

THE KING OF THE G.T.R.

SIR HENRY TYLER ON THE AFFAIRS OF HIS GREAT CANADIAN RAILWAY.

The Rumor of Sale, Montreal Directorate, Level Crossings, Low Rates.

'Sell the Grand Trunk? The directors could not do it. The stockholders could not do it. It would take the British Parliament to do it.'

Time touches Sir Henry Tyler with soft fingers. His cheeks are like russet apples. His brow is smooth and open, telling that, in spite of savage rate-cutting, which robs the British shareholder of his dividends, in spite of multifarious care that pursues the man of large affairs like an apparition that will not be denied admittance into the closet of the mind, and despite a world that trembles with falling banks and railway corporations, his bosom's lord sits lightly in his throne.

The president of the Grand Trunk goes to bed early and rises early. That is old-fashioned now-a-days, but it is the secret of the bright eye, the healthy cheek, the elastic step.

And so that sensational rumor that the Grand Trunk was about to change hands was pure invention. It may be set down to the fine Italian hand of the subsidized newspaper correspondent.

Sir Henry ought to know, and Sir Henry said this morning what is printed above.

It has often been asked why does the Grand Trunk not pay dividends? It is well to note Sir Henry's reply to that question.

'The reason is very simple. The rates are low. They are frightfully low. They are nearly two-thirds lower than they are in England. If we had these rates in England every railway in the country would be in the Bankrupt Court. They are not paying rates. They are cut-throat rates. Previous to 1883 we got a cent and a half per ton per mile. Now we get 1-1/2 cents. Think of what that means. It means all the difference between working for a reasonable profit and working for no profit at all.'

'And who is primarily to blame for this state of things? The American roads. It principally occurs in the through rates between Chicago and New York. I have been to both places repeatedly, and entered into agreements—gentlemen's agreements—with the American lines to work upon a reasonable basis of profit. They were solemnly made. They were properly drawn out. But they were not kept. Some one left the meeting and broke the agreement. They all had to follow suit, or there would be no business at all. You see the effect of all this upon the American roads.'

'Will there be no end to this distressing state of things? I am sure I do not know. The trouble with all these agreements is that in this country they are voluntary. They are only binding on one's honor. In England they are binding by act of Parliament, and you can sue the company which breaks the agreement entered into. That makes all the difference in the world.'

'It has been suggested that a Canadian directorate would make some easement of the situation? Sir Henry laughed a little scornfully. 'Could a Canadian directorate make better rates? If so, there might be some reason in the suggestion. As that is impossible it is quite absurd. A Canadian directorate might make some easement, as you call it—here the blue eye of the President mirrored the smile which ought to follow the utterance—make some easement for their friends. I do not say they would do it, but they might, you know. But what we want is better rates, and that the Canadian directorate could not provide.'

'Can there be any more saving made in the matter of the expenditure? I do not think so, consistent with an efficient working of the road. We have pruned down everything that can be pruned. We have not a single useless office or officer. And I will say, for our staff here, from the general manager down, that we have as honest, as hardworking a staff as any railway corporation could wish to have.'

'Is there any serious dissatisfaction amongst your stockholders at the long waiting for dividends? Englishmen are reasonable beings. When you give an Englishman the facts he is satisfied. Our stockholders know that everything is being done that can be done to put the road on a paying basis. They know what we have to contend against. And they are content to hope for better results.'

'The level crossing question had to be discussed. I expected you would bring that up, he said, laughing. I have nothing new to propose in relation to them. They are a nuisance. They are dangerous. They are expensive to maintain. We are desirous of getting rid of them. We have offered the city to capitalize the amount of maintenance, and give it to the city. We cannot undertake a work like that without the assistance of the city.'

'Several shareholders who have been out here recently, expressed dissatisfaction with the general offices being so far away from the city? There is nothing in that, was the remark of Sir Henry, when it was brought to his notice. 'We have had our offices in the city. We find our clerks do better work where they are. They are exposed to less temptations. Besides, you

have the telephone and an electric train service, and for the life of me I cannot see any hardship in the situation.'

Sir Henry has frequently been before committees of the House of Commons touching the question of State ownership of railways.

State ownership of railways has been tried in Belgium, Germany, Australia and to some extent in Canada, with results in the latter case (Sir Henry paused, smiled) 'with which we are all familiar.'

'Ah, but what about that recent surplus, suddenly effected by a change of Ministers? 'Ha, ha' (the President's laugh is as good as a beef and iron tonic). 'We all know how that is done.'

'But this is a difficult question to deal with. It is better for the State to own the railways than for the railways to own the State. I think there are certain portions of this continent where the railway owns the State. Speaking of England, there was a time when, if the State had purchased the railways the national debt could have been long ago paid off. But that opportunity is past. Think of the enormous increase in stocks and bonds, of the wonderfully increased value of railway corporations. That would make the question of almost insuperable difficulty in England.'

It was, of course, impossible to avoid a reference to Home Rule.

'I see the Lords have just rejected the bill by a tremendous majority,' Sir Henry observed.

'Is there much anxiety amongst the monied classes and the corporations in England over the outcome of the measure? 'There was at first, but when it was seen that the overwhelming sentiment of England was against the measure, the financial stringency, the falling Australian banks and the crash of large houses filled the mind with a more immediate apprehension.'

'What will follow the rejection by the Lords? 'An appeal to the country should immediately follow, and that will give the quietus to Home Rule. Having regard to the smallness of his majority, to the numbers against the bill in the Lords, and to the unequivocal sentiment in England on the subject, Mr. Gladstone will, surely, never have the assurance to proceed with other measures. As a matter of common honesty, he should now go to the country. If he does, there can be but one result, and that is, his signal defeat. But Mr. Gladstone loves to stick to office, and it is uncertain what he may do.'

Sir Henry took a trip on the Lake St. John Railway. He expresses himself as delighted with the country. The soil is fertile, the climate lovely, and the prospect for the Grand Trunk making profitable connections excellent.

Finally, Sir Henry expects a good deal from the splendid harvest.

The president will proceed west in a few days to continue his inspection of the road. He will sail for home on September 30.

CANADA'S FINANCES.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The actual surplus for the fiscal year is ascertained to be \$1,385,000. The Customs yielded almost twenty-one millions. During the year the public debt was increased over half a million. If the expenditure on capital account was counted with the expenditure, the deficit would be two and a half millions.

WHY THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE THANKFUL.

In an article on the good prospects of trade and business, the 'Moniteur du Commerce,' after referring to the very satisfactory crops, says: 'At this time, if there is any uncomfatableness in Canada, the decrees of the Great Dispenser of all good to humanity must not be blamed therefor, for if there is in the world a favored country it is Canada. Peace and good will reign between the citizens of different races, public health is satisfactory in the highest degree, we have been preserved from the epidemics that ravages other countries, our public finances (those of the city of Montreal and of the Province of Quebec excepted) are in a fair enough condition, our commercial credit abroad is very good, our insurance companies are all prosperous, our banks are solid, and have in no way felt the effects of the monetary crisis in the United States.'

'Political agitators have now become almost mere curiosities, the working classes are satisfied with their lot, and peacefully claim their rights by constitutional means. What else better could we desire?'

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OBJECTS.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 9.—It is understood that the Government declines to endorse the arrangement made between the transportation interests, the Deputy Minister of Interior and the Washington officials.

AN IMPORTANT SYNOD MEETING.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 9.—The General Synod of the Church of England, which assemblies here on Wednesday, will be the first Synod of the consolidated Church of England in Canada. It will have jurisdiction throughout the Dominion and will have wide powers in reference to doctrine, worship, discipline, agencies employed in carrying on the church's work, and many other important matters.

THE 'LUCANIA' ARRIVES.

New York, Sept. 9.—The Cunard SS. 'Lucania' arrived at the Bar at 12.56 a.m. This makes the time of her maiden voyage 5 days, 13 hours and 56 minutes, or one hour behind the record of the 'Campania.'

A LITERARY DIFFICULTY.

THE REV. DR. HAWES SETS HIMSELF RIGHT BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

New York, Sept. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Hugh Reginald Hawes, and his wife, are visiting in this city for a few days. Dr. Hawes, it will be remembered, achieved a great deal of notoriety through the publication in London of his life of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie and the discussion it aroused.

In an interview to-day he says:—'I am glad of an opportunity to make my position clear to the American public. I had known Sir Morell Mackenzie for nearly 25 years. His family worshipped in my church and its members were pew holders there. It was natural, therefore, that they should come to me to compile a memoir of the physician's illustrious career. I knew I would get into hot water with somebody, yet when I was pressed I consented to write the book. All the proofs were submitted to members of the family. Having collected the final proofs I sent them to the Mackenzie's for the last revision and they kept them for two months. Directly or indirectly the family communicated with the Empress Frederick and as a result received the strange request to suppress the book. The Empress objected to any reference to the Emperor's illness, which was the most interesting part of the work. The family immediately withdrew their proposal. The publishers then issued the book without my knowledge. The instant the book appeared I

was accused of betraying family secrets and issuing a vulgar and inadequate work against the family's wish. I exposed this libellous charge in two columns of big type in the 'Standard' and the 'Daily Chronicle,' charging the family with the sole responsibility. Not a word in reply to my letter has ever been uttered.'

The doctor, who is of a nervous temperament, became excited during his explanation, and spoke with much earnestness, getting up from his chair several times and pacing the room. He is small, of dark complexion, and wears his hair long. Friends of Dr. Hawes say the Mackenzie family made him a scapegoat.

The family, they say, to curry favor with the Empress, submitted the proofs of the book to her. As she did not pay for the outlay of the publishers the family was left in the lurch. Dr. Hawes and his wife will go to Chicago early next week.

THE 'WILLING WORKER' CAUGHT.

LIVERPOOL POLICE CAPTURE CURLING AND THE \$3,000 STOLEN.

Henry Curling, the willing servant who robbed Miss Duncan, of Sherbrooke street, of \$3,000 worth of jewels and money, recently mentioned in this paper, has been captured. Chief Detective Cullen received a cable message from the Liverpool police this morning stating that willing Henry had arrived there yesterday, and had been arrested. On being searched nearly all the stolen property was found. Curling will be brought back, and made to stand his trial. The police are delighted over the capture.

ALLEGED ANGLO-GERMAN COMBINATION.

New York, Sept. 9.—A 'World' special from Guatemala says: German and British merchants, who outnumber the American merchants here, have entered into a combination to forestall any attempt to increase American commercial influence.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

The examination for entrance into the faculty of arts, and for exhibitions and scholarships, will begin on Thursday next. Candidates for entrance will present themselves at 9 a.m., in the William Molson hall, to register their names and other particulars. The days and hours of the several examinations are given in the calendar. Ten exhibitions, tenable for one year, are open for competition to candidates in the first and second year, and four scholarships, tenable for two years, are similarly open to third year students. The annual values are generally \$125 or \$100. These are most valuable incentives to work for students of the highest ability. Among the cleverest students they naturally fall of the lot. In most cases, those who have had the best school education previously. The superiority of schools in large towns or cities weighs heavily against candidates from many rural districts. It is impossible by competitive examination to equalize the lots of all who, if educated, are by their natural gifts equally likely to benefit their country. Hence the great value of bursaries that may be awarded according to the judgment of the faculty to those who are most deserving and most in need of them. Four of these of the value of \$50 each have been offered for the present session by a lady of Montreal, who was equally generous last year. This is a form of benefaction which is exceedingly useful, and it is to be hoped that the example will be followed by many.

CIVIC SUPERANNUATION.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee this morning the Mayor submitted his project for the pensioning of civic servants. The basis of the scheme is that civil servants shall subscribe a percentage of their salaries each pay day, the city to share its own proportion—to be arranged. The age limit to be fixed at about 62 years. In case of death the widow to receive the pension until the

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1893.

STOCKS AND GOLD.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien received the following despatch from New York to-day:—London markets steady; 1-8 to 1-4 better, except Louisville and Nashville, which is 2-8 lower; insiders in latter probably talk very discouragingly. Traders think White caused rally yesterday afternoon. A gentleman high in administration thinks vote will not be taken this month on report. No stock taken in compromise talk. Net gold in Treasury, \$97,001,854. Treasury gained \$1,392,000 in balance yesterday. Traders expect an increase of five millions in bank statement to-day. The increase in deposit will be a great feature.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat and corn opened steady this morning. The crop reports continue to come in. The Michigan crop report says the wheat crop will be 24,000,000 bushels as against 23,800,000 of last year, and 20,000,000 of 1891. The drought is unparalleled. Corn is being cut for fodder and clover is killed out. Ploughing for fall wheat is not possible.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Beerholms' cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes of coast, wheat, quiet but steady; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, not much demand; corn, firm. Chilean wheat, off coast, 26s 9d; do., present and following month, 27s 9d; Walla Walla wheat, off coast, 26s 9d; do., present and following month, 27s 9d. Californian wheat, off coast, 28s 3d. Liverpool, spot, wheat, firm but not active; do., maize, demand fair, prices a shade higher. Danubian maize, ex-ship, 20s; do., prompt, 19s 9d; American mixed maize, ex-ship, 20s. Number of cargoes on route, off coast, between ten and fifteen. In Chicago wheat opened 1/4 of a cent per bushel higher at 69 1/2c Dec., and was afterwards quoted at 69 1/2c to 69 3/4c Dec. Receipts, 11,000 bushels, and shipments 150,000 bushels. Corn opened about steady 40 1/2c Dec., and was later quoted at 39 1/2c Dec. Receipts, 200,000 bushels, and shipments 351,000 bushels.

Grain.—On spot there is nothing doing in wheat and coarse grains are quiet. We quote:—No. 2 oats, in store, 37c to 38c; adroit 39c; No. 2 peas, in store, 72 1/2c to 73 1/2c; do., adroit, 75 1/2c to 74 1/2c. No. 2 Rye, 57c to 58c. Barley, for feeding, 43c to 44c; malting, 52c to 54c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 57c to 60c.

Flour.—The demand is purely local. Prices are unchanged. The following are the quotations:—

Patent Spring..... \$3.75 to \$3.90
Patent Winter..... 3.50 to 3.60
Straight Roller..... 3.15 to 3.25
Extra..... 2.75 to 2.85
Superfine..... 2.50 to 2.70
Strong Baker (Old)..... 3.45 to 3.60

Meal.—The market continues firm. Stocks are small and demand fair. We quote:—

Granulated, in bbls..... \$4.10 to \$4.30
Granulated, in bags..... 2.00 to 2.10
Standard, in bbls..... 3.95 to 4.00
Standard, in bags..... 1.85 to 1.90

Feed.—The market holds very firm under short supplies. We quote:—

Bran..... \$15.00 to \$16.00
Shorts..... 17.00 to 19.00
Moulins..... 20.00 to 22.00

Hog Products.—There is a fair local jobbing trade doing at steady prices. We quote:—

Canada short cut, mess pork..... \$21.00 to \$21.50
Chicago new mess pork..... 19.00 to 19.50
Lard, city cured, per lb..... 00.12 to 00.13
Lard, compound..... 00.05 to 00.10
Lard, pure..... 00.11 1/2 to 00.12
Bacon..... 00.12 to 00.13 1/2

Butter.—There is little doing as yet outside of the local demand, which is only fair. We quote to-day as follows:—Topsides, 19c to 20c; creamery, 20 1/2c to 21c; western dairy, 16 1/2c to 17c.

Cheese.—Quietness is the leading feature of the cheese market. Prices are unchanged. We quote:—Chicago new mess, 19c to 19 1/2c; finest white, 19 1/2c; Townships, 19 1/2c to 19 3/4c; Quebec, 19 1/2c to 19 3/4c.

Eggs.—Fresh stock is in good demand and no one freely at quoted prices. We quote:—12 1/2c to 13c.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL—Sept. 9.

Table with columns: G.T.R., C.P.R., Canal, Total. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Peas, Barley, Rye, Flour, Meal, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Ham & Bacon, Meats, Pkg., Dressed Hogs, Leather, Raw Hides, Petroleum, Phosphates, Tallow.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Sept. 9, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, 5s 5 1/2d to 5s 6 1/2d; red winter, 5s 5d to 5s 6 1/2d; No. 1 Cal., 5s 8d to 5s 9d. Corn, 4s 5d; Peas, 5s 5d; Pork, 5s; Lard, 4s; Bacon, heavy, 5s; light, 5s; cheese, white, 4s 6d; colored, 4s 6d. Wheat firm, demand moderate, holders offer moderately; corn, firm, fair demand.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Sept. 9, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 97 9/16 money; 97 1/2 accounts.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Market quiet but steady. Straight roller flour, \$2.90 to \$3; extra, \$2.50 to \$2.75; red wheat, 58c to 58 1/2c; spring, No. 2, 57c; white winter, 58 1/2c; goose, 56c; No. 2, Manitoba hard, 74c to 75c; No. 3, do., 68c to 70c; No. 1, frosted, 65c to 66c; Peas, No. 2, 52c to 53c; No. 1, barley, 45c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3 extra, 36c to 37c; feed, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 30c. Sales, white wheat, outside at 59c; oats to arrive and on track at 34c and outside at 30c to 31c.

SHIPPING.

The Dominion Line SS. Oregon, from Liverpool Sept. 1, passed Heath Point inward 10 a.m. Saturday, Sept. 9.

HOME RULE COMMENTS.

WHAT THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS SAY.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

London, Sept. 9.—The 'Daily News,' commenting on the fate of the Home Rule bill in the House of Lords, says: 'Nothing is more favorable to the success of a political or social reform than a large hostile majority in the House of Lords. If the Tories had had more sense they would have made the majority smaller and we would have fared worse.'

The 'Daily Chronicle' says: 'Our reply is extremely simple. The abolition of the House of Lords now becomes a plank of the Radical platform and the clauses of the Home Rule bill providing for a second chamber in Ireland must be modified. Down with the House of Lords. It is useless minding words.'

The 'Standard' says: 'When a government tamely submits to such a rebuff everybody will draw the conclusion that it is afraid to face the country.'

The 'Times' believes that the decision of the House of Lords will be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the English people.

LAST CHANCE THIS YEAR.

THE EXHIBITION TO END TO-NIGHT.

Yesterday made amends for Thursday, the beautiful weather attracting a large crowd to see the interesting special features, to be repeated to-day. The parade of the prize live stock commenced about two o'clock, and was witnessed by thousands of interested spectators. Then followed the procession of prize-winners to the Park side grounds, where their beauties were applauded by a packed grand stand.

