to imagine that in spring time the owners had snowdrops and violets, and had tried to winter the yellow primrose and the 'Nancy pretty' of the old English gardens. There were some sweet-briar roses, southernwood and larkspurs, bachelor's buttons and Solomon's seal, and along some of the fences the old-fashioned four o'clock, with its sweet odor and half-hidden flowers. Most of these plants were the same in many gardens, showing pleasant interchange among neighbors. Sweet peas of the best varieties were grown in back yards, or divided the plots. They looked so fresh and were growing so thrifty, for the water is freely used during hot weather. The grass, too, was well kept and green, forming one of the chief features of the English gardens, being sprayed with water regularly and kept out close with the lawn mower. Geraniums were in fine profusion and coloring and some fair specimens of begonias and astilbes were seen. There was a street where chiefly French Canadians made their homes, and here one found calla lilies and the old-fashioned hydrangeas, while the back yards had each a patch of tobacco, and a few cucumber vines and onions, showing a thrifty element and careful attention. Here there were gay flower beds with a hard baked path around instead of the usual grass, and fine thrifty plants in tin palms and tomato cans. In some of the grass plots the 'white man's foot,' as the plantain has been called, has made its appearance, and it is a pity, for when one goes to seed it is hard to eradicate. There were raised beds of oleus, that were very effective, and asters showed evidence of choice seed, and good care. One of the principal features of the cottages were the window boxes nailed outside the windows. Some of them had two and three tiers—a little distance apart—and covered with the Mesembryanthemum, or ice plant, that hung in graceful festoons, giving a cool, mossy appearance. The boxes were filled with geraniums, heliotrope and other house plants with an abutilon, or something equally tall and showy for the top centre plant. It formed a shady screen and was a pretty sight to passers-by. In many windows there could not be found a withered leaf or a sickly plant, something pleasant to notice. We stopped in front of one where the ice crystals and purple flowers showed plainest and Lotus said—

With pellucid stems, the ice flower gems,
His riny foliage, and his candied stems,
There is quite a fascination in window-

box gardening, and with a little more variety these would be very beautiful. I thought of two vines that would be a success trained in this way, for the Lophospermum—with its funnel-shaped flowers—that grows wild in Mexico, climbing over bushes and trees, would make a pretty window screen, as would also the Maurandia vine, with its rich purple flowers that bloom profusely. Both these can be raised from seed and have pretty, clean foliage.

The large plants of the workmen are kept in the mill windows during winter. They are sunny, and the rooms warm, so that any of the workmen can have a window or two. The men said that they thrive well during this season and concluded that the air must be fairly pure for human beings and the ventilation good when the plants kept their healthful appearance. There is an educational building in this town where a large playground and plenty of shrubs gave evidence of care for the physical welfare of the children. Plants and flowers are here made of some importance, and the children are taught to care for and value them. Such helpful teaching helps to fill spare hours, and gives the working man something to think of for the adornment of his home. In helping and encouraging this taste for plants (not necessarily flowers) the leader in this good work gives many a lesson in practical Christianity, an example worthy of emulation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

COSMOS.

'Cosmos' asks why the flower of this name does not bloom, as it is now late and they give a big bushy plant but no flowers. Ans.—It is an annual of the easiest culture but is too late for out of doors in a climate like this, subject to early frost. It comes into bloom in late September and lasts until the end of October, if the season is suitable. If not yet in blossom it is best to take up the budded plants and set them in a cool shaded place for a while, then take into a room where there is not any fire heat, and there will be flowers through all the autumn, at least such was our experience last year. It does not seem to matter whether the seed is sown in March or May; the flowers are not earlier but plants have a stockier growth. As the flowers are all on the top it is no use to prune now, but after planting in spring they should be pinched back into any shape required.

SPIREA.

T. R. asks something about the spirea. Ans.—From the description, the plant mentioned is one of the herbaceous spires that die down after blossoming, probably 'Spirea astilbe.' If it had been set out in the ground in spring it would now be ready to blossom again; if lifted just before frost, and put in the cellar until early winter, then brought up to moderate heat and water. But no one can judge of its condition by the description. If I had such a plant I would at once re-pot it in rich soil, water it and put in the cellar for a time. If you do not know the spirea you have a pleasure in store. We take up 'Spirea Van Houttii' and several other sorts late in the fall and pot them, bringing them forward after chrysanthemums have finished flowering, and they are successful. There is one for out-door culture called Spirea trilobata (St. Peter's wreath) that is very beautiful, flowering in May. The stem of the plant and branches are covered with tiny white rose-like flowers.

INSECT PESTS AGAIN.

G. B., Prince Albert, asks if Bordeaux mixture is any good for rust on celery. Ans.—It will not cure the celery that is rusted but will prevent the disease spreading to growing stalks. It is said by those who have been experimenting that if boards are placed on each side of the rows for blanching, and the roots are mulched, it will help to keep away moisture at the roots is thought to be the cause of the trouble. For the green aphides on cabbage the simple Bordeaux mixture, that is lime, water and sulphate of copper—is a safe spray and useful. But the inner leaves are difficult to reach and the work should have been done earlier, while plants were small, for in this, as in many other cases prevention is better than cure. Hot, dry weather and insufficient water is the cause of this pest being so numerous. Whenever you see a lady bug, which insect most people know by that name, take care of it and carry it to some plant infested with aphids, where it will have a rich repast. But when cabbages are badly infested, as I said before, it is difficult to reach the seat of the trouble.