The Exhibition has been fortunately free from fires beyond a small blaze on the opening day that was put out as soon as discovered.

The parade will be repeated this afternoon, commencing at one o'clock.

This is the last opportunity the public will have to see the fair. To-night the Exhibition of 1893 will end. There are many interesting things worth seeing to-day, the horse parade, the sailors, the machinery, the beautiful horticultural building, the poultry show, the manufactured articles in the Main Building, the burning of Moscow and the fireworks being only a few of the items worth noting.

The grand stand was a sea of animated faces last night. The fireworks were many, of great variety and gave great satisfaction.

THE HONEY EXHIBIT.

Messrs. Gould, Sharpley and Muir, Beekeepers' Supply Association, Brantford, Ont., have a fine display of honey in the Main Building. The stand is in charge of Mr. R. F. Holtermann, the well known bee-keeper. Mr. Holtermann has written extensively upon the subject of bees and their productions for most of the best American and European bee journals. He is a past vice-president and secretary of the Beekeepers' Association, and the present editor of the 'Canadian Bee Journal.'

Messrs. Gould & Co., have several extensive apiaries for the production of honey and Italian queen bees; they handle a very large quantity of honey both extracted and in the comb, having sold last year over 50,000 lbs. Some of their honey in comb and extracted, is now at the World's Fair, and they have taken the Sweepstakes prize of \$40 for the best general exhibit of honey at the Toronto exhibition. The comb honey is beautifully white, with the cells well filled. The extracted honey has a body of fine consistency and is as clear and pure as it is possible to obtain it. Mr. Holtermann, as an accepted authority, makes an interesting statement upon the advantages of using honey for sweetening purposes in preference to sugar and syrups. Aside from its nutritive value honey is distilled in nature's laboratory. This in the form of nectar is taken by the bee and evaporated until it has the fine honey body. It has also in the process undergone the first stages of digestion and is almost ready for assimilation.

An important thing to remember, too, is that pure honey is cheaper than artificial sweeteners. In the bee-keeping industry constant progress is being made, movable hives have now almost entirely superseded the fixed box and because of great improvement honey is better and cheaper and less adulterated than ever before. Messrs. Gould & Co. put up their extracted honey in handy glass utensils useful for household purposes after the honey is used. Do not leave the show without seeing their stand.

WANTS FOREIGNERS EXTERMINATED.

London, Sept. 9.—The 'Standard's' correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs:—'Theodore Chang, notorious for his hatred of foreigners and for encouraging natives in the barbarous treatment of Europeans, is reported to have addressed a petition to the throne recently advocating the extermination of foreigners, especially the English, as necessary in order to prevent the eventual partition of China among European powers. The hostility to foreigners in the provinces is unabated.'

THE LAND OF THE INCAS.

'Peru, or the land of the Incas,' is to be the subject presented to-morrow (4.15) on the Y.M.C.A. Messrs. J. L. Jewett and A. R. Stark, lately from Dr. Guinness' school in London, and now on their way to the mission field, will be the speakers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice 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.

FAIRBAIRN.—On September 5th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fairbairn.

ROBERTSON.—At 165 Mansfield street, on Sept. 2, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Robertson.

SANDERS.—On Saturday, 2nd inst., at 330 Dean Arthur street, the wife of Rev. Rural Pease Sanders, a daughter.

NEVILLE.—At 1797 Ontario street, on August 29 the wife of J. F. Neville, of a son.

MARRIED. WILSON—STEWART.—On the 29th Aug., 1893, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Geo. Porteous, Andrew Wilson, son of Thomas Wilson, to Margaret, daughter of Peter Stewart, all of the Township of Carleton Place, Ont.

FOSTER—EASTON.—On the 6th of September, 1893, at the residence of George Easton, by the Rev. Geo. Porteous, John J. Foster to Ellen Easton, all of Duncannon Township, Ont.

SCOTT—TAYLOR.—At Montreal, on the 6th of Sept., 1893, by the Rev. James Fleck, William R. Scott, of Hemmingford, to Amanda L. daughter of the late John E. Taylor, of Ormstown.

OLIVER—KNAPP.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. F. G. Lett, at the residence of the bride's mother, Merrickville, Mr. F. R. Oliver to Miss M. A. daughter of the late Abram Knapp, all of Merrickville.

DART—DOLIER.—On the 6th inst., at St. Barnabas Church, St. Lambert, by the Rev. Wm. J. Dart (father of the groom), William A. Dart, to Elizabeth A., eldest daughter of R. W. Dolier, of St. Lambert.

HALL—BELL.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Morrisburg, on Sept. 4, 1893, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, John Hall, of Williamsburg, to Miss M. A. Bell, of Morrisburg, Ont.

REID—FEARCE.—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 6, 1893, by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., of St. Andrews, (Church of Scotland) Andrew Reid, of Campbelltown, Scotland, to Mabel Fearn, eldest daughter of H. E. Fearn, of Manchester, England.

WEEDMARK—SHATFORD.—On Sept. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Lawson, of Jasper, Ont., Samuel Weedmark, to Josie, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Shatford, all of Wolford, Ont.

SYKES—BEATTIE.—On Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. W. Finch, B.A., B.D., of Windsor, Que., Mr. Albert Wm. Sykes, of Brantford, to Miss Nellie E., daughter of James Beattie, Esq.

LODGE—HAY.—By the Rev. W. Bilance, in the Methodist Church, Clarenceville, P.Q., on Sept. 6, Martin L. son of Philip Lodge, Esq., of Parish of St. Thomas, to Alta L. Hay, daughter of the late Abraham Hay, of same parish.

ROWE—MILLER.—By the Rev. W. Bilance, in the Methodist Church, Clarenceville, P.Q., on Sept. 6, Frank H. Rowe, merchant, of Alburgh, Vt., to Frances R., daughter of Clarke N. Miller, of Parish of Henryville, P.Q.

MERKLEY—TOUSAN.—At Matilda, on Sept. 6, 1893, by the Rev. Mr. Meyer, Eden Merkley, to Ella Tousan, daughter of John Nelson Tousan.

HARE—SHAYER.—At Matilda, on Sept. 6, 1893, by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, John H. Hare, to Lillie Belle Shayer, daughter of Charles Shayer, Esq.

SKATES—NICHOL.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Lachine, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. James Watson, Mr. Fred Wm. Skates, to Miss Margaret Nichol, both of Lachine.

LIGHTHALL—DEAN.—On the 7th inst., at 57 Mackay street, residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Chas. Lyman, Esq., by the Rev. Thos. S. McWilliams, George R. Lighthall, Notary Public, to Ann E. Dean, daughter of the late Henry Dean, of New York.

MACGILLIVRAY—TELFER.—At Toronto, 72 St. Albans street, on Thursday, September 7, by the Rev. Dr. Ure, the Rev. John MacGillivray, of Melville Church, Cote St. Antoine, to Janet Somerville, daughter of Andrew Telfer, Toronto.

MINTY—ADAM.—At the residence of the bride's father, Loamlands, Chatham, Ont., on September 4th, 1893, by the Rev. Dr. Batsley, F. C. G. Minty, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Walkerville, Ont., to Ethel Marion, eldest daughter of Robert Adam, Esq.

BELDEN—JACKSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Highview, Clinton, Ont., Sept. 6, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Beaufort, George G. Belden, D.D.S., Seaforth, to Aggie A., third daughter of Mr. Thos. Jackson.

COULTER—SCOTT.—On Tuesday evening, September 5th, 1893, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Thomas Allan, 250 Fourth avenue, North Winnipeg, Manitoba, by the Rev. W. G. Henderson, Thomas Coulter, formerly of Port Hope, to Annie Lillian, eldest daughter of R. K. Scott, Port Hope, Ont.

MACGREGOR.—On the 8th August, 1893, at Gibbons Estate, Alley, Jamaica, John MacGregor, Esq., planter, a native of Dufftown, Scotland, and brother to James MacGregor, of this city, insurance manager.

JUDAH.—In this city, on the 6th instant, Ernest Woodward Judah, of Hillhurst, Compton, aged 27 years, son of Frederick Judah, Q.C.

EWING.—In California, on July 31, 1893, Amanda, beloved wife of W. Alst. Ewing, second son of the late Saml. Ewing, Montreal.

S. CARSLY'S COLUMN.

FURTHER ARRIVALS

LADIES' FALL MANTLES Just Received Just Received

Comprising: All the Very Latest EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

In Fall Jackets, In Fall Mantles, In Fall Capes, In Fall Cloaks,

All Marked at Popular Prices. S. CARSLY, } Notre Dame S. CARSLY, } street.

SEALETTE JACKETS SEALETTE JACKETS In all Stylish Lengths

With Capes, Without Capes, With Full Skirts,

Handsomely Trimmed with all kinds of Fur. CLOTH JACKETS

In all Shades of Fawn, In all Shades of Brown, In all Fancy Shades,

With Butterfly Collars, With Umbrella Backs, Trimmed with Fur.

S. CARSLY, } Notre Dame S. CARSLY, } street.

SEALETTE CAPES. SEALETTE CAPES. Several very choice novelties in Ladies' Sealette Capes, richly trimmed with Fur.

Sealette Capes, in all lengths. Sealette Capes stylishly made. LADIES' FALL CLOAKS

In New Pattern Tweeds, With Large Capes. THE LARGEST STOCK

Of all the latest European Novelties in Canada to select from. S. CARSLY, } Notre Dame S. CARSLY, } street.

STILL THEY COME. Several more cases of Several more cases of

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS, Comprising SHOT DIAGONAL SERGES, In every new shade.

SHOT HOP POCKETINGS, In all desirable shades. For Walking Costumes, For Travelling Costumes, For Driving Costumes.

S. CARSLY, } Notre Dame S. CARSLY, } street.

SHADED AND FIGURED, CHEVIOT SERGES, In all Leading shades.

The latest Novelty of the season. Plain Cheviot Serges. LADIES' CLOTHS, In all Leading Shades.

ALL WOOL OATMEAL CLOTHS, In Newest Shades. With Embroidered Silk Designs.

NEW DRESS PATTERNS, In all the latest and most Novel Designs. S. CARSLY, } Notre Dame S. CARSLY, } street.

BLACK DRESS GOODS BLACK DRESS GOODS Our Stock of Black Dress Goods is now replete with all the Latest and Most Fashionable Fabrics of the season.

NEW EFFECTS IN BLACK DRESS GOODS, Suitable for Mourning. BLACK DRESS SERGES, In Endless Variety.

BLACK FIGURED FABRICS, With Very Choice and New Designs and Figures. ALL BEST MAKES IN CRAPES.

S. CARSLY, } Notre Dame S. CARSLY, } street.

RIGBY WATERPROOF. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rigby Waterproofs, in all Styles.

S. CARSLY, } 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S

ADVERTISEMENT. OUR MANTLE DEPARTMENT

Is to the front again this season, the sales are increasing rapidly. STYLE and PRICES always tell.

99 CASES OUT OF 100. When ladies are looking round, in 99 cases out of 100 they always come back and buy; this is proof positive that our Styles and Prices are right.

We are doing OUR VERY BEST to secure your trade, therefore study the interests of our customers in every possible way.

We buy in the very best markets and sell at the lowest CASH PRICES. COME DIRECT

To head quarters, you will save time and you are sure to save money. JOHN MURPHY & CO.

LADIES' JACKETS in endless variety and all the latest productions from EUROPE all at WHOLESALE PRICES.

LADIES' CAPES in every possible Style, such as is now worn, all at WHOLESALE PRICES.

LADIES' ULSTERS, a fine collection, Splendid Materials and Good Styles, all at WHOLESALE PRICES.

CHILDREN'S MANTLES in Great Variety all at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Next Week we expect a big trade, as we have Big Bargains in all Departments.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, And 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter st. TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE. TELEPHONE 2163.

THOMAS LIGGET

IS SHOWING A VERY WIDE RANGE OF NOVELTIES

CARPETS

specially made for him for this fall's trade. CURTAINS, QUILTS, BLANKETS,

And everything pertaining to home comforts.

THOMAS LIGGETS, 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SPORTING PRIZES

SILVER CUPS And TROPHIES, in STERLING or PLATED WARE, made to order to Special Designs at short notice and reasonable price.

We have some very nice Patterns in stock. HENRY BIRKS & SONS, 335-7 St. James street, Montreal.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY. WATCHES! WATCHES!

Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting Cases, Stem Wind Waltham or Elgin Watches from \$29. Men's Solid Gold Hunting Cases, Stem Wind Waltham Watches from \$35.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery Repaired, Jewellery made to order. Watches cleaned, repaired and warranted for one year. D. BEATTY, Watchmaker and Jeweller, successor to Henry Ross, At the Old Stand, 137 ST. PETER STREET, TELEPHONE 249.

Fail millinery opening. First of the season. The Paris Millinery Parlors Mrs. J. F. Fosbre, 2972 Notre Dame street. Mrs. Fosbre extends an invitation to her customers and friends to visit her millinery establishment on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 12, 13 and 14 following days, when she will exhibit a large and very choice assortment of all the latest millinery novelties, including pattern bonnets, hats, etc., direct from Paris, London and New York.

Ladies will please accept this invitation as no cards will be sent this season. Dress and mantle making a specialty. Remember the address. The Paris Millinery Parlors, Mrs. J. F. Fosbre, 2972 Notre Dame street, corner of Colborne street.

The playing of Mr. John Raper at Newcombe & Co's piano stall, up-stairs, in Exhibition Main Building, attracted large audiences all through Exhibition week.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS'

ADVERTISEMENT. NEW GOODS.

We have been busy all week marking off and getting New Goods put in stock for our Fall Trade, which for excellence of quality and value equals that of any previous season, notwithstanding the stiffening market in Europe.

SOME OF THE LINES. NEW SATIN MARSEILLES QUILTS, NEW CAMEO MARSEILLES QUILTS, In all sizes.

NEW LINEN TICKINGS, NEW COTTON SHEETINGS, HORROCKSES, FINLAYS, CREWDSONS, NEW PILLOW COTTONS, NEW FANCY LINENS, NEW SASH CURTAIN NETS, NEW HUCKABACK TOWELS, NEW TURKISH BATH TOWELS.

SPECIAL. FULL-SIZED PURE LINEN TRAY CLOTHS, 25c EACH. SECONDS.

The remains of our fall delivery of Seconds are going very fast. Call early and secure some of them. You can make a clear saving of 25 percent on your TABLECLOTHS and NAPKINS by buying these, and we can guarantee the wear as equal to FIRSTS.

FOR NEW GOODS, FOR BEST VALUE, Inspect the Fall Importations of

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS, THE FAMILY DRAPEY AND LINEN WAREHOUSE,

883 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET, 144 to 150 Mountain street, TELEPHONE, 8225.

BRANCH STORE: ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST, Corner Buckingham avenue.

TELEPHONE 3335.

DO YOU WANT A CARPET?

CURTAINS; IN FACT, ANYTHING FOR FLOOR AND WINDOW FURNISHING.

FOR YOUR HOME, THE OFFICE, OR OTHER USE? IN THINKING OVER YOUR WANTS REMEMBER

WE HAVE THE FINEST STOCK OF RELIABLE GOODS AT ROCK-BED PRICES TO EXCHANGE FOR YOUR CASH!

JAMES BAYLIS & SON, 1837 Notre Dame Street,

GEO. S. KIMBER, HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER, All kinds of Paper Hangings in stock.

2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Bell Telephone No. 3287.

Steamer Persia.

J. W. SCOTT, Master. Sails every FRIDAY, at 7 p.m. Fare to TORONTO - - - \$ 7.50

Fare to ST. CATHARINES, 8.00 Fare to NIAGARA FALLS - 8.50 ST. CATHARINES and Return, 14.00 MEALS and BERTH INCLUDED.

D. BATTERSBY, 178 St. James street, City and District Savings Bank Building, Or G. E. JACQUES & CO., 110 Common street.

ARMSTRONG

THE UNDERTAKER VICTORIA SQUARE MONTREAL TELEPHONE NO. 210

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST HAND

AT POKER TAKES THE POT. THE BEST Actor gets the most applause.

THE BEST People are the most respected. THE BEST Laundry does the greatest amount of work.

THE BEST of everything is what we are all trying to get, and the place to get the

BEST OF LAUNDRY DONE IS AT THE TROY LAUNDRY

HEADQUARTERS 140 ST. PETER ST. Branches and Telephones in all parts of the City.

FREE TO EVERYBODY

that desires to inspect the finest and newest BATH TUBS IN EXISTENCE.

Indurated Fibre, with Planished Copper Lining. SOLE AGENTS, JORDAN & LOCKER,

170-NOTRE DAME STREET-170.

Ladies, the pianos displayed by Mr. C. W. Lindsay at the Exhibition can be bought on three-year instalment plan. Payments of \$8 per month accepted. Arrangements can be concluded at the stand in the Main building, or at the warehouses 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street.

The Knabe Exhibit.—Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co. have 19 pianos on exhibition which will be sent to Chicago next week to be shown at their salesrooms there during the World's Fair. The instruments were made for the World's Fair, but owing to disagreements, Messrs. Knabe & Co. and other firms will not send their instruments to the Fair. One of the instruments made for the Exhibition cost \$10,000. It is a full concert grand, and was especially designed by Thomas E. Colcutt, the noted English architect. The case foundation is of solid rosewood. Around the main body of the piano are 14 panels representing mythological and musical subjects, and they are inclosed in an ornately carved arcade of rosewood, supported and surrounded by a plinth and frieze. The fall board, which covers the keys is of solid rosewood, inlaid with delicate corn colored satinwood. The piano is supported by legs of Colonial design of rosewood, surmounted with richly carved capitals of the Corinthian order in boxwood. Then there is a small parlor grand in the florid rococo style of Louis XIV. The third grand is an example of the pure Renaissance style in white and gold. The upright pianos are cameo editions of the grand pianos. There is one of the Moresque design, which is elaborately inlaid, and another in mahogany of the Byzantine period. Two uprights, one in American and one in English burr oak, are among the instruments, and two other examples in modern designs in mahogany complete the list of ten pianos, which cost over \$30,000 to build.—Baltimore "Sun," Messrs. Willis & Co., of 184 Notre Dame street, Montreal, have just received a choice assortment of the Knabe Pianos.

AUNT ABBEYS ROLLED OATS

TEES & CO., Undertakers and Embalmers, 300 St. James street.

COVERNTON'S FRAGRANT CARBOLIC TOOTH WASH

Prevents Decay, Hardens the Gums, Sweetens the Breath, Cleanses and Preserves the Teeth. For sale by all druggists. Highly recommended by the leading dentists of the city. Beware of imitations. Ask for that prepared by

C. J. COVERNTON & CO., Corner Bicyc and Dorchester streets.

On Monday the Pianos and Organs displayed by Mr. C. W. Lindsay at the Exhibition will be removed to this firm's warehouses, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street, and intending purchasers are recommended to call early and inspect those goods as right prices and favorable terms will make them move quickly.

Very Important to Montreal Ladies.—Mr. W. St. Pierre, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor, of Beaver Hall Hill, has secured the services of a strictly first-class New York skirt-fitter, and can guarantee perfect fitting skirts of the very latest styles.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 9.

THE BRITISH WHEAT CROP.

(Special to the 'Witness.') Toronto, Ont., Sept. 9.—The 'Empire' to-day publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, Sept. 8: A new estimate of the British wheat crop for 1893 was published to-day. It puts the crop in round numbers at 54,000,000 bushels, which is slightly under the last estimate given out. The imports continue large, and the receipts from Canada are expected to be greater, with a British consumption of 220,000,000 bushels from all sources. It is believed that there is a possibility of higher prices.

PREPARING FOR THE CONFERENCE. (Special to the 'Witness.') Cornwall, Sept. 9.—The farmers of this section are determined that the Government shall know their needs. Meetings are being called in each township to elect delegates to meet the Ministers here on September 13. The Roxboro farmers meet at Avonmore on Monday and the Osnabruk ratepayers at Osnabruk Centre on Tuesday.

ANOTHER REAR-END COLLISION. Dutton, Ont., Sept. 8.—This morning about 2.30, two Michigan Central Railway trains were badly wrecked. A freight train consisting principally of heavy beef cars en route to Detroit was badly demolished by a fast express train to Chicago, which ran into the rear end of the freight train. The engine of the express was badly wrecked, besides the baggage car. Both engines escaped by jumping, but the fireman on the express was slightly hurt. Four large cars were made into kindling wood. Soon after the accident Roadmaster Hickey and assistant superintendent McDonald arrived on the scene and at once, with a large gang of section men, started to clear the track. In four hours they had the trains moving again. All the passengers were badly shaken up, but happily no one was seriously hurt, which is marvellous. All trains on the division are badly delayed.

ENGLISH MINERS VIOLENT.

THEY DESTROY MUCH PROPERTY IN THE PONTEFRAC DISTRICT. WAKEFIELD UNDER MOB RULE—THE REST-DENTS PANIC-STRIKES.

London, Sept. 8.—During the rioting yesterday at Masham's colliery at Pontefract, Yorkshire, the mob showered stones and other missiles upon a company of firemen who were trying to put out a fire. A detachment of soldiers was sent to the scene and fired into the mob. One miner was killed and another mortally wounded, who has since died. The rioters were out all night destroying property and fighting the military and police. They have burned a wooden bridge over the colliery railway to Lord Masham's property. The strikers throughout the Pontefract district are in a sullen and dangerous mood. Ugly mobs have been gathering at several points despite the efforts of police and troops to disperse them. The magistrates throughout the district have called for more troops. At Hartley, a magistrate was stoned and badly bruised while reading the Riot Act. Many firemen and police who tried to drive back the strikers were cut and belted. In the neighborhood of Wakefield, west riding of Yorkshire, the mine owners are panic stricken. Last night the rioters went from pit to pit, wrecking the buildings and often setting fire to the ruins. The damage done amounts to thousands of pounds. Troops were called for this morning by the authorities, as the rioters had gathered near the town and the police were too weak to disturb them. Shortly after noon a mob of strikers began pillaging shops and taverns in the suburbs. The troops had not arrived and the police were scattered by the rioters. The whole district around the town is now in the hands of the miners. The saloons have been plundered and many of the miners are drunk. The respectable residents of Wakefield are terrified and repeated appeals for troops have been made this afternoon by the authorities, who feel that in the absence of a strong force the whole town may be given over to pillage to-night.

In Mansfield, near Nottingham, hardly less apprehension is felt. A force of dragoons and infantry marched into Dewsbury late this afternoon. Cavalry supported by mounted police, started from Birstall, near Leeds, at 10 o'clock to attack the rioters who are wrecking the White Lee colliery.

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Paid admissions at the World's Fair yesterday, 177,252.

WEATHER REPORT.

(Special to the 'Witness.') Meteorological Office, Toronto, Sept. 9, 11.15 a.m.—Following are the minimum temperatures:—Calgary, 49; Prince Albert, 54; Winnipeg, 48; Toronto, 48; Montreal, 52; Quebec, 50; Halifax, 46. Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Fine; stationary or slightly higher temperature.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Before purchasing your Fall Mantles call and inspect the splendid stock of Novelties at S. Carsley's.

A larger stock than ever of Misses and Children's Fall Mantles and Jackets to select from at S. Carsley's.

Buy all your Dry Goods at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

For all the most stylish Novelties in Dress Goods go to S. Carsley's, you will be sure to get them there.

Further arrivals of New Fall Goods for all departments at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

FEATHERS AT THE FAIR.

A Choice and Well Managed Show of Poultry.

The poultry exhibition this year shows everywhere signs of progress and leaves little to be desired. The Exhibition Company acted wisely in securing Mr. W. H. Ulley, President of the Montreal Poultry Society, for its Superintendent—it is a guarantee to all exhibitors that everything in connection with their interests will be carefully attended to.

Being the property of Messrs. Thomas Hall, James Dick and A. Thomson. In buff cochins a fine lot are shown by J. H. Farrier. Partridge cochins are few but nice, the best belonging to F. Saraphine. White cochins are strong in numbers—honors taken by C. J. Danfels. Black cochins. Well up as white. Best, James Brown.

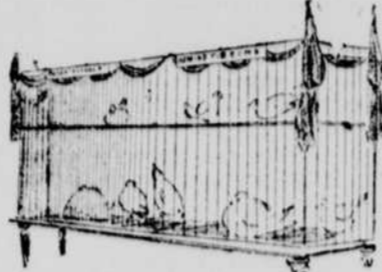
The merits of the old English standard dorking are shown by the veteran breeder Thos. Irving. White wyandotte. This new and popular breed peculiarly adapted to this country and cold climates from comparative absence of comb, is favorably in evidence. Wm. Grace showing a fine pen. Equally nice silver wyandottes are shown by F. W. Baker and some fine specimens by J. Rowland. This is



A BEAUTY.

the strongest class in the Exhibition. C. J. Ulley has some golden wyandottes that would be hard to beat. In white and barred Plymouth Rocks—a long established breed and still a fancy with favorites—T. Virtue has captured many prizes followed by J. Marshall. This breed follows close upon the Wyandottes in number. The much admired game fowl, the old black-red, is still holding its own. The prizes in this class are equally divided between Oldrieve and Nicol.

carried off by Garrett, Haycock and Kent. Bantams. Seventy-five coops of these pert and graceful birds are shown, having a high average of form and symmetry and including the following varieties: Game, Black-Red, Brown Red, Duckwing, Bile, Rose Comb, Black Rose Comb White, Golden Seabrights, Silver Seabrights, Booted, Japanese, with Pekins from the great tea country, China. The breeding of the game bantams shows a great deal of skill and taste. Messrs. A. Beevor, Wm. Cox, Oldrieve and Nicol fill these respective classes entirely up. Bronzed Turkeys. These huge fellows weighing from 40 to 45 lbs, with metal-like feathers, are not seen to advantage on the floor line and should have been placed above. James Maine is pushed hard by A. Thompson, both striving for the bronze medal given as last



IN THE PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

and 2nd prize for turkeys. The white Holland turkeys whose plumage looks so well on our large lawns, have a good showing. Geese. Some grand birds are shown in the Embden class. A grand gander owned by A. Thomson weighs 25 lbs. Mr. T. Irving is also an exhibitor in this class. Bremsen, Toulouse and China geese are small in number but fine in quality. The ducks include the several varieties known as Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, Cayuga. The first prize in Pekin and

EXHIBITION NOTES.

MR. A. R. WILLIAMS.

The firm of A. R. Williams of Toronto and Montreal make a fine machinery exhibit in the Machinery Hall. Among the display of this firm are to be noticed a double surface planer and motor, an iron sharper with all the latest improvements, adapted to both light and heavy work, and automatic in all its movements; a 24-inch drill self-feeding machine, and all kinds of machine shop supplies. A special feature of this exhibit is the Reeves wood split pulley in various sizes. The superiority of this pulley is acknowledged by all who have used them. Though only introduced a year ago, the Reeves has in competition with numerous other makes, already gained universal favor. The Reeves pulley is manufactured in all sizes, and can be used on everything from a sewing machine to the most powerful engine. The exhibit also includes a large and well assorted selection of foot-power machinery. The firm of A. R. Williams is well and favorably known all over the Dominion, from Quebec to Vancouver, and their machinery is in use by leading establishments everywhere.

MONTREAL GAS CO.

The Montreal Gas Company has a very large display of their famous gas cooking and heating stoves on exhibition. In the manufacture of the company's stoves, a combination of the best features of the leading gas stoves of the day have been put to use, thus together, with careful study, long experience, capital and enterprise, they have been able to produce a gas stove by far superior to any other Canadian make. Besides their own goods the company have selected appliances from such renowned firms as Wm. Crane, of New York; Geo. M. Clark, of Chicago; and Thomas Fletcher, of Warrington, Eng., so that in the constructing of their stoves nothing is used but what is on the latest improved plans and of the very best. With their superior advantages, and an enlarged factory, which

called. The high-class reputation enjoyed by this company's goods has been justly earned, nothing being used in their and none employed but skilled workmen. It is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the nearest exhibits in the whole Exhibition, and to exhibitors like the Canadian Rubber Company, who make a study of neatness in the placing of their exhibits, the Exhibition Company owe much.

MR. R. P. LABELLE.

In the furniture hall, Mr. R. P. Labelle, the well-known furniture dealer and manufacturer of Notre Dame street, makes a large display of fine furniture, which for beauty of design and elegance of finish cannot well be surpassed. The fact that every article shown by Mr. Labelle was manufactured at his own factory, should make his exhibit of double interest to Montrealers. He displays a large number of gold-gilded chairs, etc., richly upholstered in all shades and patterns. The upholstering of this firm, it is claimed, cannot be equalled in the city, and certainly their exhibit shows signs of the highest skill and art in this direction. The goods are most tastefully arranged in the large space occupied by the display, and the apartments are nicely carpeted and curtained, the whole making one of the finest exhibits to be seen in the exhibition, and attracting great attention. Mr. Labelle's exhibit not only does him credit, but it shows what fine work can be done in Montreal by our own manufacturers. Many of the articles exhibited have been sold, and considering their superior claims and the very moderate figure at which they are marked this is not to be wondered at. Mr. Labelle's enterprise has met with the success it so richly deserves. In his factory are employed fifty-five skilled artists who are always busily employed to meet the demands of the firm's growing business.

F. E. LAYTON & CO.

There are many pianos to be seen in the Main building of the Exhibition. Among them all one stands out very prominently. This handsome and elaborate piano was manufactured by Messrs. Evans Bros., the renowned piano manufacturers of Ontario. It is a massive instrument, and attracts great attention. Visitors to the World's Fair were heard remarking that nothing so equal it could be seen there. The case is in Circassian Walnut, and the elegant carving is work of the highest art. It has two candle brackets in front. Playing on this grand piano is a trained musician, and its rich and full tone, with its wonderfully easy touch, is admired by all.

Another instrument exhibited by Messrs. Layton which deserves honorable mention is a Behr Bros' Baby Grand, a rather noisy baby it is, for its voice can be heard all over the building. Though at times noisy, it can also speak softly and sweetly. If a ticket on the music stand of this exhibit it is noticed that this magnificent instrument was sold to ex-Ald. Cunningham last Thursday. There are also exhibited several very pretty hondoir pianos, in all manner of choice woods, made by Evans Bros. Many fine testimonials received from purchasers of these pianos were shown by Messrs. Layton, among them being the names of well known Montreal musicians.

In dealing with the firm of F. E. Layton & Co. one can rest assured that he is purchasing of a firm who have a thorough and practical knowledge of the piano business, and who are always willing to impart this knowledge to their patrons. Mr. P. E. Layton, the principal of the firm, was presented by the Empress Frederick, when staying at Norwood, with his diploma for music and organ from the Royal Normal College of Music of England, and also with a bar of tuning instruments. Mr. A. J. Hipkins of Messrs. Broadwood & Sons, the great English piano manufacturers, of London, being examiner. This fact alone speaks volumes in favor of this firm, and should be seriously considered by intending piano purchasers.

Their warehouses are at 287 St. Catherine street (corner of Peel).

MR. JOHN BURNS.

Burns' celebrated steel range is known all over the Dominion, being in use in leading institutions and private residences all over Canada, and in many places in the United States. Mr. Burns (by permission) appends to his circulars a list of some of the names of well known people who use the Burns range, and among them can be noticed many of our leading citizens, first-class hotels and clubs. This range is at present in use in thirteen Government institutions, and this fact goes a long way to confirm the superiority claimed for it. Mr. Burns has lately added another improvement to his already excellent range, viz., an ingeniously devised shifting grate, which can either be raised or lowered with the greatest ease, giving a deep fire for the winter months or a washing day, and a shallow fire for summer months or between meals, thereby ensuring a saving of over 50 percent in fuel. This is a most important improvement, and for it alone the Burns range deserves preference. The display made by Mr. Burns at the Exhibition is a fine one, and attracted much attention and favorable comment. In competition with the numberless other ranges on the market to-day the Burns has on its merits gained the position and popularity it deserves. Mr. Burns' show-rooms are at 75 Craig street.

THE CURRAN PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

Mr. W. Tees Curran, of the Curran Phonographic Institute, Y. M. C. A. building, Montreal, where he is busily engaged explaining the system and merits of his school. In order to be successful in the terrible rush of the day, one must needs have all the qualifications possible, and the young man who is master of the art of shorthand has a great advantage in his favor. To Montrealers and others the Curran Phonographic Institute offers an excellent opportunity to learn shorthand, typewriting and business correspondence on exceedingly favorable terms. In entering this Institute, which is at present open, young men will have the advantage of becoming members of the Y. M. C. A., by payment of a fee of \$5, which will entitle them to a six months' business course, including all subjects taught in a business college. Young ladies will have the advantage of the Y. W. C. A. classes. At his stand Mr. Curran exhibits a

Calligraph typewriter, being the machine in use in his Institute, as also a Pomeroy Duplex Duplicator. This machine will print anything from the smallest card to capital size. In offices where much copying is to be done this machine ought to be indispensable. Mr. Curran is a graduate of the Chaffee Phonographic Institute, Oswego, N.Y., and has had much experience in teaching. He comes to Montreal with the highest recommendations. Parties living at a distance can be taught shorthand by mail. Write for particulars, Curran Phonographic Institute, Y. M. C. A., Montreal.

CANADIAN CATTLE AT THE FAIR.

World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8.—In the best breed sweepstakes J. & W. Russell took the first prize of \$600 for a young herd of Shorthorns, Lord Stanley, Centennial, Isabella 77 and 80, Nonparley 50 and Ruby Princess; also for young bull and heifer calf. In the general purpose sweepstakes Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Menie; Mr. Smith, of Fairfeld; McNewin, of Vienna, and Rudi, of Eden Mills, were well placed, but took no money prizes.

CALLED THE SCHEME A DREAM.

(Special to the 'Witness.') Toronto, Sept. 9.—At the Hur-Ontario canal meeting last evening in the Pavilion, the Mayor said the city should have a deposit of twenty-five thousand dollars before adopting any scheme. Sir C. Gzowski wrote a letter saying the scheme is a dream. A resolution in favor of Mr. MacDonald's scheme was put to the meeting and carried.

Word has been received that Mr. Donald McGillivray, missionary to Honan, China, is dangerously ill. Albert Wilson, caught picking pockets at the Exhibition, had a loaded revolver and \$45 and several watches in his possession. He came from Michigan.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—URQUIHART—At 310 Avenue Road, Toronto, on September 5, 1893, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, M.A., B.D., the Rev. W. R. Johnston, B.D., of the Presbyterian Church, Penetanguishene, to Bertha, daughter of Donald Urquhart.

WILLIAMS—LANGTRY—At St. Luke's Church, Toronto, September 7, 1893, by the Rector, assisted by the Rev. A. Manning, Walter Richard Williams second son of Major J. D. Williams, late of the Bombay staff corps, and Bertha Harriet May Langtry, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Langtry, Rector of St. Luke's.

STRANGER—PATERSON—At the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Wm. Craig, Port Hope, Ont., by the Rev. Edwin Daniels, on Wednesday Sept. 6, 1893, James T. Stranger, of Montreal, to Robins Paterston, of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

McNEECE—Dr. James McNeecce, of this city, late of Quebec, aged 45 years, at his residence, 42 Moreau street, about midnight on Sept. 8. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, Sept. 11. Quebec papers please copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RALLY!

Grand Reception and Demonstration to SIR JOHN THOMPSON, Premier of Canada. On the occasion of his first official visit to the City of Montreal.

On Tuesday, Sept. 12th, Arrival at G.T.E. station at 11.30 o'clock, a.m. MASS MEETING of supporters at the DRILL HALL, at 3 o'clock, sharp, when the Premier will receive addresses and address the meeting.

Hands will meet supporters at the following points, at 7 o'clock, sharp:—Chabouillet Square; corner Main and Marianne streets; corner St. Jacques and St. Hubert streets. Ladies and their escorts will be admitted to the galleries.

By order, JOSEPH H. JAROB, BEAUMONT JOUBERT, Hon. Secretaries UNITED CONSERVATIVE CLUBS.

DON'T FORGET

THE GREAT OVERLAND PICNIC TO BE HELD AT OTTERBURN PARK, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13. Train leaves at 9 o'clock sharp. GOOD PROGRAMME AND GAMES. The last and best of the Season. COME WITH US.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

SOLD AT REDUCED RATES DURING SEPTEMBER.

Table with 3 columns: Tea type, Per lb., and Price. Includes English Breakfast Tea, Japan and Gunpowders, and Coffees.

COFFEES! COFFEES! COFFEES! 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, and 45c per lb. GRANULATED SUGAR.

Sold with Tea, 50c per lb. Light Brown, 40c per lb. Dark Brown, 30c per lb.