PARSLEY.

'Jane' wishes to know if she can grow parsley successfully in a window in winter. Ans.—It really depends upon what sort of a window. If I wanted to have green parsley for Christmas I would have a small keg with holes bored all around it—perhaps two rows. In this I would put parsley roots, sending them through each hole, and leaving the curled leaves of the parsley outside. Then after they are all in place and earth put in to cover the roots, a plant that is not deep-rooted can be put on top in the usual manner. A tub of this sort stood in my dining-room window several winters, new roots being put in every September and I always had parsley in mid-winter. If one has a sunny kitchen window, parsley seed sown now in a box, and kept moist until it germinates, will thrive, and be ready a little later in the season.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. P. E. ISLAND J. P.

INTERVIEWED BY THE 'PATRIOT'S' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Overwork Brought on Neuralgia and Shattered Health Generally—Passed Many Sleepless Nights.

(From the Charlottetown 'Patriot'.)

The 'Patriot's' special correspondent 'Mac' being in the eastern section of the island on business, heard many complimentary remarks concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which appear to be the favorite medicine in all parts of Canada. Among those who are very emphatic in the praise of this medicine is Neil McPhee, J.P., of Glencorrodale, and our correspondent determined to call upon him and ascertain from his own lips his views in the matter. Mr. McPhee was found at home, and as he is a very entertaining and intelligent gentleman, our correspondent was soon 'at home' too. When questioned about the benefits he was reported to have received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. McPhee said:—'About four years ago I got run down from overwork on the farm. As there is considerable timber land on my property, I thought I could go into making timber in addition to my farm work. The task, however, proved too heavy for my strength, and I soon began to break down. I contracted a severe cold, neuralgia followed, and I found myself in shattered health generally. I felt very much distressed and discouraged and spent many sleepless nights. I tried several very highly recommended medicines, but received no permanent benefit from any of them. As Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were so highly recommended through the press, I thought I would give them a fair trial. After using a few boxes I found they were having the desired effect and I began to find my wanted health and strength gradually returning. I kept on using the pills until I had regained my former vigor and had gained considerable in flesh as well. Now I consider myself a healthier man and feel as well as ever I did in my life. I can conscientiously recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any person suffering as I was. I have the utmost confidence in their curing properties.'

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

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A CHANGE

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

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No.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	5 1/4 in.	5 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.
2	12 in.	12 in.	1 1/2 in.
3	12 in.	12 in.	1 1/2 in.
4	14 in.	14 in.	1 1/2 in.
5	15 1/2 in.	15 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
6	15 1/2 in.	15 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
7	16 in.	16 in.	1 1/2 in.
8	16 in.	16 in.	1 1/2 in.
9	16 in.	16 in.	1 1/2 in.
10	18 in.	18 in.	1 1/2 in.
11	18 in.	18 in.	1 1/2 in.
12	18 in.	18 in.	1 1/2 in.

IRON SPAT PULLEYS.

Diameter.	Face.
1 12 in.	12 in.
2 12 in.	12 in.
3 12 in.	12 in.
4 12 in.	12 in.
5 12 in.	12 in.
6 12 in.	12 in.
7 12 in.	12 in.
8 12 in.	12 in.
9 12 in.	12 in.
10 12 in.	12 in.
11 12 in.	12 in.
12 12 in.	12 in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

Diameter.	Face.
1 12 in.	12 in.
2 12 in.	12 in.
3 12 in.	12 in.
4 12 in.	12 in.
5 12 in.	12 in.
6 12 in.	12 in.
7 12 in.	12 in.
8 12 in.	12 in.
9 12 in.	12 in.
10 12 in.	12 in.
11 12 in.	12 in.
12 12 in.	12 in.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diameter.	Face.
1 12 in.	12 in.
2 12 in.	12 in.
3 12 in.	12 in.
4 12 in.	12 in.
5 12 in.	12 in.
6 12 in.	12 in.
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9 12 in.	12 in.
10 12 in.	12 in.
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HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. MOODY COMMENDS A NOBLE PROFESSION TO YOUNG WOMEN.

Hall Decoration—A Mother's Holiday—Our Correspondents--Grape Jelly.

AN OPEN DOOR FOR CHRISTIAN YOUNG WOMEN.

D. L. MOODY.

It seems to me that in the 20th chapter of Matthew, verses 6 and 7, we have a picture of the state of things which exists to-day in our churches—a great work to be done, many standing about perfectly able to do it, but idle because no man has set them at work.

We are living in an age which is vastly different from the days of our fathers. Time was when the minister might be sure of reaching the people, and that his Sunday morning audience would include all the adults of his parish, because they were compelled by law to be there. That time has gone by, and especially in our cities the only way to reach a large proportion of the men and women with the gospel now is to take it to them in their homes. They must be visited and dealt with there, and by personal invitation and continued effort brought to the house of God. Of course no pastor can expect to do such work alone, and therefore there has arisen the need for trained workers who can give their time to it. I believe experience has proven that the very best ones to do this work are Christian women. A woman can get into these homes much easier than a man, and by many kind ministrations, such as a woman alone can render, win the mother and children for Christ. This is not a matter of theory, but of actual experience. In many churches with which I am acquainted, and I believe is one answer to the old question of how to reach the masses. There ought to be thousands of women giving their lives to this work in the cities and large towns of our land, and more and more the churches are calling for such workers.

I have recently been much interested in a kind of work that has been attempted in some of the rural districts of New England. For years it has been a problem with missionary boards to know how best to help small country churches. Many such churches have steadily run down; the people have moved away, and other causes have weakened them until they can no longer support a pastor and must be carried by the Missionary Board or abandoned. Now, one board at least has been sending trained young women workers into such communities. They have lived with the people, visiting among them, giving Bible readings in their homes, and preaching in the church. The blessing of God has been upon their work, and in at least one case that I know of, where all the church services had been abandoned and the work of God given up, the church, in connection with another small parish near by, is now calling for a pastor and preparing to support him themselves. The field for work of this kind is practically unlimited.

I have spoken of only two fields in which the need of Christian women with some training for such work is very manifest. It would be easy to mention others. There is the need of our home missionary fields in the west and south of those who can teach the Bible. There is the whole great heathen world, where 800,000,000 people sit in midnight darkness, perishing for the light which Christ has commanded Christian men and women to give them.

Now, I believe there are in this country a great many Christian young women of from twenty to thirty years of age—women of fair education and good ability—who could and would give their lives to this work if they only knew just how to go about it. They are in the condition of the laborers in the parable, idle because no one has put them to work, and the point I am getting at is to tell such young women of this great possibility of usefulness before them and how they may enter into it.

We have established at East Northfield, Mass., a Training School, where young women are taught the Bible and practical methods of Christian work, giving as nearly as we can just the training that is required in these for whom this great call is coming. Many young women have gone out of it into places of great usefulness, and are making their lives count mightily for the salvation of men and the glory of God. If this has fallen under the eye of such a young woman as I have tried to describe, may I ask her why her life should not be thus spent?

I shall be very glad to correspond with anyone who may wish to enter the school. We can take only a limited number, but our doors are wide open for as many as the building will accommodate.

I do not know why churches could not send one of their number here for a few months. I am receiving inquiries for such workers constantly, and I think many times the worker is right in the church where her services are required, if she could only be found and helped to obtain a little practical training. Our term at the Training School begins Sept. 29.

HALL DECORATION.

Most of us remember when it was considered essential that the halls of all middle class houses should be alike, should have the same highly glazed marble-block

patterned paper on the walls, the same oil-cloth of dull tint on the floor, the same hat and umbrella stand to the right or the left of the entrance, the same fur rug at the foot of the stairs, and the same cocoanut mat inside the front door. Persons with decorative notions might hang a map of the county or other mural ornament of an equally inspiring kind on the wall, but it was considered in better taste to leave the marble paper in its severe beauty, and to finish the orthodox fittings with a centre lamp, and hall chairs to flank the hat and umbrella stand. It is possible that certain districts may not yet have advanced much beyond these primitive ideas, but most houses have developed at least the paper dado and a gay rug on the floor.

Yellow, blue, or green, if combined with cream, all make satisfactory halls; sea-green and cream or yellow and cream may be combined in the pattern of the paper, but in blue it is well to have recourse only to another shade of the same. Blue on blue gives the best results. The paint might in each of these cases be cream, while rich colorings could be used for the portieres, for the hall rugs, and for the stair carpet. Where economy has to be carefully studied, floor coverings of brightly hued cocoanut-matting are effective.

In the ordinary passage hall the staircase always offers a difficulty, as a flight of stair treads rushing to meet you at the doors makes more an intrusive than a welcoming impression. An arrangement of arches which will divide the hall into two portions, if well made and artistically draped, gives a look of distinction to the most commonplace villa entrance. Where the hall is very small, the centre pillar of the double arch may rise from the end of the banister, but as this involves leaving the staircase still in view or hiding it with curtains hanging from the arch—an arrangement not devoid of inconvenience—it will be more satisfactory to place the arch three or four feet in front of the stair foot, as suggested in our illustration. The opening of the arch to the right, behind which the staircase ascends, may be filled with cathedral glass, may have a bead screen hung in it, or may be left open and provided with a plant, as shown. The second arch can be draped with handsome curtains. For this purpose plushette is a tower of strength, as it is effective, durable and inexpensive. The front section of the hall might be furnished with a small table or a hall buffet—preferably the latter. A monk's bench, which having a box within the seat, can be utilized for carriage rugs, tennis racquets, and balls, and many other desirable if unpicturesque possessions, is probably the most excellent of all hall seats. The umbrella stand, which might be of the drain pipe order, or preferably an open brass stand, could be placed at the side of the arch; while the coat and hat pins might be reserved for the back hall, where, if there is space for this, one of the hall wardrobes would receive them becomingly.

In the beautiful drawing of a hall fitment arch designed in Edinburgh, our artist has made a slight error. He makes the stairs ascend in front of the open arch. They should ascend behind the closed arch; the draped arch leads into the narrower part of the hall parallel with the stairs.

A SENSIBLE MOTHER.

'Sara Sylvester' writes in the Boston 'Home Journal' of a sensible woman who is taking a well earned vacation.

She has daughters, and in them she is blessed—largely because she brought them up aright and now they are going in that way. For many years—she is not wealthy—she toiled for those daughters, making their clothes, teaching them, cooking little pies in patty pans for them, sewing buttons on boots stubbed at the toes, picking up their playthings after they were safely tucked in cribs and trundle beds at night.

Now they are grown, and she is not very young. Does she, like the average American mother, continue these attentions to her children's welfare? Does she stay in a hot kitchen frying oysters, while they play the piano, or paint, or entertain callers? Does she remain at home ironing muslin frocks, while the girls disport themselves at picnics in other muslin frocks? Does she go to bed at night too tired to read the daily paper, while the girls perfect their education at women's clubs and attend the meetings of Browning and Shakespeare classes?