YOKOHAMA HOUSE, 2429 St. Catherine street, E. J. F. MARKGRAF, Proprietor.

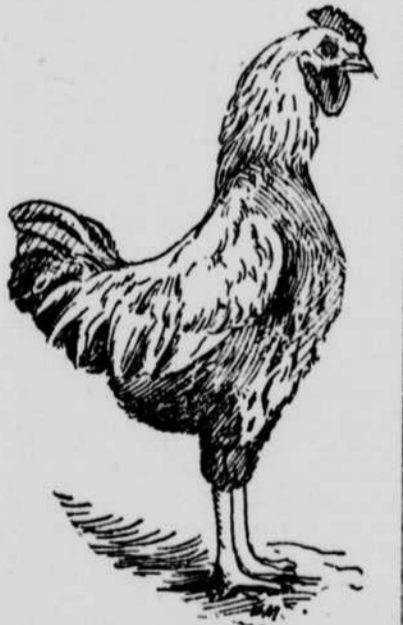
GENERAL BAZAAR

SPECIAL LINES FOR THE GREAT TWEED AUCTION SALE. 1 LOT COSTUME TWEED, all wool, 30c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 35c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 40c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 45c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 50c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 55c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 60c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 65c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 70c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 75c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 80c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 85c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 90c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 95c. 1 LOT ALL WOOL TWEED, 100c.



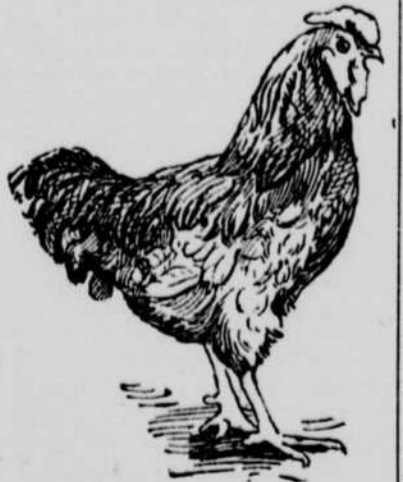
MR. ULLEY.

pond, occupying a raised position in the centre of the building, around which fresh water is constantly flowing. The swan-like Pekin ducks that occupy this pond have been specially imported for this occasion from Mr. Jos. Rankin's poultry farm, South Easton, Mass. These Imperial Pekin birds were hatched from an incubator, as are thousands of others on Mr. Butterfield's farm every year, and it is claimed that they are stronger than mother-hatched birds. Certainly they are beautiful birds and would be hard to beat. Two incubators are in full force and running order and those who breed poultry would be wise to make themselves acquainted with their action and advantages. The incubator is so arranged that it keeps itself constantly at 102-103 degrees, the heat of a hen. In 21 days the young chicks are hatched and after 24 hours are removed from the incubator to the



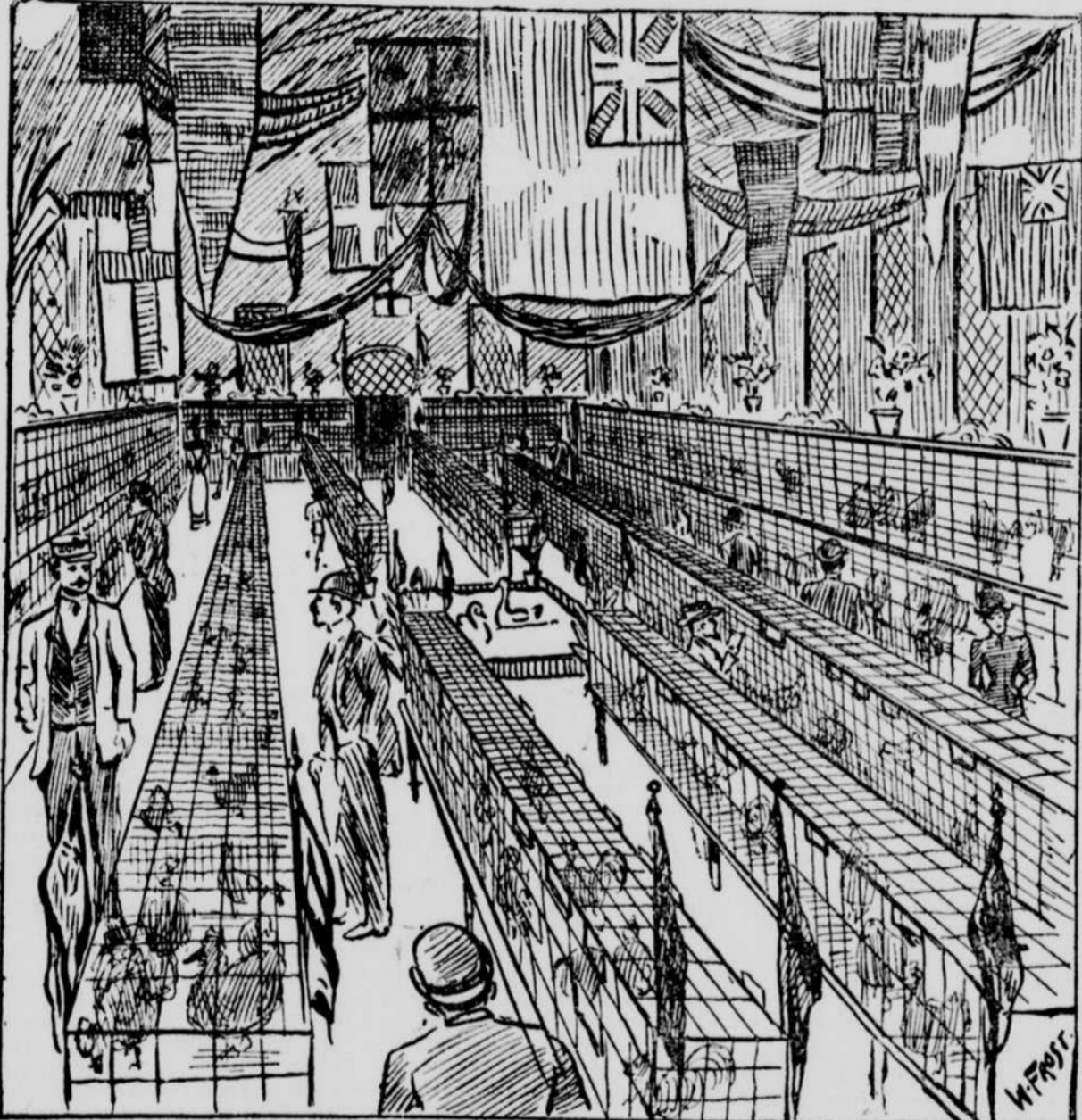
SILVER WYANDOTTE.

brooder. Here the heat is maintained at 95 degrees for the first week and afterwards at from 75 to 80 degrees. It is curious to observe how the little chicks immediately begin to take food without any tuition, and when tired seek the shelter of their artificial mo-



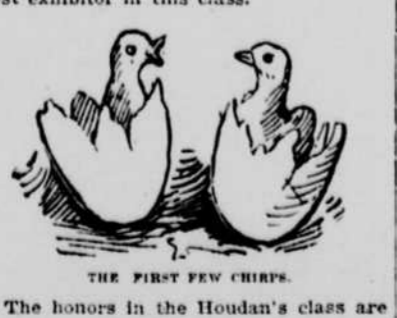
GOLDEN WYANDOTTE.

ther (a warm covered enclosure in the brooder), by instinct. And in this connection it may be mentioned that the Pekin ducks that now disport themselves with such enjoyment in the pond never saw water, excepting for drinking purposes, before. A careful study of the birds exhibited was made yesterday in the company of Mr. Ulley, the courteous superintendent. The dark brahmas were not a large exhibit, but of good quality. Mr. James Brown's birds showing well. The light Brahmas have an immense showing; many fine birds are here, the foremost



THE POULTRY SHOW.

All classes have been taken by A. Thomson. Pigeon—The Homers, sent by the Montreal-Homing Pigeon Association, formed for the advancement of high-class pigeons, prove to be among the strongest attractions of the poultry department. The cages are handsomely draped and decorated, and the Association is naturally proud of the record made by the winning bird in the first race since the formation of the society. The winning bird is the property of Reburn; Suetens, second; Huot, third; fourth, fifth and sixth, Reburn; seventh and eighth, Suetens. Pouters—Five coops every color, fine and long, good leg feathers, shading clear. Carriers, best show by Dr. Mills who takes first, second and third prizes. Dragons also by Dr. Mills. Barbies are first-class in quality—Wm. Cooch, of Ottawa. Tumblers by Dr. Mills. Fantails, a splendid collection, first, second, third, F. Rolland. Jacobins—1st, Huot & Dawson; 2nd, and 3rd, B. F. Loiselle. White Jacobins—Cooch. Antwerps, short-faced—Cooch. Trumpeters—Second, Cooch; third, Loiselle. Turbits—First, Cooch; second, Campbell and Murray; third, Franklin Hudson. Archangels—First, Huot & Dawson, second, Cooch. Swallows—First and second, Cooch. Nuns—Huot & Dawson. English Owls—Dr. Mills, first, second and third. Other varieties—Franklin and Hudson, first prize. Some high prizes have been obtained for some of the birds, one pair of homers changing hands for \$25, yesterday.



THE FIRST FEW CHIRPS.

The honors in the Houdan's class are

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

HISTORICAL GALLERIES OF THE LA SALLE MUSEE, OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 A.M. TO 10 P.M. Admission, 25c. Children, 10c.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, PHILLIPS SQUARE. The classes in Water Color Drawing, under the direction of Mr. CHARLES E. MOSS, will commence on THURSDAY, September 14.

CYCLORAMA. THE GREAT RELIGIOUS PAINTING OF THE CENTURY. JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND. AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION. Cor. of St. Catherine and St. Urbain sts. Open daily 9 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

SATURDAY EVENINGS FOR YOUNG MEN. MR. D. BENTLEY will address the Young Men's Meetings, SATURDAY, at 8. Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion square.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. 125 Congregation street. Pastor, the Rev. THOMAS HALL. SERVICES, 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The pastor, the Rev. J. E. SILCOX, will preach at both services. 11 a.m.—Subject: 'Success in Church Work.' 7 p.m.—'The Great Refusal.'

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11. GRAND RALLY OF EXCELSIOR LODGE. No. 627, I. O. O. F. M. U. A Mass Meeting of Members of Above Lodge will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 11th SEPT. at 7.45 p.m., in the Oddfellows' Chambers, 1652 Notre Dame street.

MONTREAL NORTHERN W.C.T.U. The monthly prayer and business meeting of the Montreal Northern W.C.T.U., will be held in the Extension of Chalmers Church, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 p.m. Members earnestly requested to attend.

MONTREAL WORKINGMEN'S MUTUAL BENEFIT AND WIDOWS AND ORPHANS ASSISTANCE SOCIETY. The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held in the Hall, 1023 Craig street, on MONDAY, 11th inst., at 8 p.m. JAS. H. VINCENT, Sec.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF MONTREAL KILWINNING LODGE No. 20. Q.R., A.F., & A.M. Will be held in the British Masonic Chambers, No. 1141 Notre Dame street, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 p.m. Brethren of sister Lodges invited to attend. By order of the W.M. J. GREEN, Secretary.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12. 1st PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT. ANNUAL DRILL. The Regiment will parade at the Armoury, in Drill Order, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 12th inst., at 8.15 o'clock. By order. J. PORTFOLIO, Capt and Adj.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14. MONTREAL VETERAN VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. GRAND PICNIC & ATHLETIC SPORTS. On Military Grounds, St. Helen's Island. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 14, 1893. Admission to Grounds, For Adults, 10c; For Children, under 12 years, 5c. Games to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Tickets for Sale by any of the Veterans, and at the several of the city Fire Stations. HOLLAND'S BAND HAS BEEN ENGAGED.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

TAYLOR CHURCH, THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Will (D.V.) be laid on SATURDAY, 16th September, AT THREE P.M. Friends and well-wishers are respectfully invited to be present. Collection in aid of the Building Fund.

FUTURE MEETINGS. THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF BARNJUM'S GYMNASIUM. Miss BARNJUM'S Classes will re-open on MONDAY, Oct. 2nd. Miss DOROTHY BISHOP and Miss MAY E. REYNOLDS will also resume their work at the same date, and will have their Delicate Studio at Barnjum's Gymnasium. Miss BARNJUM will be at the Gymnasium on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, From 3 a.m. to 1 p.m., to see parents desiring further information.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets—15th Sunday after Trinity. Divine service, morning at 11. Evening, at 7. Preacher at both services, the Rector, Sunday school and Rector's Bible Class for men and women, at 3 o'clock. Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. VEN. ARCHDEACON EVANS, M.A., Rector.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councilor streets—Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Public service Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young People's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, corner of Denis St. and Marie Anne streets—Sunday, Sept. 10th. Seats free. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. H. J. EVANS, M.A., Incumbent.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The Rev. T. S. McWilliams, M.A., pastor. Services, Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Also Sunday-school at the Inspector street branch, now at 411 St. James street, at 3 p.m. At the same hour Sunday-school at the Cross Mission, Marlboro street, Hochelaga. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Inspector street Branch, now at 411 St. James street—Mr. J. H. Collins, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3.15 p.m. Prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock Friday evening.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Rev. C. A. Sykes will preach at the morning service and the Rev. W. M. Patton, B.D., in the evening. Strangers welcomed. Rev. A. C. COURTNEY, B.D., Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—(corner of Dorchester and Hanover streets)—The Rev. E. Gould, pastor, having returned to the city, there will (D.V.) be Divine Service and preaching to-morrow at 11 a.m.

THE LABOR CONGRESS ENDED. The session of the Labor Congress yesterday afternoon was taken up with the election of officers for the next year. President Beales, vice-president Jobin, secretary treasurer George R. Dower, were all re-elected. Messrs. D. A. Carey, Toronto, Alex. MacDonald, Ottawa, and Robert Glocking, will form the executive board for Ontario. J. B. Laurent, Joseph Lamarche, Montreal, and N. Page, Hull, form the Quebec board.

At the evening session Ottawa was selected as the place of meeting of the Congress next year. The special committee on thanks presented a report thanking the home delegates and the Mayor and aldermen for their kindness during the stay of the delegates in the city. A vote of thanks was also passed to the press for its reports. A motion expressing sympathy for Governor Altgeld of Illinois, for pardoning the Anarchists was lost. A motion in favor of the G. W. Stephens' Bill for abolishing seizure of wages was carried unanimously.

A number of other resolutions were rushed through and the session adjourned shortly after midnight. This closed the work of the Congress for the present year. The delegates have worked hard and earnestly. The attendance has been full and always prompt to the time fixed. Many important resolutions have been placed on the records of this year's proceedings.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 25c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; 25, \$4.00; 50, \$7.00; 100, \$12.00. For Great Britain add \$1.00 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$3.00 on Daily Witness. The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

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

The Daily Witness. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

The Canadian sealers are rather sarcastic. They say, seeing that the British and Canadian Governments are pleased with the regulations and do not think they will prevent sealing, then those Governments should buy their vessels and equipments which they will sell to them at cost, as they have no further use for them, being satisfied that the regulations are ruinous to their business. Those who congratulate the Canadian ministers over the result of their labors before the Arbitration will perhaps jump at the offer of the sealers.

A revolution in the grain trade of the St. Lawrence in the near future seems inevitable. The revolution will be a welcome one, as it will make Montreal prosperous as an ocean port. With British free trade as a result of tariff reform, and the completion of the enlargement of the canals, new and greatly improved methods and systems of transportation, elevation and general methods in this business appear inevitable. Montreal has been content with old methods so long that reform is likely to come in a flood, which will take some old interests by surprise.

In view of the fact that none of the British arbitrators or of the British counsel in the Behring Sea Commission have as yet received honors in any way, the approval of Mr. Charles Hibbert Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, is, we suppose, to be regarded as a special honor to Sir Hibbert and to Canada. Honors partake in some degree of the character of those they are bestowed upon. Crowns may be kingly or they may be ridiculous, or they may be something worse than ridiculous. It is said that when in an arbitration or treaty Canada's interests have been sacrificed she and her representatives are always rewarded with consolation honors. Such honors are somewhat dubious ones. Canada is certainly not pleased with the award; it is to be hoped that Sir Hibbert will give her cause to be proud of her new knight and to feel that the honor has been worthily bestowed.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer is credited with the remark that there is 'nothing in the world which will take the foolishness and romantic notions out of a girl so quickly as to work with young men, when she will find out how little they know.' What effect this course of training has on the young man Mrs. Palmer omits to mention and presumably does not care to know, but it is probable that under the circumstances the young man finds that even the girl's stock of wisdom is not extravagantly large. Of course, what the average young man does not know would take a long while to tell about, but it is scarcely likely that if the average young girl cannot discover his deficiencies in the ordinary intercourse of social life, the mere fact of sitting alongside of him at the office or the workshop will not be likely to bring her any light on the subject. It is possible, however, that if the circumstances of her home-life are narrowing and conducive to ignorance the girl of natural intelligence will soon learn from contact with the outer world how to appreciate the true character of her male companions; her mind will be broadened, and thus she will not be merely disillusioned but will be able to judge of those she meets with a quickened and more discriminating intellect.

The demonstration by the Tory peers against home rule furnishes a striking illustration of some passages in Lord Rosebery's shrewd speech, and will go far to convince the country of the necessity of reform. Only when their own interests are directly menaced can more than forty or fifty peers be got together; then four hundred peers can be got together, so little regard have they for their legislative functions, but against legislation that menaces their privileges they can all be got together. Over four hundred peers vote against and only forty vote for a bill which passes a House composed of members elected by the people by a majority of thirty-four. Even England only gave a majority of seventy-five against the bill. The Peers do not represent even a class. All their relatives and friends have votes as commoners, and are represented in the Lower House; they only represent themselves; four hundred and nineteen men, the large majority of whom take no interest in ordinary legislation, can successfully oppose the will of a majority of the thirty-six millions of people of the United Kingdom. It is remarkable, too, that every Lord Bishop was present and voted against the bill. There is a large minority in England in favor of home rule, say twelve or thirteen millions of people, and they have not a representative of their views among all the heads of the Established Church, the national religion of England. This is an argument in favor of disestablishment.

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ONLY AN EXPERIMENT.