No, indeed she does not. It is now she who entertains callers, goes to picnics and belongs to clubs. She has time for church work, for all the social gatherings in the gay town in which she resides. She is

young and handsome; her girls are proud of her, and rightfully; she dresses in perfect taste, with plenty of new gowns, and household cares sit lightly on her.

The reason is that these cares are relegated to the daughters for whom she worked so many years. They now rise and build the fires, they sweep and dust the rooms, they prepare the meals, they have 'the dishes' on their minds. Mamma is care-free; she comes to her meals when she is called, and when the last cup of coffee is drained she folds her napkin and goes away serenely to the parlor or her best bonnet if an outing is to follow.

Every time I visit in this lovely home I reflect on the excellent points of this plan. The girls are learning to keep house, and their mother is reaping a reward for her own years of work. In days to come, if all the girls go to make homes of their own she will take up the cares of her house again with a merry smile, cheered and rested by her years of vacationizing.

As for the girls, they like it. The sense of importance given by the care of a house is never unwelcome to any young girl, especially if mamma does not retain such an amount of interest as to be continually reminding them of the old regime.

And are they not proud of their mother? Far more than if she remained in the frying oyster business and didn't wear pretty frocks with bits of real lace in neck and sleeves, and a Spanish mantilla on her head when she goes to literary club meetings and Browning societies.

Even in a family of boys, the parents may



HALL FITMENT.

safely delegate some duties, though mamma will scarcely be able to retire quite as entirely as in the case I have been citing. How many fathers toil patiently in order that their sons may enjoy life, only to give the world another cigarette smoking dude or another ornament no use! The son who grows up with an idea that he must help mother by doing the marketing, running an occasional errand, even shaking rugs on sweeping day, or moving heavy furniture if there are no servants, is the boy who picks up smatterings of father's business on Saturdays at the office or the store, and is ready to help when the right time arrives.

'A handy man around the house' is always appreciated by his mother, and by his wife in after years. The man whose dignity does not suffer if he takes off his coat and varnishes the parlor furniture is generally the man whose dignity is of real instead of shoddy sort.

FAINTING.

Syncope, or fainting, results from an inadequate supply of blood to the brain. The patient's head should, therefore, be lowered, and all tight bands loosened in order to promote free circulation. Let there be a generous supply of fresh air, being careful at the same time to avoid draughts. Friction may be applied to the extremities, always remembering to rub towards, not from, the heart. Cold water dashed over the face will often assist in reviving the patient, and smelling salts are often used as a restorative.

In the case of strong smelling salts, one should never hold the bottle for any length of time close to the nostrils of an unconscious person, but pass it to and fro at some little distance from the face. Perhaps the safest way is to hold the cork or stopper of the bottle near the patient's nostrils, as that will answer all purposes, and prevent injurious effects.—'Ledger.'

'ALL FOR JESUS'—DO WE MEAN IT?

Mrs. Erica, of Marysville, York County, N.B., has requested us to republish the following poem which appeared in the 'Weekly Witness,' Nov. 3, 1896.

BY MRS. E. E. WILLIAMS.

'All for Jesus! All for Jesus! All my being's ransomed powers,
All my thoughts and words and doings, all my days and all my hours.
Thus, within a curtained window, sang a woman's voice so sweet,
While without, upon the pavement of the cold, deserted street,
All unconscious in the darkness, drenched by slowly falling rain,
One (once as pure and tender) had succumbed to cold and pain.

Homeless, friendless, without shelter, she had wandered all the day,
Till at last in sheer exhaustion prone upon the ground she lay.
There a late pedestrian found her, stooping close, her features scanned,
In the dim light turned upon her from the lantern in his hand.

'Twas a face of wondrous beauty, marred, 'tis true, by want and shame,
But the stranger bending o'er her, looks in pity, not in blame.

Some one's singing! Clearly, sweetly, comes the voice above the storm,
'All for Jesus!'—stooping quickly, see, he lifts the dripping form:
Up the steps he quickly bears her, pausing scarce to think before,
'Nearth his touch the bell's loud summons brings the singer to the door.

'Madam, see! I found her lying fainting on the pavement near,
And just when I heard you singing, so—'said he—'I brought her here.'

But alas! no ray of pity shines within those stony eyes,
So the stranger pleads 'In mercy, let me in before she dies!'

'All for Jesus! Hsten, sisters. He who died upon the tree,
Says to us, 'As you have done it unto these, 'twas unto me.'

Shall we then sit idly stinging, while the days go swiftly by,
Singing words unmeant, unthought of, leaving blood-bought souls to die,
Or shall we, like our dear Master, hasten out to save the lost?
Faltering not at any labor, shrinking not from any cost.

'All for Jesus! All for Jesus! All our being's ransomed powers—
(Saviour, help each to mean it!) All our days and all our hours,
And when we have all surrendered, thine, and thine alone to be,
O compassionate Redeemer, teach us how to live like Thee.

—Omaha 'Rescue Mission.'

BRAIN STIMULANT.

According to the 'Medical Journal,' the best possible thing for one to do when too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as possible. This is the only recuperation of brain power, the only actual recuperation of brain force, because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood which take the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood, which were obtained from the food eaten previously; and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet, and stillness of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain, force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

SCRAP BOOKS.