The South Carolina method of dealing with the liquor question can, of course, be looked upon only as an experiment; it does not pretend to be anything more. The dispensary law, which is the name under which this experiment is being tried, is a very simple one no matter how complex the results may be. It enacts that no one shall sell or receive liquors from outside the State except authorized public officers, and the wealthy are as much affected by its working as are the poor. Dispensaries for the sale of liquor are operated by the Government, and the profits are divided equally, or nearly so, between the exchequers of the municipality and county in which the dispensary is situated. Prices have been raised to more than double what they were previously, and the liquor is sold only to be consumed off the premises, thus preventing in a great degree what is known as treating. Such a system, while it doubtless has some advantages over the indiscriminate granting of licenses, has some disadvantages and one insuperable objection. The difficulty of enforcing such a law in preventing smuggling and the illicit distilling of spirits must prove almost as great as it would be in the case of total prohibition, while the immorality of this new experiment is just as unquestionable as that of the system of unlimited licensing. The spectacle of a State Government adding to its many departments that of providing the people, even at an enhanced price, with the means for their moral, spiritual and physical degradation, and profiting by the traffic must prove most demoralizing. To place the whole business in the hands of the Government is to give it an air of respectability which cannot but prove a most pernicious evil, or else its influence will demoralize and degrade the Government. Another bad effect of converting the liquor traffic into a Government monopoly is that the large revenue derived from it becomes a strong argument against the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which is the only possible final solution of the problem of how to exterminate the evil.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

It has been remarked on the Continent during the last two years that cholera seems to swim rather than walk. It follows the course of rivers rather than finds its way to inland towns which are not on rivers, and once established at any town on a river it is not easy to dislodge it. When it took possession of the Elbe it seemed to both ascend and descend the river, places both above and below Hamburg being attacked. At Hamburg it was with great difficulty eradicated, but so thoroughly was the old city cleansed and reformed from a sanitary point of view that it is one of the healthiest towns on the Continent this summer. The tendency of cholera to make its way by river is noticeable in England at the present time. The first case of cholera was on the Humber at Great Grimsby; then a case occurred at Hull on the other side of the river; next, another case occurred at Rotherham on the Don, a tributary of the Humber. It is probable that the sanitary condition of these towns is not good, and that the river water is used in two of them at least. Unfiltered river water is one of the best carriers of cholera germs. It may be that the English cases are for the most part imported straight across the Channel from the Continent, cholera being present at some of the Channel ports in Holland and Belgium. The British quarantine laws do not detain people coming from cholera-stricken countries unless actually suffering from the disease, but merely provide for keeping track of them and guarding against their spreading the disease in case they are seized. Such inhumanity as imprisoning hundreds of healthy people in a cholera ship or at a small quarantine station and exposing them to all the risks of taking cholera under such circumstances would not be tolerated for a moment in England; the United States method is a hideous piece of selfishness.

FORM A LEAGUE.

That there is an able and not very scrupulous clique of aldermen in the present Council who are determined to exploit the credit of the city to the utmost, and that not with a single eye to the development and improvement of the city, must now be manifest to every citizen of Montreal who has taken the slightest pains to keep informed concerning the management of the city's affairs. That the extraordinary increase in the assessment valuations, especially of St. Antoine Ward, was the result of well considered scheming, and with the object of increasing the taxation and debt of the city and thus placing larger revenues at the disposal of men whom the majority of the citizens have lost all confidence in, can hardly now be denied even by the friends of the clique. The evasions and downright falsehoods with which the aldermen at first met the exposure by the 'Witness' of the facts in regard to the increase in the valuations were as stupid as they were wicked, in view of the fact which

must have been apparent to the schemers that they could not be maintained very long. Their crooked course has, however, served to prove clearly enough that they had a crooked purpose, which they wished to conceal as long as possible, and that purpose is now hardly denied. The attitude of the clique is very much that of the Tweed clique of New York, who, when confronted with their manifest villainy by the people of that city, coolly and impudently enquired, 'Well, what do you propose doing about it?' They thought that the citizens were helpless, but the event proved that they were greatly mistaken. Is it not time that the citizens of Montreal took combined action against the machinations of the present all-powerful clique of our City Council? A few of our aldermen have now their eyes open in regard to this increase in the assessment valuations and are determined to fight the clique. Should not the citizens form a league for the protection of the city and its interests? It seems to us that a public meeting should be held and a league formed immediately.

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A GREAT GERMAN CHARITY.

The nineteenth century prides itself on its thoroughly utilitarian, or, as it terms it, practical character. Its one test of the abiding value of any movement is the ability to accomplish the results aimed at. The most beautiful theories are summarily consigned to the limbo of exploded fallacies if, after a fair trial, they fail to materialize—another favorite expression—that is, crystallize into reality. This practical spirit pervades all departments of thought and activity. Even the religious sphere is not exempt from the pressure of its presence. Christianity is weighed in the balances and found wanting if it does not embody in helpful service the teaching of its blessed Founder. So it comes about that conduct is esteemed more highly perhaps than character and bulks more largely than creed in the estimation of many critics of Christianity. An emphasis is placed in our day on the charities which soothe and bless humanity from which our forefathers would have shrunk. This tendency does occasionally run to an extreme, but on the whole we think

it is beneficial. The programme of Christianity as laid down by the Master is to preach the Gospel to the poor, to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised. If that programme be not fulfilled by the Church of our day, to that extent the Church of our day fails to realize the purpose of her existence. We gladly note the manifold ramifications of charity in the social fabric of our time.

Because of this we turn with delight to the sympathetic account of a great German charity given by Miss Julie Sutter in a book entitled 'A Colony of Mercy, or Social Christianity at Work.' The charity helps epileptics, a sadly neglected class of sufferers, who are greatly shunned because of the repulsive character of their disease, and allowed to brood in lonely introspection until the approach of idleness consigns them to an asylum, or kindly death puts an end to their misery. In 1867 the pastor of a Rhineland town, moved by compassion for those cared for by no man, bought a farmhouse and turned it into a home for epileptics. His aim was to surround his patients with the cheerful atmosphere of home-life, and to furnish them with occupations suited to their tastes and strength, in which they could find a sphere of self-respecting activity. The movement was filled with new energy in 1872, when it passed into the hands of Pastor Von Bodelschwingh, a man of singular executive ability, wide resource, and thorough consecration to the alleviation of the miseries of the afflicted. What he has accomplished reads like a romance. He is now the director of a colony of mercy in the heart of the Tenterberg Wold, in the Province of Westphalia, where fourteen hundred epileptics are housed in comfortable homes, environed with all the aids that can make life cheerful and useful for them, and taught the comforts of that salvation which alone can shed light on the dark path of men, and women doomed to hopeless disease. He is a firm believer in the self-distracting power of work. Each patient has something to do. If he can only push a wheelbarrow, he has that wheelbarrow to push. He is trained by a competent teacher in whatever industrial art he has an inclination for. This serves a double purpose: the epileptic is set free from morbid brooding over his condition and the wants of the colony are supplied by home manufactures. All the bread is baked, the clothes made, the printing done, and the farming carried on that is necessary to meet the demands of the three thousand people in the colony. Even medicine is prepared. The one drug allowed to the patients is bromide of potassium, and it is prepared on the premises in large quantities.

Pastor Von Bodelschwingh does not confine his operations to epileptics. Of late a wider sphere of beneficence has in a sense been forced upon him. He found that his colony had become a favorite hunting ground of tramps, who passed from door to door begging help. He hit upon a simple yet effective method of weeding out the loafers from those willing to work, but driven by the force of circumstances into tramping in search for employment. A retaining wall had to be built, and each applicant for aid got his portion of work to do on it. Men really anxious to work were kept and placed in a farm colony, where a chance was given to the most degraded tramp to regain through honest labor a measure of self-respect and an opportunity to earn a respectable living. This plan worked admirably and became a source of untold blessing to hundreds of the waifs and strays of humanity. General Booth's scheme of a farm colony is said to have been suggested by the scheme which the German pastor had already tested. If this be the case, so much more honor to the large-hearted and big-brained founder of the Colony of Mercy in Westphalia. Pastor Von Bodelschwingh does not court publicity, but the fidelity and success with which he has conducted a great philanthropic enterprise entitles him to the highest honor Christian gratitude can confer on a man who fulfills the programme of Christianity by comforting those who mourn and by helping the helpless. Miss Julie Sutter's book will aid in bringing about this commendation, for he who reads it without being thrilled into admiration must be slow of heart and dull of brain.

LITERARY REVIEW.

KINGSFORD'S HISTORY OF CANADA.

The 'History of Canada, from the earliest date of French Rule.' By William Kingsford, LL.D., F.R.S. Vol. vi. 1776-1779 with maps. Kegan Paul, French, Trubner & Co., London, E. Picken, Montreal. The annual volumes of Dr. Kingsford's fine History of Canada are received with a real welcome by his readers, and their great worth is attested by the long and favorable reviews which the English press on both sides of the Atlantic invariably accord them. This latest volume, which is the second of the second part recording the history of Canada under British rule and the sixth of the book, is one of the most interesting of all to British readers, and it should prove instructive and wholesome to readers in the United States, who will learn from its pages as well as from those of the immediately preceding volume that right was not altogether on the side of the American colonies in the revolutionary struggle; that the spirit and feeling of the colonist toward the mother country was somewhat narrow and malevolent, and that the record of the struggle is stained by acts of bad faith and of insincerity on the part of Congress and of some of the American leaders. Dr. Kingsford makes it very plain in this volume, which contains a concise narrative of the revolution and its connection, influence and effect upon Canada, that it was Congress and not the British Government which was irreconcilably quarrelsome and aggressive, and that it was because of the faults and follies of British rulers and statesmen in England and of British generals in America, rather than through any great courage or skill on the part of the revolutionists, that the struggle ended in the independence of the United States of America. Dr. Kingsford shows a high appreciation of constitutional government, as understood now in all the British colonies, and their right of self-government, and he unsparingly sets forth all the evils attendant upon what was afterward in Canada called Downing Street rule over the colonies. Nevertheless, in dealing with the events which brought about the American revolution he judges of them not by the ideas which prevail to-day in regard to constitutionalism, but by those which prevailed at the time of the revolution. It is evident that from this point of view Dr. Kingsford does not regard the trade regulation, the Stamp Act and the three Townshend acts of 1767 providing for the suspension of the powers of the New York Assembly, enforcing the trade regulations and placing port duties on tea and glass as at all heinous or oppressive nor even in principle unreasonable. There can be no doubt that, in spite of the protests of Chatham, Burke and Fox, this is the view of constitutional liberty that was held in England at that day, the general opinion being that the Imperial Government, which bore so much of the expense of the government and defence of the colonies in America, was justified in taxing them lightly in order to reimburse itself for at least part of the expenditure. This was not the view taken in America, however, where ideas as to constitutional government were very much more advanced than were those held in England at the same time in regard to the colonies. The English in America felt that they no more than the English in England should be taxed without their consent, and without representation in the taxing body. And they were right, and the English legislators were wrong. Where the American legislators were wrong was in their reluctance to bear a fair share of the cost of defending them against Indians and the French, and of ruling the country. Had the legislatures of the colonies been half as ready as they should have been to vote the necessary supplies of men and money for the national service in the colonies there would have been little inclination on the part of the Imperial Parliament to tax them. The American colonies resisted taxation without representation, and they were undoubtedly right in doing so, and it is owing partly to their successful struggle and partly to a general evolution of constitutional government that the great British colonies are to-day contented, self-governing nations, happy under the British flag. Dr. Kingsford records how the narrow, egotistic and stubborn, though honest, King George the Third tried to enforce his ideas of personal government upon the colonies by means of incapable, dull-sighted, conceited tools like Lord Germain and how Germain, attempting to direct and command the American campaigns even in matters of detail, hampered and set impossible tasks for self-indulgent and incapable generals like Bourgoyne and Cornwallis, and unenergetic admirals like Howe and Graves, brought about the loss of half of a continent. All the British generals were brave and daring enough, but some of them were self-indulgent, some rash, and nearly all showed a sad lack of foresight. Capable, energetic men there were, like Clinton and Carleton. One great admiral there was, Rodney, but he, too, of partook of the spirit of his time and of his su-

periors in England, and when he should, with his fleet, have been defending the American coast from the French fleet, he was busy distributing the spoil and plunder of a West Indian island he had captured. Even Rodney's connection with the revolutionary war was inglorious. What would have happened to Canada had not an able governor, in the person of Sir Guy Carleton, been at the head of her affairs? It is not hard to surmise in view of what happened in all the other American possessions. How gloriously Carleton defeated Montgomery and Arnold at Quebec in the winter of 1775, and swept the Congressional troops out of Canada during the following spring and summer is strikingly narrated by Dr. Kingsford in this volume. That the 'habitants' were rather friendly in a sort of passive fashion to their ancient enemies, the Burgonnais, at the beginning of the struggle, and that later on through the intrigues of Congressional agents and the fair but false promises of the American Assemblies, they were almost induced to join in the rebellion is plainly proved by the author of this most interesting history. Washington did his best, after a high-minded fashion, to induce the 'habitants' to take up arms openly against the British, but it is a fact recorded by Dr. Kingsford that he refused to consent to an expedition of the French allies of Congress against Canada. Washington foresaw that in case of the success of a French expedition, Canada would be claimed and held by France, and he preferred that Canada should remain British rather than become anything but a State of the Union. General Washington is the one American who ever maintained his record for high-mindedness, singleness of purpose, integrity and lack of self-seeking, as well as for ability, fortitude, courage and courtesy. Dr. Kingsford does him full justice. What we have said of other volumes of this history is true of this latest one; it is rendered extremely interesting by the descriptions of the character and motives of the chief actors. The reader follows the story of their actions with something of the interest with which heroes and villains are invested by romance writers. There are heroes, too, in Dr. Kingsford's volumes, and strenuous whose influence had obviously something to do with the defeats of generals, and consequently the destiny of nations. This most interesting history of Canada is a specimen of the typographical work of the 'Witness' Office, which for beauty and accuracy especially has elicited expressions of admiration from the British as well as the American press.

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Are Herely Notified that a Dividend of FOUR PERCENT upon the capital stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank in Montreal and at the Branches on and after the Second Day of OCTOBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 30th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House, in this City, on Monday, the 9th of October Next, AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON By order of the Board. F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, General Manager. Montreal, August 25th, 1893.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE

AN INTERESTING CHAT WITH THE SECRETARY OF ST. MARY'S.

SHE EXPLAINS WHY THE SISTERS AND THEIR PUPILS ARE SO HEALTHY—DUE TO STRICT RULES OF HYGIENE AND THE MEDICINE USED IN THE HOME—INFORMATION OF VALUE TO EVERYBODY

(From the Terre Haute, Ind., 'Express.') Four miles to the north-west of Terre Haute, lies the beautiful and picturesque village of St. Mary's. This is a Roman Catholic institution which has attained something more than national celebrity. Fifty years ago it was established by six Sisters of Providence, who came from the shores of France to lay the foundation for this great charitable order. It now consists of the home of the Sisters of Providence, known as the Providence House; a large female seminary, one of the finest chapels in the United States, and a rectory in which the priests make their home. A reporter of the 'Express' while being shown through the establishment recently asked Sister Mary Ambrose if there was any apparent reason for the good health with which the sisters and their pupils are blessed.

The answer was that particular attention is paid by the sisters in charge to the health and happiness of the students. 'Bodily ailment,' she said, 'cannot help but have its effect on the mind. In order to keep the mind bright and active and perfectly clear at all times, the student's condition must be as nearly perfect as possible. Some time ago there was more or less ailment noticeable among the sisters and students, which was probably due to atmospheric causes, though of course I do not know just what its origin really was. Shortly after this became noticeable a friend highly recommended a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and so urged upon me to give them a trial that I ordered some of them, and they have been used in the institution ever since. A few days ago the manufacturers wrote me for an opinion of Pink Pills, and my reply was as follows: 'Respected Sirs—In answer to your kind request for our opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, are pleased to say that these pills were so highly recommended to us that we were induced to try them, and we think our repeated orders for them are sufficient evidence that we find them all they are represented, a good blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic. Yours respectfully, "Sister M. Ambrose, "Secretary of the Sisters of Providence."

Medical scientists concede that weak blood and shattered nerves are the fruitful cause of nearly every disease to which human flesh is heir, and if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is, as Sister Ambrose says they have found it, a good blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic, the source of good health at St. Mary's is easily traced.

Sister Ambrose said they are never without Pink Pills, and that now they order a gross at a time. This is certainly a very high recommendation for the medicine, for there is probably no class of people that gives more attention to the physical health and welfare of its members than the Sisters of Providence, and they would not use anything in which they did not have unbounded faith.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are truly one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age. They are the beginning of a more healthful era. Every day brings reports of remarkable cures that have resulted from the use of this wonderful medicine. In many cases the good work has been accompanied after eminent physicians had failed and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of influenza, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

UNITED STATES NEWS NOTES.

James O'Neil and wife, colored, living six miles from Versailles, Ky., went away from home and left John Banks in charge of their four young children. The house caught fire last night and was quickly consumed, and the four children were burned to a crisp. Banks was painfully burned, and saved his life by jumping from a window.

A notice has been posted at the Carnegie steel works at Duquesne that all departments of the works will be put in operation next Monday. Two thousand men will be given employment at the following terms: A reduction of 10 percent in all departments except where employees are paid thirteen cents per hour, in which case a reduction of one cent per hour will be made, and except also in case of salaried men who have recently had a reduction.

The Pan-American Medical congress adjourned yesterday, to meet in the city of Mexico in 1896 or 1897. The Grand Trunk express train from Chicago which was due in Buffalo yesterday morning at nine o'clock, was robbed by sneak thieves between Detroit and Suspension Bridge the night previous, and all the passengers in four sleeping cars were cleaned out.

HOME RULE REJECTED.

The House of Lords Throws out the Bill by a Large Majority.

LORD SALISBURY CLOSING THE DEBATE—UNIONISTS CELEBRATE THE VICTORY.