Editor Home Department.—Looking over a June copy of the 'Witness' I see your request for contributors to send an account of work which interests the writer. I have been making scrap books for the libraries of several hospitals, and they are gladly read by the patients, as is any good book. I would suggest that members of the Home Department send some useful reading to these institutions. The Consumptives' Sanitarium in Gravenhurst, Muskoka, has at present forty patients, and the lady superintendent says there are very few books in the library; some religious stories would be very acceptable there.

A late daily paper mentions that the Unsectarian Hospital on the Lower Laehne Road, near Montreal, is rather neglected by those who show kindness to other hospitals. No doubt the inmates would be glad if some papers or books were sent to them also.

Yours truly,
L. D. S.

TO MAKE A POULTICE.

'It seems to be the correct thing nowadays to have a fad of some kind,' said a gentleman friend of mine the other day. 'Now,' he continued, 'I would suggest that some of you women should make poultice making a fad until at least a small percentage of the feminine population knew how to make a decent liced poultice. In my work' (he is a physician), 'you would be surprised how many people I come across who seem to know nothing whatever about making poultices. Just now I have a little patient who is going to die for no other reason in the world than the lack of poultices properly made and applied.' 'Why,' I said, 'I thought almost any one could make a liced poultice.' 'You thought so,' he said. 'Well you should see some of the poultices, or rather apologies for poultices which I see, and you would quickly change your mind. Cold as flint and almost as hard, describes a poultice I took off my little patient only an hour ago.' While the doctor was speaking I decided that in my next letter to the Home Department I should describe my method of making a poultice. Years ago, I learned how when nursing my little baby girl who had congestion of the lungs. First, I heat the vessel in which I intend to make the poultice by filling with boiling water, empty or refill with boiling water, much or little, according to the size of the poultice required. Then I sift in the meal, as though making porridge, stirring with a knife; I make it just so thick that when lifted on the knife it will not run. I put the poultice when made in a bag sewed on three sides, at least one inch from the edge; then I sew across the open at least one inch from edge. By doing this I rarely get any of the poultice on the patient's clothing. If the poultice is to be applied over unbroken skin I use flannel for the bags, as it will

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Weak Kidneys. Always Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. I. Patterson, Croft street, Amherst, N.S., makes the following statement: 'Having been troubled for some time with distressing backaches and weak kidneys, I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills. They acted promptly and effectively in removing the trouble with which I was afflicted, and restored me to my normal form.'

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LITERARY REVIEW.

A STORY OF WALL STREET.

There are novels that instruct us in history and novels that instruct us in philosophy; there are books for boys whose recital of adventure is well loaded with geography, and stories for girls that impart a knowledge of cookery; here is one intended to bring the great game of finance within the compass of the simplest mind through the medium of a gentle romance with 'useful' conversations.

On arriving in New York, Miss Montague, who has been abroad some years, makes a regular study of financial matters, and especially railways, and takes the management of her fortune upon herself.

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A DOCTOR'S HOMAGE. Prescribed for his Patient South American Rheumatic Cure, and the Man's Own Words for it: 'It Saved my Life.'

Wm. Erskine, Manager for Dr. R. R. Hopkins, Grand Valley, writes: 'I have a patient who has been cured by South American Rheumatic Cure. He had been trying everything on earth without the slightest relief, and had taken to his bed. Three doses relieved him, and when he had taken two bottles he was able to drive out. He immediately came to me and said this great remedy had saved his life.'

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Expert color scientists have often asserted that the Diamond Dyes are the only perfectly pure home colors produced in the world. The popular Diamond Dyes have, long ago, banished from the homes of our country all madder fustic, logwood, cochineal and all other antiquated dyestuffs.

finished, said, 'What right has any person to depreciate the value of another's securities? It seems to me that such a process must work incalculable injury to the people who are what you just now called "long."'

For some inexplicable reason the Chattanooga Central Railway, although running through Chiriqui—a town of five thousand inhabitants—had no station there; consequently passengers from the East, bound for that place, were obliged to go twenty-five miles beyond to Cahawba, and there transfer to a little local road, which brought them back again.

It turns out that the road is managed by a man who formerly wished to hold the chief office in Chiriqui, and on not being elected vowed revenge on the inhabitants. When the road's affairs have come to a bad pass, Miss Montague buys the road at a comparatively liberal price and benefits Chiriqui, her father's native place, by building a station and otherwise improving it.

SOME RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

'Essays for the Times,' by the Rev. E. S. Dewar, D.D. (William Briggs, Toronto), is a collection of essays on such subjects as 'The Tubingen School of Criticism' and 'Is the World Growing Worse?'

RETIREMENT MARINER SPINS A YARN OF AN INDIAN PIED PIPER.

'Aboard a vessel in the East Indian trade,' said the retired mariner, 'queer shipments are often encountered. This does not refer to the quaint specimens of the two-legged genus, though some of these are as eccentric as can be found under the sun.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FURRIERS,

1864 Notre Dame Street.

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has strong views as to the necessity for better trained teachers in the Sunday-school, and suggests that the young peoples' societies have the great opportunity of fostering the thorough study that constitutes so large a part of the teacher's preparation.

[For the 'Witness.'

AT SLEEPY-TIDE.

One small arm her neck entwining, With a gentle lover's grace; On her breast his head reclining, As he leans up into her face.