London, Sept. 8.—Although it was generally understood that the House of Lords would reject the Home Rule bill to-night the House did not fill up until after the dinner hour, popular interest being in the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, who was expected to rise until towards midnight in the meantime Baron Halsbury, Baron Herschell, Baron Monkswell and the Bishop of Ripon had spoken to half empty benches. After nine o'clock the scene outside and inside the House livened up as members and visitors began streaming in. The peeresses, strangers and diplomatic galleries showed few vacant seats. Conspicuously occupying a portion of the arena were 22 bishops attired in their capacious robes with lawn sleeves. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford and every notable church dignitary were present. Members of the House of Commons crowded the access and standing room around the throne. The debate in the House reached the acme of dullness in the Earl of Morley's mauling against the bill. A number of other peers were on the roll to speak, but a sense of weariness affected them as well as the whole House generally. So Lord Salisbury, seeing a chance during a momentary pause, rose at 10.30 o'clock amid rapturous cheers and began his speech. He said he felt that there was some satisfaction in occupying the position he occupied, that of the last person to speak against Home Rule in the course of the present session.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

But although it was a position of much distinction it had many inconveniences. In particular the ground of debate had been so fully occupied that there was little new left for him to say. Throughout the debate one question constantly present in his mind was, why had the Government introduced such a bill? On this point the House had received no sufficient enlightenment. Some peers had defended the bill had made able speeches without much reference to the real nature of the bill. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, had virtually told them that he did not quite believe with the Government on one subject, in dealing with the question of Irish members at Westminster, which was an outrageous and gross and a surprise that it had ever found a place in a proposal emanating from a responsible government. The Lord Chancellor had declared that he was not inclined to associate himself with so desperate a clause, but would prefer some other arrangement. Then, in dealing with the abandonment of the landlords, the Lord Chancellor had admitted that the fate would be terrible, but said they had brought it on themselves. Finally, the Lord Chancellor had finished his own account of his own intellectual position by protesting with a vigor thoroughly sincere against a body desiring to know the real opinion of any Cabinet member upon a Cabinet bill. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs (Lord Rosebery) also had avoided the burning subject in the Government policy. The problem which the Foreign Secretary seemed to have set himself to solve was how in an hour's speech to avoid giving pledges that might be inconvenient in future, and he had solved the problem with absolute success. (Laughter.) The Foreign Secretary had surrounded the dawn of the history of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1858 with

A BRILLIANT ATMOSPHERE OF LEGEND that would delight poet critics in future. He had implied that in 1858 the Conservatives had suddenly interrupted the current of coercive legislation and had cut the ground from under the feet of the Liberals, rendering it impossible for them to assume that policy in future. But in June, 1855, when the division was taken that terminated the existence of the then Liberal Government they had not produced a single clause reviving or perpetuating coercion. During the short subsequent period in which the Conservatives had held off their intention was announced to strengthen the Irish criminal law. Those, therefore, who had professed a change of opinion because the Conservatives had not been sufficiently prompt in enforcing the criminal law had made most miserable excuses. Much had been said of the benefits of an autonomous government but had there been for a century a statesman bold enough to propose that an autonomous colony should send eighty members to the Imperial Parliament representing no interest in England and bound by no responsibility with respect to the possible application of laws that Parliament had passed? The absurdity of such a position was enough to send a man to bedlam. How could they get rid of Irish questions in the presence of eighty members seeking to make themselves marketable wares in negotiations with ministers? Would these men sent by Archbishop Walsh be quiet on questions of religion and education? What appeared to shine visibly through all arguments was that Home Rule was a policy of despair. The Liberals had said: 'You have failed. We do not know how to succeed, but we will try something that nobody has tried before.' What moral or political right had any government to embark on such an experimental policy in Ireland, divided to her base by party conflicts, which during seven centuries English rule had rather increased than diminished? Representative government flourished on a soil with ordinary men, and more than mad-where homogeneity was wanting. This policy would be madness in dealing with a race that for centuries had hated England. Lord Salisbury reminded the House of the opinion of the country held before the terrible change occurred when the Liberal party was solely in the hands of deserters. Then he said however much they might have disgrace on local and international questions he felt sure that on these questions their hearts had beaten true to the Empire as had the hearts of Conservatives Macaulay and

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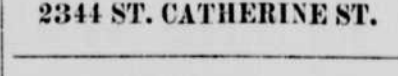
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Don't be too careless to examine closely when you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Many unprincipled dealers will hand you a bottle, put up in RED Wrapper, and closely imitating "CARTER'S." Don't fail to examine carefully, and don't be put off with something "just as good as CARTER'S." There is nothing as good as CARTER'S. The only safety is in getting the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Ask for CARTER'S and be sure you get them. A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.
Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Saloon rates, \$40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 178 St. James street, opposite Temple Building, City and District Savings Bank Building, Montreal.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Telephone No. 2164.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.
WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE.
Sails from Montreal every THURSDAY MORNING
88. Warwick..... 2.50..... 7th Sept.
88. Herby..... 3.00..... 13th Sept.
88. Inver..... 3.00..... 20th Sept.
88. Tipton..... 4.40..... 27th Sept.
Glasgow Agents: DONALDSON BROS.,
165 St. Vincent street.

BRISTOL SERVICE.
88. Concordia..... 12th Sept.

THOMSON LINE.
LONDON SERVICE.
Sailing from Montreal on or about
88. Iona..... 5.00 tons..... 30th Sept.

EAST COAST SERVICE.
Steamers will be despatched for Aberdeen, Leith, Dundee, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, at intervals.
88. Gercia..... 10th Sept. 7th
Agents: CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & CARTER, 27 Leadenhall street, London. L. C. W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

RUSS LINE.
LONDON SERVICE.
Sailing from Montreal on or about
88. Storm King..... 3,000 tons..... 20th Sept.
London Agents: WILLIAM ROSS & CO.,
3 Fleet India square, E.C.

ALL THE VESSELS OF THE ABOVE LINES,
are A100, highest class at Lloyd's, and have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the MOST IMPROVED FACILITIES for carrying GRAIN, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS and CATTLE.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.
Granted by all the above lines to any point in CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.
And by way of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.
Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargoes.
For further particulars apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacramento street, Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK - SOUTHAMPTON - LONDON.
Carrying United States Mails.
SAILING DATES:
Paris..... Wednesday, Sep. 6, 2.00 p.m.
Berlin..... Saturday, Sep. 16, 10.30 a.m.
New York..... Wednesday, Sep. 20, 1.00 p.m.
Rates of passage, \$20 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.
Serravallo, \$50.
Intermediate passage, \$40 to \$50.
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
For freight or passage apply to
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c/o Bowring Green, New York.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James st., Montreal.
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J. Y. GILMOIR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE
OF STEAMERS.
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.
From Liverpool - Steamships - From Montreal.
Sat. Aug. 20..... Lake Ontario..... Wed. Sept. 13
Sat. Sept. 2..... Lake Huron..... Wed. Sept. 29
Sat. Sept. 9..... Lake Winnipeg..... Wed. Sept. 27
Sat. Sept. 16..... Lake Superior..... Wed. Oct. 7
These steamers have superior accommodation for Falcon, Intermediate and Steerage Passengers, and carry cargoes and steerage.
Rates of Passage, Montreal to Liverpool.
Saloon, \$45, \$50 and \$60; round trip, \$90, \$100 and \$110, according to accommodation.
Specially low rates of \$45 and \$50 single and \$80 and \$100 round trip have been made for the fine new Twin-screw Steamship MARIPOSA.
Second cabin, \$30; return do, \$55; steerage, \$24.
Passengers from Montreal embark after 8 p.m., the day previous to the advertised sailing date, as steamers sail at daylight.
Passage and Berths can be secured on application to the Montreal Office or any local agent.
For further information apply to
H. E. MIRRAY, Gen. Manager,
4 Custom House square, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COY.
THE SS. MIRAMICHI.
A BAQUET, Master.
Is intended to leave Montreal on Monday, 18th September, at 4 p.m., and afterwards throughout the season on every alternate MONDAY.
For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY or POINT ST. PIERRE, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.
For Freight, Passage and Steerage, apply to
J. G. BROCK,
FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT,
221 Commissioners street,
Or to
H. FOSTER CHAFFEE,
128 St. James street,
(Opposite Post-Office.)

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SUMMER EXCURSIONS
To Prince Edward Island, Capé Breton, and Newfoundland.
FOR CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., SYDNEY, C.E. AND ST. JOHN'S, N.S.
88. COBAN..... 20th Sept. 7
88. DONAVISTA..... 27th Sept. 14
88. COBAN..... 4th Oct. 21
These vessels have Superior Passenger Accommodations and carry an experienced Stewardess.
For Passage apply to
KINGMAN, BROWN & CO.,
14 Place Royale.



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LAKES CHAMPLAIN AND GEORGE STEAMERS.
SHORTEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK.
3 EXPRESS TRAINS A DAY TO NEW YORK
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.
Selected by the Government as the Montreal and New York Mail Line.
Trains leave Montreal:
7.15 a.m. - Daily, except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.30 p.m. Factor Car to New York.
10 a.m. - Daily, except Sunday, New York limited, arriving there 9.20 p.m. Through WAGNER BUFFET BREAKING ROOM CAR.
6.10 p.m. - New York Night Limited Daily Express, there 4.45 a.m. WAGNER BUFFET VESTIBULE SLEEPER through to New York. Connections at Troy and Albany for East and West.
Dining Car Service: Breakfast from 7.15 a.m. train; Dinner on 10 a.m. train; Supper on South bound train due in Montreal at 8.30 p.m.
For Tickets, Time Tables and all information apply to the Company's Office
143 St. James street, Montreal.
J. V. ERDICKS, W. H. HENRY,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Agent,
Albany, N.Y. Montreal.

CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE.
Taking effect June 25th, 1893.
Trains leave Grand Trunk Station as follows
FOR NEW YORK.
8.30 a.m. - Fast train, via Rutland, Troy and Albany, arriving New York, 8.50 p.m.
8.30 a.m. - Express, via White River, Troy and Albany, arriving New York, 10 a.m.
6.00 p.m. - Fast Night train, via Troy and Albany, arriving New York, 6.45 a.m.
8.25 p.m. - Night Express, via Springfield and New Haven, arr. New York, 11.30 a.m.
FOR BOSTON.
8.30 a.m. - Day Express, via Rutland and Pithsburg, arriving Boston, 7.20 p.m.
8.30 a.m. - Fast train, via White River Junction and Lowell, arr. Boston, 7.15 p.m.
6.00 p.m. - Fast train, via Bellows Falls and Pithsburg, arr. Boston, 7.20 a.m.
8.25 p.m. - Night Express, via Concord and Lowell, arriving Boston, 8.15 a.m.
Wagner New Vestibule, Buffet, Palace, Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.
For Tickets, Time Tables and other information apply to Company's Office, 136 St. James street.
A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Pass. Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

CHANGING TIME EAST OF MONTREAL.
Commencing September 10th, trains will leave Montreal as follows:
Express train for Portland, Quebec, St. John's, N. B. and Halifax, 4.40 a.m.
Express train for Portland and Quebec, 10.10 p.m.
Local Passenger train for Island Pond and intermediate stations, connecting at Richmond with mixed train for Quebec and intermediate stations, 4.00 p.m.
Mixed train for Island Pond, Quebec and intermediate stations, 6.43 a.m.
The 10.30 p.m. Suburban train for St. Lambert and Longueuil will leave Montreal at 11.20 p.m., commencing Monday, 11th September.
Runs daily Montreal to Quebec. Other trains daily except Sunday.
L. J. SEARGEANT,
General Manager,
Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1893.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

WORLD'S FAIR LINE.

EXCURSION TO CHICAGO.
SEPT. 8th and 9th. \$18.00
Good to Return until 20th Sept.
THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
in Chicago, leave Montreal Windsor Street Station Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8.25 a.m. Rate per Berth, \$18.00.
TORONTO EXHIBITION, TORONTO AND RETURN.
Sept. 9 and 11..... \$7.00
Sept. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15..... 10.00
Tickets good to return until Sept. 15.
OTTAWA EXHIBITION, OTTAWA AND RETURN.
Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29..... \$3.50
Sept. 26 and 28..... 2.55
Tickets valid to return until Oct. 2nd.
Commencing 11th Sept., train at present leaving Dalhousie square at 8.15 p.m. will run through to Joliette and Three Rivers daily, except Sundays.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
129 St. James street,
Next to Post Office.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R.R.

(Adirondack Division)
NEW AND ELEGANT VESTIBULED TRAINS
BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND NEW YORK
WITHOUT CHANGE
From Bonaventure Depot at
4.40 p.m. - Daily, Adirondack Limited, for Albany, New York, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and all points West. Connections at New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points South.
Information, tickets and sleeping car accommodations at Grand Trunk and Hotel Ticket Offices or at the
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H. D. CARTER, H. S. PHILIPS,
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL ST. CLAIR TUNNEL DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE.

WORLD'S FAIR

DAILY EXCURSIONS
Thirty Day Limit..... \$21.00
Good until Nov. 15th..... \$28.50
SPECIAL EXCURSION
Going Sept. 8th and 9th, Valid for return until Sept. 20,
\$18.00
REDUCED FARES FOR CANADIAN EXHIBITIONS.
Toronto and Return.
Sept. 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15 - \$10
Sept. 9 and 11 - 7
Ottawa and Return.
Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 and 29 - \$3.50
Sept. 26 and 28 - 2.55
Tickets valid for return until Oct. 2.
Proportionately low rates from other Grand Trunk Stations.
Tickets at 143 St. James street, and St. James street Union Station, Bonaventure Depot.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Daily Mail Line.
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.
PALACE STEEL STEAMERS
For Ottawa and intermediate ports and Caledonia Springs. (Daily excursion to Carleton and back, \$1.)
Market steamer "MAUIE" leaves Canal Basin, Mondays and Saturdays at 6 a.m.
Market steamer "PRINCE OF WALES" leaves Canal Basin, Tuesdays and Fridays 6.30 p.m.
For full information as to Freight and Passenger Rates, apply 88 COMMON STREET, Canal Basin, Ticket Office - 143 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel, 178 St. James street, Bonaventure Depot.
E. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., Manager.

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Mixed train for Island Pond, Quebec and intermediate stations, 6.43 a.m.
The 10.30 p.m. Suburban train for St. Lambert and Longueuil will leave Montreal at 11.20 p.m., commencing Monday, 11th September.
Runs daily Montreal to Quebec. Other trains daily except Sunday.
L. J. SEARGEANT,
General Manager,
Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1893.

CHANGING TIME WEST OF MONTREAL.

Commencing MONDAY, September 11, Local Passenger trains between Montreal, Lachine, Dorval, and Vaudreuil, will run as follows:-
For LACHINE (Main Line Station)-5.20 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 6.20 p.m.
For LACHINE (Wharf Station)-8.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m.
For DORVAL-9.05 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 9.05 p.m., and at 1.55 p.m. on Saturdays only.
For VAUDREUIL-6.15 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Mixed train for Brockville and intermediate stations, 1.30 p.m., run daily except Sunday.
L. J. SEARGEANT,
General Manager,
Montreal, Sept. 8, 1893.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

WHEREAS AND WHEN TO GO, BY RAIL AND RIVER.
The following time table shows at a glance the various places where Montrealeers can spend their Saturday half-holiday, with the time of leaving and returning, by train or by steamboat:-
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leave Bonaventure Depot.	Places.	Leave for Montreal.
12.30 1.20	Lachine.....	4.11 4.22
2.05 3.30	".....	6.45 6.55
	".....	7.52 8.15
	".....	10.22
12.30 1.20	Dorval.....	6.41 7.48
1.55 3.30	".....	8.13 10.45
12.30 1.20	Valois.....	7.37 10.35
1.55	Pointe Claire.....	
12.30 1.20	St. Ann's.....	6.10 7.10
1.55	".....	7.15 8.14
12.10 2.00	St. Lambert.....	5.35 6.01
4.40 4.20	".....	6.40 7.16
4.50 4.40	".....	8.10 8.34
5.08	".....	9.55 10.53
12.05 5.05	Lachine and down Rapids.....	
12.30 1.20	(St. Ann's and down Rapids).....	4.15

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Leave Windsor Station.	Places.	Leave for Montreal.	Arrive Montreal.
1.20 3.00	Montreal Junction.....	2.30 3.47	
4.06 5.45	St. Johns.....	7.07 8.12	4.00 8.25
1.30 4.15	(Dorval, St. Ann's and Vaudreuil).....	3.00 5.29	7.20
6.15	(Hudson, return by boat down Rapids).....		6.30
1.30	Sault-aux-Recollets.....	7.51	8.20

Business Cards.

I, the undersigned, beg to announce that I have a full stock of English and American harness of the best make and latest patterns, and that I am ready to furnish them at the lowest market price.
N.B.-All work done by hand.
American Buggies' Harness from \$17.00 to \$35.00.
English Harness, best make, \$25.00 to \$45.00.
Express Harness, best make, \$20.00 to \$40.00.
A large stock of English and American Whips, and all that is required for the stable.
ERIC BISSONNETTE,
460 St. James street (near Inspector),
MONTREAL.

Professional.

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EWING, HERRICK & CO.,
Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.



THE RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

NEW WEEKLY LINE

BETWEEN
Montreal, Kingston, Deseronto, Belleville, Picton, Trenton, Brighton, Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington, Toronto and Hamilton.
THE FINE STEAMER "MAGNET"
Will leave Montreal every FRIDAY morning at 11 o'clock for the above and other intermediate ports. Will leave Hamilton every TUESDAY morning at 10 o'clock for Montreal, and above intermediate ports.
Splendid accommodation for cabin passengers.
Rates of freight and passage as low as by the ordinary freight boats, and may be obtained with all other information from the Company's Agents at each port.
J. CHABOT,
General Manager,
Montreal, Sept. 1st, 1893.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Daily Mail Line.
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.
PALACE STEEL STEAMERS
For Ottawa and intermediate ports and Caledonia Springs. (Daily excursion to Carleton and back, \$1.)
Market steamer "MAUIE" leaves Canal Basin, Mondays and Saturdays at 6 a.m.
Market steamer "PRINCE OF WALES" leaves Canal Basin, Tuesdays and Fridays 6.30 p.m.
For full information as to Freight and Passenger Rates, apply 88 COMMON STREET, Canal Basin, Ticket Office - 143 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel, 178 St. James street, Bonaventure Depot.
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L. J. SEARGEANT,
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Montreal, Sept. 8, 1893.

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12.30 1.20	Lachine.....	4.11 4.22
2.05 3.30	".....	6.45 6.55
	".....	7.52 8.15
	".....	10.22
12.30 1.20	Dorval.....	6.41 7.48
1.55 3.30	".....	8.13 10.45
12.30 1.20	Valois.....	7.37 10.35
1.55	Pointe Claire.....	
12.30 1.20	St. Ann's.....	6.10 7.10
1.55	".....	7.15 8.14
12.10 2.00	St. Lambert.....	5.35 6.01
4.40 4.20	".....	6.40 7.16
4.50 4.40	".....	8.10 8.34
5.08	".....	9.55 10.53
12.05 5.05	Lachine and down Rapids.....	
12.30 1.20	(St. Ann's and down Rapids).....	4.15

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1.20 3.00	Montreal Junction.....	2.30 3.47	
4.06 5.45	St. Johns.....	7.07 8.12	4.00 8.25
1.30 4.15	(Dorval, St. Ann's and Vaudreuil).....	3.00 5.29	7.20
6.15	(Hudson, return by boat down Rapids).....		6.30
1.30	Sault-aux-Recollets.....	7.51	8.20

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THINGS ARE NOT ALWAYS

what they seem, and washing sodas are too often a mere anglish, but PLEIKINGTON'S WASHING SODA is the ideal of the laundress and the housewife. It saves your hands, it gives your soap, it saves your temper. Ask your grocer for it.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

A POET'S IDEAL WOMAN—THE DUTY OF LOOKING NICE—OUR BESETTING SIN—THE UNDEPENDABLE WOMAN—THINKING AND BREATHING—HOW TO PREVENT WRINKLES—NEGLECTING BABY FOR HER GOOD—A COUPLE OF DAINY DISHES.

WORDSWORTH'S IDEAL WOMAN.

She was a phantom of delight When first she gleam'd upon my sight; A lovely apparition, sent To be a moment's ornament; Her eyes as stars of twilight fair; Like 'Twilight's, too, her dusky hair; But all things else about her drawn From May-time and the cheerful dawn; A dancing shape, an image gay, To haunt, to startle, and waylay.

I saw her upon nearer view, A spirit, yet a woman too! Her household motions light and free, And steps of virgin-liberty; A countenance in which did meet Sweet records, promises as sweet; A creature not too bright or good For human nature's daily food, For transient sorrows, simple wiles, Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles.

And now I see with eye serene The very pulse of the machine; A being breathing thoughtful breath; A traveller between life and death; The reason firm, the temperance will, Endurance, foresight, strength and skill; A perfect woman, nobly plan'd To warn, to comfort, and command; And yet a Spirit still, and bright With something of an angel-light.

THE DUTY OF LOOKING NICE.

An article of interest to all women is one entitled, 'The Morals and Manners of Appearance,' by Mrs. Grand, the author of 'The Heavenly Twins.' Advanced women, in Mrs. Grand's opinion, pay far too little attention to their appearance, and but for the one little obstacle of unbecoming dress, the battle for woman suffrage would have been won long ago. The early advocates of this reform were held up everywhere as a warning. People said: 'If you only saw the old harridans, their dress, and their manners, who are agitating for the suffrage, it would be enough. If women are to look like that when they get the suffrage, then defend me from it.'

What we want is the credit of having improved manners, not the odium of having corrupted them. We ourselves know, but the world does not recognize, and, therefore, must be taught, that it is not amongst us advanced women that the worst manners are to be found. For vulgarity, for boldness, for folly, ignorance, want of principle, petty weakness, intrigue and positive vice, you must go to the average society woman. Her one motive is self-seeking. She is a bad wife, a bad mother, and a false friend. For intellect she has a fair supply of shrewdness and cunning; for religion, a rotten conglomerate of emotional superstitions that do not improve her conduct; for virtue, the hope of not being found out; while for charity, good feeling, modesty, and every womanly attribute, she substitutes tact—the tact to respond outwardly to what she sees is required of her by different people. The first accomplishment she acquires is the art of knowing what not to say. She is never aggressive, never opinionated; and, although she is quietly persistent, she never commits the mistake of being actively insistent. She listens and observes and bides her time—and she gets what she wants; in which respect it is obvious that she is far superior to us, whose motives and whose disinterestedness no one can honestly question. In a word, the society woman has her good points. She cultivates what we too often scorn to consider, that is, charm of manner, that way of doing things which does not ruffle anybody's temper or irritate them into opposition.

Mrs. Grand discusses the question as to how it is that advanced women should be careless about their appearance, and she lays the sin at the door of the old fathers of the Church, who used to regard beauty and women as a dangerous addition to the resources of the Evil One. She says:—

'We are so steeped in ecclesiasticism that those of us who desire to enable our lives and do some good in our time, generally begin, without asking why or wherefore, by despising our own personal appearance and neglecting to cultivate such attractions as we may have. This is such a matter of course, that when you describe a woman as earnest, ninety-nine people out of a hundred will immediately conclude that she is also a fright. And in this way earnestness is discredited, for there is a rooted objection in most minds to anything answering to that description, so that, by being inelegant, an earnest woman frustrates her own objects.'

It has been said that principles rule the world, but at short distances the senses are despotic. When we speak, the range is a short distance, and it is then especially that fine feelings, rather than fine words, call forth the finer feelings of an audience. There are people who change the feeling of a room the moment they appear in it; it is as if they exhaled something magnetic that soothes the wearing passions.

We are sentient beings, and emotion is a factor to be reckoned with. It would seem, therefore, to be the bounden duty of every worker in a good cause to study the art of being prepossessing, and it is difficult to conceive anything more disastrously foolish than for women, at this critical period of their progress, to endanger their chances of success by being careless of the effect of their personal appearance, or by neglecting the cultivation of charms of manner, when the use of these two powerful auxiliaries is beyond question a good use.

'On no account leave the heart out of your calculations. There are people who endeavor to travel on their heads (as the Americans phrase it), while their hearts contract, and the consequence is that their harshness repels much oftener than their cleverness convinces. To succeed all round, you must invite the eye, you must charm the ear, you must excite an appetite for the pleasure of knowing you and hearing you by acquiring that delicate aroma, the reputation of being a pleasing person, and then you will be well on the way to satisfy the palates of those who test the quality of your opinions. We may be sure that, if manners make the man, they will make the woman too.'

OUR BESETTING SIN.

Dear Editor Home,—What a good thing it would be if all important questions could be settled by letters, discussing both sides of the subject. 'A Liliac Bush' thinks two questions should have been settled ere this in the Home in this way, 'Woman's Sphere' and the 'Family Purse.' The first one referred to, I believe, is settled. But many women close their eyes to the fact, and go on dreaming of some new elysium on this earth where they will have unmix'd power to arrange every matter to their ideal. For one, I do not believe such a state will ever be realized by either sexes on this transitory planet of ours. And were it so that woman possessed such power she would never rest in peace until she found an Adam to share it with. For proof consider what Eve did in a state of perfect innocence? She must have Adam taste the apple too, because it was so good, and had such wonderful virtues in it. Can there be a doubt of her daughters not going to some Adam of their choice and saying to him, 'We have got the wished-for state, come and share it with us, or at least give us some idea how to rule, you have been at the head of affairs so long and 'experience teaches wisdom you know.' I won't say what I think Adam would reply. But my opinion is he would look very wise and resume the seat of authority with becoming gravity.

I must explain what I believe is woman's sphere. She can do all the good works at home or abroad that she is capable of. She will never lack opportunities, and let her see to it, that they are improved for the good of all. A selfish woman is a contradiction to true womanhood, just as much as a selfish man is to true manhood (I don't think I need make any comments on the 'Family Purse' question after writing that sentence). Dear Members of the Circle, did it ever occur to you that selfishness is the besetting sin of Christendom, and that it has powers, single handed, to keep back the Kingdom of God, were there not another sin to aid Satan? Paul refers to 'a root of bitterness springing up'—Hebrews, 12:15. If we read the whole chapter with earnest heart-

business men a disgrace. The undependable woman thinks of it as an amiable weakness, if she thinks of it at all. She says her butcher, her baker and her candlestick-maker if she has the change just then; if not, she doesn't. When you try to sell her tickets for the church fair, she is enthusiastic over the project and takes a couple right away, but doesn't pay for them right away, nor the next time you call, nor the next, nor when you write—until in mortification you pay for them out of your own pocket, and charge the money in your account book to 'one lesson in human nature.' She borrows from you from five cents to five dollars, and 'forgets' to repay you—a thing which it is her business to remember. She asks you to please get her a lace jabot like yours, or, 'since you are going to the store, to purchase a few articles for her, but never offers you the money, and would be highly offended if, knowing her of old, you refuse to get them until she does so.

The odd part of it is this serene lady never knows her own unenviable reputation. Consequently who of us has sat for her portrait?

THINK RIGHT AND BREATHE RIGHT.

'Right thinking and right breathing are the two things most essential to happiness,' said an eminent physician. It is evident, concludes 'Americanized Delsarte Culture,' that right thinking induces the right breathing; likewise, right breathing will tend to right thinking and may become a promoter of health and happiness. There was wisdom in the remark of a young lady who, after closing the door upon a restless, garrulous caller turned to her friends and said: 'That woman has set me nearly frantic. I must go and breathe awhile to calm myself.' Many a nervous person could be mentally poised by reposeful breathing.

HOW TO PREVENT WRINKLES.

Wrinkles, says 'Laws of Life,' are to a certain extent preventable. It is the habit of raising the eyebrows in speaking, turning the corners of the



MRS. GRAND.

searching, I'm convinced we will agree that the Apostle meant selfishness. A soul filled with self will not let its opposite (Christ) in. And when the light of truth forces an entrance through the un-dursting, the mighty work of redemption is stayed because the self-filled soul will not believe in the unselfish love of Jesus Christ for him.

(Mrs.) H. Emerson, Sr. Montreal, Sept. 2, 1893.

THE UNDEPENDABLE WOMAN.

The Hamilton 'Spectator' makes an energetic protest against a type of woman that is all too common.

Heading 'between the lines' of the Ten Commandments, says the writer, is an occupation most of us shirk. Thus it happens that a number of us daily commit deeds which infuriate our friends, afford satisfaction to our enemies, alienate our families and degrade our own characters, but which we hardly consider even weaknesses, since where in the letter of the Ten Tables can their condemnation be pointed out?

There is a type of woman who believes herself honest, truthful and upright, yet whose daily 'walk and conversation' are, if woman's ever was, in that broad road generally supposed to be unfrequented by those virtues. We, who suffer from her, treat her more leniently than she deserves, using an expressive word not in the dictionary, when we say she is 'a good woman, but undependable.' She trifles with other folk's two most valuable possessions, their time and their money, and many are the execrations she leaves in her train.

The 'undependable' woman would not tell a lie to save her life, but she will make a promise with such solemnity, and break it with such serenity, that you actually have no room left with which to upbraid her. She cannot tell a story accurately and if you trap her up on her statements her cheerfulness, 'Well, it's a trifle anyway,' crows you into silence. Bitter experience has taught you never to expect her to be punctual at an appointment—no, indeed, to expect her at all—she would never, dream of being ashamed of her 'peculiarity,' but views it rather in the light of a joke. As for depending on her to act in accordance with her own previous arrangements—why, she has 'changed her mind' without the formality of letting you know. You might as well rely on the immobility of an eel or try to pick up quicksilver with your fingers. To be 'slippery in money matters' is among

mouth down in contempt or discontent, the frequent frown in reading or thinking, or other needless grimaces which carve ugly lines even on very youthful faces. A recent writer gives some practical suggestions on this subject: 'Many wrinkles may be avoided,' she says, 'by the woman who will take some pains with her expression when she is by herself. She who bends over her book, or desk, or her sewing with knitted brow or compressed or working lips need not be surprised if her face refuses to smooth itself when she turns to other employments. It would cost her very little trouble to avoid such tricks of feature.'

There are other ways too of retarding the approach of wrinkles. The woman whose face lines have a downward droop should wash and dry it from the chin upwards—so say the wise ones—and she should wipe the eyes from the outer corners towards the nose. She should avoid all such habits as lifting the eyebrows, drawing down the corners of the mouth, making moans—or, in plain English, grimacing. A potent aid in preventing wrinkles is said to be a few moments of absolute facial repose taken several times a day. With closed eyes and relaxed features, the wrinkle-hater should remain in perfect placidity, resting her soul on the thought that she is retarding the march of time—or, at least, its visible progress upon her physiognomy.

But as thought is the chisel which is continually at work with the features of every human being, would it not be wiser not to think of the wrinkles at all, lest such anxious thought-taking should be all the more plainly manifested in the deepening of the disagreeable lines. Looking away from the self and the condition so feared, directing the thought to something especially restful and soothing would be a more profitable use of time and it would assuredly be promotive of better results. Serenity of mind is mate to serenity of expression, and fretful, distressed, or worried thought leaves more unsightly lines on brow and cheek than the flight of the years.

NEGLECTED THE BABY FOR HER GOOD.

(From the 'Nursery Guide.') —Mrs. Tibbs! You do not mean to tell me that you went to the World's Fair and left that child behind for two whole weeks? How could you do it? I should never think of doing such a thing. I simply could not endure to have Harry out of my sight so long a time. I should be think-

ing continually that he might want me, and it would break my heart to think of the dear child being homesick to see me, and I hundreds of miles away from him. I would rather stay at home from a dozen World's Fairs than endure the separation. If I should go and anything should happen during my absence, I should never forgive myself for having gone and left him to the care of others. You know so many accidents do happen to children.

If you knew, Mrs. Story, how much good the separation has done Marie, you would not be so ready to condemn me for my seeming heartlessness in leaving her.

'Good it has done her! Why, Mrs. Tibbs, do you think it is good for a child to make an orphan of it?'

'You know, my dear, how quick we are to see the faults of others, and also, that we are very unlikely to realize our own imperfections. I have learned by being away from Marie that she had certain disagreeable habits which I should have seen and made a stronger effort to have her overcome; but she was our baby. We put up with her whims and notions because it was Marie. Every day but increases the injury we were doing her. If Marie wished a drink of water, although she could procure it for herself perfectly well, we always said to someone, "Get Marie a drink." And, although she is in her sixth year, we have always dressed and undressed her as we would a baby. We have thus rendered her helpless and more or less selfish. Another thing; she, like a great many—yes, a very great many—had a habit of whining. Whenever things did not go to suit her, she would talk in a whining voice. I often remonstrated with her, it is true, telling her not to whine, but at the next provocation she whined perhaps a little more.

'Now, when I came back from the World's Fair, what do you think! She was at the train to meet me, and before we had reached home, she said, with a sparkle of pride in her eye, "Mamma, there is one thing I have done, I've got over whining; I don't whine any more! Grandma told me not to do it."'

'Marie has developed wonderfully in the past two weeks. She now takes pride in dressing herself, and experiences a real joy in doing actual work. The next morning after I came back (we were still at grandma's), when she first told me she "was going to pick the berries," I said, "Why, no, dear; you cannot pick berries. You are too little; the grass is too wet; there are thorns on the vines; you will scratch your hands, and very likely tear your dress." Her experience however, had proved that she could pick berries without any dire consequences; and grandma said "Let her do it; it pleases her." So every morning she picked the raspberries "for grandma."

'As proof that she thoroughly enjoyed this independence, this growth of character, she said it would be so nice to stay at grandma's all summer. And I think, Mrs. Story, that if mothers could see their children occasionally through a stranger's, or even through a grandma's eyes, they would be less blind to the faults of their own children, and perhaps more charitable and patient with the children of their neighbors, who sometimes worry and irritate by their too constant presence and conspicuous imperfections. We should not only "see ourselves as others see us," but also see our children as others see them; then we may be more able to correct their faults, and less apt to consider them embodiments of perfection. It is not our neighbor's children we would discuss, analyze, judge, but, in all the wisdom given us, teach wisely our own.'

A COUPLE OF DAINY DISHES.

'I went on an old-fashioned visit to the country the other day,' says a New York housekeeper in writing to the 'Ledger,' and was treated to some altogether out-of-common but exceedingly relish-able dishes. In the course of our little chats, we fell to talking about boiled custard, and my hostess promised me a treat in this line. She made a boiled custard precisely after Miss Corson's celebrated recipe, except that she added about a table-spoonful of crystal gelatine, and cooked it for some minutes longer. From the time of putting into the farina kettle it was steadily stirred with a wooden spoon, then after taking it from the fire it was beaten until thoroughly cold, filling the kettle with cold water instead of hot and constant-ly renewing it. My friend said she sometimes put it in the ice-cream freezer with a very little ice around it and turned it, ice-cream fashion, when she was in a hurry for it. When ready to serve, it was the smoothest, creamiest preparation I ever tasted. We had some delicious red raspberries and the custard was served with them as a cream. I have told all my friends about it, and those who have tried it are enthusiastic in its praise.

In cities, especially where one cannot get cream at any price, this makes a most welcome substitute. We like it better for use with fruit when all flavoring is omitted, and when eggs are scarce use two whole eggs in place of five yolks, as Miss Corson describes; and under all circumstances strain it through a thick cloth.'

As some of the readers may not have Miss Corson's recipe at hand it is given herewith: Beat together the yolks of five eggs, add four heaping table-spoonfuls of sugar; when they are quite smooth, stir in a quart of milk and flavor the custard with any essence preferred; strain the custard into a farina kettle or double boiler, and constantly stir it until it begins to thicken. As soon as the custard begins to thicken remove it at once from the fire and continue to stir it for two minutes to make it quite smooth; then use it either cold or hot. If by any mischance there are lumps in the custard, it must be strained before it is used.

Another writes that in a certain community where there is no little rivalry among young housekeepers as to who shall serve the daintiest dishes, the production of a novelty awakens quite a little ripple of excitement among those ambitious and wide-awake housewives. One of these, not long since, served a new dish at an informal tea. No one could imagine, when they took their places at the table, of what it was composed. When it was served, everybody exclaimed. A large cantaloupe had been cut in very thin slices, then into pieces about three-fourths of an inch long. These were piled in a salad dish and sprinkled with a heaping table-spoonful of granulated sugar, which was thoroughly mixed in with the pieces. This was allowed to stand in the ice-box for about two hours. When ready to serve, a very little fine salt was sprinkled over it. The cantaloupe, which was one of the first of the season and had been secured at no end of trouble, proved almost tasteless when cut, but after the sugar-and-salt treatment it was voted equal in flavor to the finest Golden Jenny.

Housekeepers who find themselves disappointed in the flavor of this fruit may take a hint of this and set before their guests something at once palatable and novel!

BEGGARS ALL.

A STORY.

BY L. DOUGALL.

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BOOK III.

CHAPTER IV.

Left to herself, Marian sat lost in a rosy dream. She took up again the mood in which her last visitors had found her.

Bramwell had not proposed marriage—no, he had done nothing of that kind, for every one knows that there are many kindred things which may be put forth as premonitions of the final act.

It is a pity to relate such dreams or their interpretation. Gilchrist soon came into the room. He came and stood not far from Marian.