398

True Art Shades in Brainerd & Armstrong's "Asiatic Dye" Wash Embroidery Silks, every skein in a patent holder which saves time, patience, and more than all, your silk. Filo, Roman, Caspian. Floss, &c.

5c per Skein.

rots, paroquets, macaws, and other birds of gay plumage, a box of snakes, cages containing monkeys, and, also, what happened to be more to the purpose, a wire crate containing a couple of dozen active specimens of the mongoose, an animal that is death on rats, snakes, and such small vermin.

'The chief mats gave the boss of the bazaar-boat leave to bring his wares aboard for exhibition, with a view to sale or barter, and soon the queer collection was displayed to capital advantage on the main deck.

'Suddenly there was a great commotion on deck. One of the ship's boys, a mischievous young devil, while the owner of the show was engaged in persuading a hairy old salt to invest in a monkey, opened the door of the mongoose crate, and out they sneaked and made tracks down the open hatchways and disappeared among the boxes and bales of the cargo.'

'The mongoose army kept close; we saw nothing of them for several days, but as we discharged our cargo we came across numbers of slain rats, each with the characteristic gash in the throat through which a mongoose had drained his life-blood. So great was the terror inspired among the rats by these invaders, that many of them in their blind terror jumped overboard and started for the shore, some two miles distant.'

py hunting grounds. Meanwhile the native proprietor haunted the hotel our captain stopped at, prostrating himself at his feet and beseeching him to pay the mongoose bill. The skipper, knowing nothing of the incident, disclaimed all responsibility. But, after investigating the matter, and finding that the 'Hurkaru' had been practically cleared of the vermin, he thought he would have a bit of fun with the native, so he told him to come aboard and catch his old mongoose if he wanted them.

'The wily native, after being assured that the chief mate, whom he called the devil's brother, would not molest him, agreed to make the attempt. Accordingly he came off next day with his wire crate, and, stationing it near the main hatchway, with its door open, began to beat on a tom-tom and intone the weird and most melancholy chant ever heard on the 'Hurkaru.'

'After continuing the wailing for about ten minutes the first mongoose made his appearance on deck, climbing up the station from the 'tween decks. He appeared quite fascinated by the tune and slunk into his cage. Soon the others followed, until all were finally corralled.'

DATES OF BIG INVENTIONS.

The air brake was invented by Westinghouse, 1874; the torpedo by Bushnell, 1777; watch, by Peter Hele, 1477; thermometer, by Drebel, 1609; telescope, by Lippersheim, 1608; printing, by Gansfleisch, 1438; cotton gin, by Eli Whitney, 1793; microscope, by Jansen, 1609; lithography, by Senefelder, 1796; lightning rods, by Franklin, 1752; gunpowder, by Schwarz, 1320; balloon, by Montgolfier, 1783; barometer, by Torricelli, 1643.

WITH KITCHENER TO KHARTOUM.

THE LAST OF FORT ATBARA.

(London 'Daily Mail')

Thus at Fort Atbara we sat, and sat, and sat. When there were any troops to see, coming in or going out, we went to see them. When there were not, we galloped about in the desert, ate, drank, slept, and generally fulfilled the whole duty of correspondents.

Besides, there was no front to speak of worth dashing for. The camp at Wad Habashi, we heard, had been encroached on by the ever-rising Nile, and it had been moved four miles up stream to a spot in full view of the gorge of Shabluka.

A HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN IN THE SHADE. on one or two clear afternoons, but often not so much as a hundred all day. And the further south you went, they said, the cooler it became.

Indeed, the nearer we actually got to the beginning of operations, the softer task the expedition seemed. The only people who did not seem to find it so were the two battalions that had the softest task of all—the Rifles and the Guards.

The Rifles were keeping their spirits up, and they were as smart and keen as you could wish.

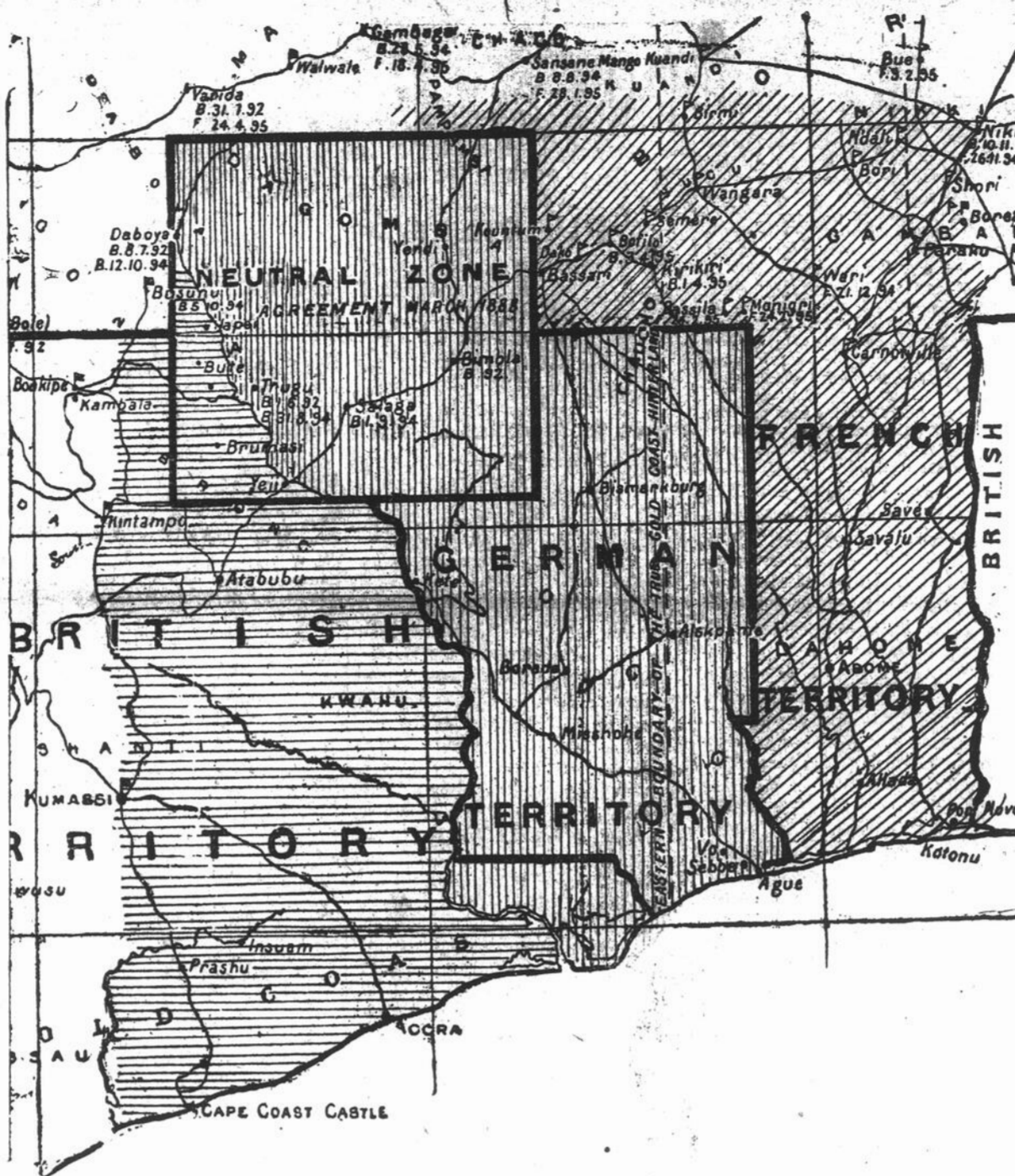
BUT THEY WERE NOT ACCLIMATIZED. nor were the Guards, so that they sent nearly a hundred cases—mostly mild sun-fever—into hospital in a week.

The first squadron of the 21st Lancers—they were travelling as three squadrons to be reformed into four in the field—arrived on the 11th. The second half of the 5th Fusiliers came in on the 13th. Everything seemed strolling on satisfactorily and sleepily.

The waiting, the sudden start, the caution that breathed no word of his intention, yet dictated an official explanation of his departure before he left—it was the Sirdar all over. And with his departure Fort Atbara took on yet another metempsychosis.

DISAPPEARED MAGICALLY in the Sirdar's wake. With them went their Brigadier, Collinson Bey. On that same evening the leading steamers passed up with parts of the First British Brigade from Darmali.

Then we should be complete and ready for Omdurman. Meanwhile there was hardly a fighting man in Fort Atbara. The three battalions of the Second Brigade were in camp



THE BRITISH AND GERMAN TREATY—THE GOLD COAST FRONTIERS AS AGREED UPON.

The above map shows the concessions made by Germany in the Gold Coast territory by the British in the recent agreement, by which Great Britain, in return, received a free hand in Egypt and in South Africa.

ate on the west. By an agreement of March, 1888, a square zone shown in the map, enclosed by heavy black lines, was set apart in the hinterland of British and German territories for future amicable division between the two nations.

perpendicular lines marking the German territory, and the horizontal lines marking the British territory. It will be seen that Great Britain ceded Germany all her coast territory east of the River Volta.

just south of it, on the Atbara. The first came in on the afternoon of the 14th. It wanted only the third squadron and the Lancashire Fusiliers to complete the force.

So on the torrid Sunday morning of the 14th we filled the empty fort with a dress rehearsal of camels. In the Atbara campaign I had been part of a mess of three with nine camels; now it was a mess of four with twenty.

SAT THEMSELVES DOWN on the sand and threw up their chins with the camel's ineffable affection of elegance. The men cast a deliberate look around and remarked, 'The baggage is much and the camels are few.'

Then they suggested that a camel could not without danger to its health carry more than two dozen of whiskey; whereas anything worthy the name of a camel can carry four hundredweight. Altogether they made some fifty camel loads of the stuff.

But little we cared. We were going up to Omdurman and Khartoum. Camel loads adjust themselves, but war and the Sirdar wait for nobody.

G. W. STEEVENS.



MAHOMED FADI, MUTILATED BY THE KHALIFA.

—St. James's Budget.

Mahomed Fadi is the name of a native of Dongola, who was employed five years ago by the Egyptian Intelligence Department to collect news and information in Khartoum, where he was unfortunately recognized and imprisoned by

the Khalifa, who also ordered his right hand and foot to be cut off. The poor man escaped about four years ago, was given a sum of money in compensation, and made guardian of the Karnak Temple at Lunor.

TO SAVE THE ELEPHANTS.

The African Animals Nearly all Killed off by the Ivory Traders.

THEIR BRUTAL MASSACRE.

They Will be Tamed for Use.

THE INTELLIGENCE AND STRENGTH OF THE ANIMAL FITS HIM FOR GREAT SERVICE TO MAN—MOVEMENT TO SPARE HIM.

Antwerp, Aug. 28.—A question of paramount interest in Belgium is the protection of African elephants in the Congo Free State. At the present rate of merciless slaughter the race of African elephants in the Congo Free State will become totally extinct in less than ten years.

Mr. Paul Bourdarie, an eminent authority on African elephants, has just been delegated by the 'French National Society for the Taming of the African Elephant,' to make an agreement with the Government of the Congo Free State, at Brussels, concerning the necessary measures to be taken to domesticate young elephants.

The opinion was long held by competent authorities that the African elephant, owing to his violent temper and savage nature, never could be domesticated, and that the only possible use of the animals was in killing them for their tusks.

The cause of the rapid destruction of the African elephant is, of course, the result of the constantly increasing development of the ivory trade. Thus, the official statistics give the following figures for the Antwerp market: In 1888 the importation and sale of ivory amounted only to 12,800 pounds, but from 1892 on, the increase has been rapid, as the figures given below will show:

In 1892 the ivory imports amounted to 118,000 pounds; in 1893, 448,000 pounds; in 1894, to 529,000 pounds; in 1895, to 724,000 pounds, and finally, in 1896, 400,000 pounds, a marked decrease resulting from the wholesale slaughter of elephants in the Free State.

The first result of this slaughter has been to greatly reduce the price of ivory in the past ten years. The market price, which was nearly three dollars a pound in 1889, sank to a dollar and a half in 1896.

The difficulties of elephant hunting are, moreover, far less than is generally supposed. The usual method of the Congo natives is to prepare large pits into which the elephants are driven and killed without trouble or danger.

THE ELEPHANT'S FRIEND. Mr. Paul Bourdarie, who is indefatigable in his attempts to save the African elephant from total extinction, and to whose efforts is due the foundation of an association in Paris for the protection of the animals, has, in the course of his lectures delivered in Belgium, developed a series of practical plans which contain the solution of his difficult problem.

Mr. Bourdarie's proposals may be summed up in his projected international agreement between Belgium, France, England and Germany to regulate elephant hunting, and to domesticate the animals as much as it is possible to do so. Great hopes are expressed by Mr. Bourdarie (who is about to sail for the Congo on an official mission to be exclusively devoted to the domestication of the African elephant) that his pres-

ent efforts will be crowned with success. Certainly there is no time to be lost if the last remaining remnants of the elephant tribe are to be saved. But, once thoroughly domesticated, the African elephant would, like his Indian cousin, become, thanks to his great strength, intelligence, and height, a powerful auxiliary in the work of the African colonization.

In the whole animal creation there is not to be found a creature more intelligent, harmless, and more easily managed, more apt, in other words, to become the friend and helpmate of man, than the elephant. It has taken all the ferocious brutishness of the African negroes, incited by the criminal cupidity of Arab and European ivory merchants, to transform into a savage and ferocious animal a creature best suited, by nature, to be man's associate.

The elephant renders such great services to the Hindus that, in the depth of their gratitude, the animal has been elevated to the rank of a god. The British Government of India makes use of elephants in various departments of the state administration. In the ginner Corps they are used to carry materials for bridge and road building.

TO TAME AFRICAN ELEPHANTS. Of all this, the African negroes, who massacre more than ten thousand of these useful animals, know absolutely nothing. Mr. Bourdarie has, therefore, decided to take with him on his expedition a certain number of Hindu elephant tamers, through whose help it is hoped that the Congo animals may in time reach the same degree of civilization as their Asiatic brethren.

In former days an attempt was made by the African association to introduce the Asiatic elephant into the Congo regions. The success of the famous Abyssinian campaign, largely due to the help of forty-four Hindu elephants, who carried the heavy British artillery across the mountainous ravines of Ethiopia, was still fresh in everybody's mind. In 1872, therefore, four Indian elephants, which had been brought from Calcutta under the care of a British consul, were landed in the Bay of M'sasani. A few days after landing one of the elephants died suddenly, another died a few weeks later, and the remaining two only survived a few months. The failure of this attempt led to the supposition that the Asiatic elephant could not stand the climate of Africa. This is, in all probability, true; but the coarseness of the food given the Indian elephants in Africa also had much to do with the death of the four elephants mentioned above.

A COUNT'S VISION. A REMARKABLE CASE OF TELEPATHIC PERCEPTION.

The Rome correspondent of the 'London Mail' writes:—I can vouch for the truth of the following interesting case of clairvoyance:—On August 12 a young man named Livio Cibrario, belonging to one of the most ancient families of Turin, while attempting to climb the peak of Rocciamele, in the Maritime Alps, lost his way and on the following morning a search party found his body, horribly crushed and bruised, at the bottom of a deep crevasse.

Count Cibrario, the unfortunate young man's father, who was at Turin, and knew nothing of his son's expedition to the Rocciamele, on the night of the accident, aroused the rest of the family, announcing with tears that Livio was dead. He had seen him distinctly, he said, blood flowing from his battered head, and had heard these words spoken in a voice of terrible anguish:—'Father, I slipped down a precipice and broke my head, and I am dead, quite dead.'

The other members of the family tried in vain to persuade the poor count that the ghastly vision was nothing but a nightmare, and the bereaved father continued in a state of anxiety bordering upon distraction, till the morning, when the official confirmation of the terrible accident reached him.

This case of telepathy, or whatever name may be given to similar phenomena, is considered all the more remarkable, as Count Cibrario is a very distinct matter-of-fact person, and has never suffered from disorders of the nervous system or dabbled in spiritism.

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