'I would like to ask you,' he said, 'what you think would be the best thing to do with a young child whose parents are gone away and not to be found, and which is now ailing and in the hands of some one who is not able to take care of it very well.'

Marian felt that the mystery which had been like a pet grievance to her was vanishing, so matter-of-fact was his tone.

'There is the Infants' Home,' she said.

'I had it there for a few days when I took it from Mrs. Thompson. Perhaps Mrs. Thompson has told you that she befriended the child at one time?'

'She told me the wretched woman was too drunk to hold the child in her arms, and when it was left you came and took it without explanation.'

'Just so. I put it in the Home then, but she discovered where it was and claimed it again. I don't know that they would take the child back again, even if that were the best thing that could be done with it.'

'Who is this poor woman?'

'She is my sister—or, at least, my half-sister; her mother was not mine.'

'It is hardly the thing to have her on the streets like that.'

'I have tried to make her give up that sort of life. I can't control her. It is the love of drink that is her temptation now.'

'Can she not be put in some asylum. There are places where—'

'I have put her in several such places. She will not stay. I have no power to make her stay. The only thing I can do now is to watch over her as well as I can.'

He did not disagree with any comment Marian made upon the beggar whose affairs they were discussing, but there was all the difference between love and apathy, between the attitude of heaven and that of earth, in the tones they used.

'Did you come here, then, at the same time she did?' Marian began to feel curious.

'I came to look after her. I can see that she has lodging and food. I do not see that to restrain her against her will is of real help to her or anyone. It is often thought good, but I have come to believe it is no real good. It is not God's way with us.'

'There was sometimes a little gap between one sentence and another in his speeches. He seldom used the small connecting words by which most people oil the joints of their talk.'

'And you came here for the purpose of watching over her?' Marian said again. She felt puzzled.

'You must have had a home and occupation elsewhere?'

loved go about in that way, and leave them to themselves and to all that might befall them.'

He spoke with such confidence that, for a moment, she felt convinced too; yet she argued.

'If anyone had spoiled my life, as she must have spoiled yours, I think I would go as far as I could from them.'

'I do not think you would if you could help them.'

'But you can do so little to help her.'

He pressed his hand across his brow. 'Almost nothing.' Still she might need my help at any time. Her right mind might come to her, and she would turn to me then for the help she will not have now.'

'And in the faint hope of that you spoil your own life?'

'Oh, no; we find our lives by losing them, you know. Life is full of work and happiness. It would be wrong to let one shadow darken one's life.'

She did not answer. She felt much confused. He looked down at her.

'I am not unhappy here,' he said. He seemed to be giving her some information which he wished her to know and comprehend, and Marian, who for months had been chafing at her uncle's extraordinary indulgence to this man, felt puzzled to know why he should tell her that he was not unhappy with them.'

'You were not brought up to be a servant?'

'I was a Baptist minister. You do not know much about dissenting bodies perhaps. There are many ministers who come of poor parents and who do not receive very much education before they are ordained.'

'Still,' she stammered, 'the position.'

She blushed. All her conduct toward this man, all her thoughts of him, seemed to have been wrong and foolish. She had just that morbid, sensitive mind that overrates the wrong of its own follies.

He was not looking at her. He clasped his hands behind him in the absent manner not uncommon to him. He spoke with visionary look.

'Where I last lived as a minister my poor sister came to live with me. I knew her life had not been right, but she was then homeless, so I got her to be mistress of my house. The people to whom I preached would not have that; it was a scandal to them. It did not matter much, as far as she was concerned, for she would not stay with me any way. She was still young and handsome then. She went away with an unprincipled man. It was this way with me then: I had been pastor to those people for eight years, and they were still so unspiritual as to place outward respectability before the desire to save. I had been trying to bring salvation to many; real result I could not estimate—perhaps there was little or none. I thought I would try to go after the one sheep I knew was lost, and be sure that it was found before I tried again to benefit many. I gave up my position there and went to seek my poor sister. I went full of hope. It seemed an easy thing to save one life if I was willing to give my life till it was done.'

He stopped a moment. 'That was twelve years ago.' Again he paused. 'I have learned that it is of no use to try to save people unless we give ourselves to them. You think I have been foolish to give so many years to follow and help her. Jesus Christ gave nearly all the time of His ministry to a few disciples.'

He went on again in a minute. 'I believe I shall still prevail, Miss Gower; but I am troubled about this child. She took it first because she liked it, and it aided her in begging. She has shown love for it, and I hoped she might begin to do right. Now it is ill, and as she does not seem able to keep it well, it seems murder to leave it with her. In a few moments he said again, 'I wish that I need not take the child from her.'

He spoke with such strong wistfulness that she, hardly deciding yet whether to think him mad or heroic, could not help inquiring further into the cause of his desire and hope. It seemed to her that he wanted something from her.

'Tell me about your sister,' she said gently enough.

'When she was young we lived in London. She was good looking. She was religiously brought up, but I think she did not inherit good impulses from her mother. We were not in prosperous circumstances, and marriage was the object of her life. She expected the man she married to supply her with pleasures. She fell in with a young gentleman—an inexperienced boy. He ought not to have thought of anything but business or study, but he thought of her, and she married him. She ran from us. I was young at the time and did not understand it. Her husband had good intentions. He could not tell his friends of this marriage, but they had already got him a place in India, with a salary that sounded more to him than it was. He meant to go out and send money to support his wife till the first child came, and then to send for her to come out to him. I think he tried to do this; I think he lived poor and worked hard and sent her all he could. What I am telling you is not what either has said, but this seems to have been the truth.'

The echo of family hints and suspicions came to her mind as it had come before. 'Can you be speaking of my uncle?' she said.

'Yes.'

'How can you—how can you endure to be in the same house with him if

he deserted her?' She broke off. 'If he had ruined her life I could not, but it was the other way—he ruined his.'

'Ruined it?'

'Yes—for all good uses; for he loved her and trusted her, and she railed at him for not sending her more money, and when the baby was born and dead she wrote to him that it was his fault. Then she ceased to write to him, and his letters were returned by a man called Curtis. She left London with Curtis.'

'And my uncle?'

'He was young, you know; he had feeling, and she killed it. He does not seem to have made any remonstrance. What could he do in India? I think he had really tried to do right before that, but after—'

Neither spoke for some minutes. 'She lived with Curtis some years,' he went on. 'After that she came to me. She was only weak and pleasure loving; that is her character, but it led her into as great evil as the worst disposition. After she left me the second time her life fell very low, for she began drinking too much. I tried living with her, but it is hard for a man trained to no trade, to get work to support a home. Then, too, when I tried to restrain her by force, it made her hate me.'

'I do not understand why she came here, or you.'

'Mr. Gower had lost sight of his wife entirely. He did not know whether she was dead or alive, but she, by some curious chance, saw his name in a newspaper and saw that he had come to live here. We were both in London then. She could get no money to travel, so she set off walking. It was some weeks before I could find out where she had gone or why. I thought I should find her somewhere on the road; I did not think she would get so far. But she held to her purpose and got here before me. The only safeguard for her is to get her a room wherever she is, and have her supplied with food every day. The worst thing that can befall her is to get money or anything she can sell.'

'But she never came to my uncle; she never made herself known to him.'

'Her poor mind is dull with drinking. She lacks purpose and courage to carry out any intention, and I don't know whether she ever had any definite intention of making herself known to him. She was tired of London, so she wandered to the place she heard he was in. It is impossible to know what passes in a poor, dull brain like hers. But if she ever intended to beg of him I came in time to prevent his giving her money. That is what he would have done, and I had a right to forbid him.'

'He would never have done anything more than that,' Marian burst out, with a sudden sense of contrast. 'He would never have spoken a kind word to her or given her true advice or seen that she was housed and fed.'

'He did more than you would perhaps have expected from him. When I told him, he did not call me a fool.'

'Did he not?'

'It was actually the first good thing she had heard of her uncle.'

'He did more than I asked. He gave me my present work, and leisure with it to look after her. I could not have found a situation easily in a town where I was not known.'

'And by this generosity secured to himself the best servant he ever had.'

'If it is so—and it would be a pity if a man who has had some education could not be a better servant than men who have had less—he did not expect that when he engaged me. I think he acted from a better impulse than self-interest.'

He stopped here as if he had said some very interesting and important thing.

'I hope he did,' said Marian. 'When I came to my uncle I came with high hopes of influencing his way of life. A pause, and then she went on, 'And you speak as if it were hopeful that he should have offered you a situation to wait on him. He ought to have been only too glad to have supplied you with means for your—she was going to say, 'noble work,' but she said—effort to rescue her.' It was all so new to her that she could not yet feel quite sure whether this man was wise or unwise.

'You wrong him. He would, no doubt, have much preferred to give me a large sum of money to have got rid of me and her. I wouldn't take money, and he was not unkind enough to offer it, which, for a gentleman of his stamp, was something, and showed a warmer heart than he usually shows. I told him I was looking for a situation as servant. He did the most he could do for me by making room for me in his own house. It was the only thing he could do for me through me, and I was glad for his sake to come; I thought I might help him.'

'Why do you choose this manner of life?'

'As I said, it was very difficult to find work I was fit for. In this line of life one can— He hesitated a moment, and she thought he was going to say, 'do much good,' but he did not. 'I have found it a very beautiful kind of life,' he said, and in a minute he recited quietly, 'If I, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one another's feet.'

Marian felt uncomfortable. 'But the child?' she said. 'Can you find no trace of the parents?'

He went on to explain that he did not believe the parents would ever claim the child. 'Such children,' he said, 'are murdered by mothers every

day, simply because they are in the way.'

Marian exclaimed, 'You do not believe that. Neither would I have believed it once—in the days when I preached to people's souls, and saw only the outside of their lives. I have gone down into the depths in following this poor woman.'

Marian could not speak; she was full of conflicting thought. The happy little dream to which she had been giving up her whole soul a few minutes before seemed a flimsy thing and already overlaid with terrible reality.

'I have not told you this story before, Miss Gower, because I wanted your help so much that I hesitated to ask it.'

'What can I do?' she said despondently.

'I do not know, but a woman must know better how to deal with a woman and a child than a man can. I think my poor sister will not live many years longer. I should like to draw her to good ways through the child while she lives. I should like to see some good provision made for the child while she lives, and after, for it would not be right to sacrifice its good to hers. Mrs. Thompson is dying,' he went on. 'My poor sister blesses her name when she speaks of her. Mrs. Thompson could have done much for her, but she will soon be gone. If you could learn the secret of her influence, you have wealth and leisure, and I am able to tell her story to you, while to others, since I have taken this situation, I have not even wished to say that she is my sister; for there are men living who know the maiden name of Mr. Gower's wife, and I owe it to him that no one should suspect through me that his wife is alive. It is only to you I can look for help, Miss Gower. You are a good woman. Will you think it over? Will you find out what you can do, and do it? I cannot rescue her alone; will you help me?'

His whole heart was in the words; he was addressing her with passionate eagerness. The words, 'You are a good woman,' rang in her ears long after he had uttered them. She stood up to answer him, and, standing there, in her light, costly dress, under the chandelier, her mind reverted lightly to compliments which Bramwell had paid her there two hours before. So many new ideas about persons and things surged within her that they and she herself seemed unreal, but this was real—that this servant-man was entreating her, she felt his entreaty oppressive.

'I will do all that I can.'

The conventional promise came easily to her lips. Its aim was to rid herself of him. In that it succeeded, for he left her at once.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE CHILD IN THE BASKET.

The vigilance of an old-time customs official, it may be said, came, perhaps, within an ace of changing the course of French history. One day a mother who had been to a country house near Marseilles returned with her son to Marseilles. It was twilight. The child, eight years old, had been put in a peach basket borne by a donkey, and the mother, fearing that the child might take cold—it was in November—had covered the boy with a thick brown shawl. Tired with running about the country all day, cosy and warm under the thick shawl, the child was soon asleep and hidden by the sides of the basket. When the city gates were neared, the mother, forgetting all about the child, walked a distance behind the donkey and did not make him stop at the custom house to be searched. The customs officer, seeing the donkey jog on without stopping, suspected that he was laden with smuggled goods and ran after him to thrust his sharp steel probe through the basket. Luckily the mother observed him, ran forward and screamed: 'Don't use your probe. My child is in the basket.' The child was Adolphe Thiers.—Interior.

DAILY STEPS UPWARD.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

But Jesus is looking constantly tenderly down To each, and see Those who strive to please.

Charlotte Murray.

Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification. For even Christ pleased not Himself.—Rom. xv. 2, 3.

Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease, And though but few can serve, yet all may please O let the ungentle spirit learn from hence, A small unkindness is a great offence.

Hannah More.

The doctrine of the tenth is a good thing to bring a man up to reasonable gifts, but one of the most grossly inconsistent spectacles we ever saw was the testimony of a man worth about \$250,000: 'Brethren when I started as a poor man earning \$9 a week, I gave a tenth to the Lord; and, blessed be his holy name, I have kept it up ever since, and calculate the tenth as regularly as I make a trial balance sheet every year.' If he was right to start with he is wrong now, and terribly wrong. One-tenth of the income of \$250,000 at six per cent is \$15,000, leaving him annually \$235,000; whereas the tenth of what he earned to begin with was \$45.80, leaving him a little less than \$900 a year. The Christian man should practise economy, lay by something for old age, give something each year to the cause of God, and have a benevolent heart for the poor, guarding against selfishness and crushing all benevolent impulses under the fear that he will come to want sixty years from now. If he saves nothing, he invites pauperism; if he gives more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty.—Christian Advocate.

Business Cards. A LA VILLE DE MONTREAL 1893—FALL SEASON—1893. SPLENDID SELECTION OF COSTUME MATERIALS.

DIAGONAL PURE WOOL. SERGE PURE WOOL. CHEVIOT PURE WOOL. TWEED SCOTCH. TWEED SNOWFLOWER. BROCHE DRESS GOODS. ARMURE DRESS GOODS. HOUSE RIB DRESS MATERIAL. CHEPE DRESS MATERIAL. ALGERIENNE DRESS MATERIAL. AMAZON DRESS MATERIAL. BATAVIA DRESS MATERIAL. BLACK DRESS MATERIAL IN GREAT VARIETY. CASHMERES! HENRIETTAS! MERINOS! UNRIVALLED SELECTIONS OF DRESS TRIMMINGS, SILKS AND VELVETS. SUPERB SELECTION OF MANTLES AND JACKETS. MANTLES FOR LADIES! MANTLES FOR YOUNG GIRLS! MANTLES FOR CHILDREN. NEW MANTLE CLOTH! NEW MELTONS FOR MANTLES! THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY. CIE GENERALE DES BAZARS, Corner St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Charles Borromeo Streets.

IT GIVES LIFE! Dispels Suffering and Disease! WOMAN'S TOWER OF SAFETY! Mrs. Fanny M. Huff. After years of suffering and anxiety, Mrs. Fanny M. Huff, of Salmon Point, Ont., is firmly convinced of the great superiority of Paine's Celery Compound over all other forms of medicines. It established health after her physicians had failed to secure the prize for her. Every woman in Canada who is suffering will save many days and weeks of agony if Paine's Celery Compound is used instead of the unknown and dangerous drugs they are now using. Mrs. Huff, for the benefit of women, writes thus: 'After receiving so much benefit from Paine's Celery Compound, I think it my duty to inform sufferers what this great medicine can do for all who wish to regain health and strength. I have been a great sufferer for years from nervousness and weakness, and have had the advice and attendance of doctors with but little benefit. I was induced to use your Paine's Celery Compound some time ago, and I must confess it is the best medicine I ever used. Nothing else has ever done me so much good, and I now feel quite a different person. I trust sufferers will not be influenced to use any other medicine while they can procure yours which does so much work. I cannot speak strongly enough in favor of Paine's Celery Compound, and you may be assured I will always recommend it. You are at liberty to publish this letter in your work.'

F. HYDE & CO., 13 WELLINGTON STREET. Builders and Carpenters. HOUSEKEEPERS—Carpentering, Repairs to House Furniture, Fencing, etc., attended to with neatness and dispatch. Name address and telephone. O. C. SKALLEVOLD, 112 St. Peter street, corner of Notre Dame. Telephone 2287. LAPHAM BROS. CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, 141 Brompton street. Jobbing promptly attended to. DRY KINDLING WOOD always on hand. BUILDING PAPER, ROOFING FELT, ROOFING FITCH, ROBIN CEMENT, ASPHALT, TAR. All of the Best Quality and at the very lowest prices FOR SALE BY J. W. PATERSON & CO., 47 MURRAY STREET. C. RIEPERT, CONTRACTOR. REPAIRS in all branches promptly attended to. Parties intending to build, will do well to obtain my Estimates. Personal Attention to all Work entrusted to me. 220 PINE AVENUE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. Travellers' Cheques. Payment made on Fair Grounds and at 20 Chicago hotels, banks, etc. A absolute security against loss. No identification required. For sale at 84 St. Francois Xavier street. COLE'S DANDY ICE AND CREAM TONGS. No more CHILLS from HANDLING HOT PERS. No more burnt hands from carrying them. Sold by all Grocers, Hardware Merchants and Specialty stores. ELECTRO TYING DONE IN the very best style and with despatch at the 'Witness' Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OURTMENT, Municipal Hall.—Service at 7 p.m. J. Thompson in charge. Wm. Henderson, principal.

SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERAN, 41 St. Francis Xavier street, Sunday, Sept. 10th. Service at 10.30 a.m. REV. A. W. HYESTEDAHL.

MONTREAL WELSH UNION.—Service held at the Welford Hall, Queen's Block, St. Catherine street, every Sunday, at 2.45 p.m.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE and Bible Reading Meeting in Deschênes street schoolhouse at 11 a.m. All invited.

GENERAL EVANGELISTIC SERVICE at the Girls Reading Room, 224 St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street, on Sunday, at 8.15 p.m. All are cordially invited.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION (Presbyterian).—Services on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Friday at 8 p.m. WYLLIE C. CLARKE, Student Missionary.

COTE ST. LOUIS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Carrière streets. Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m. W. T. MORISSE.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, St. Dominique street.—Rev. Fr. Riedel, pastor. Service every Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. All Germans and their friends are kindly invited.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Bible class conducted by the pastor, Superintendent, Alfred Humphreys. Pastor, Rev. A. E. PATES.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, Marlborough street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Thomas Brown, Pastor. Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m.

WELCHMAN HALL, Mission, 247 St. Antoine, opposite Versailles street.—Gospel meetings.—Sunday at 8.15 p.m. Tuesday evening at 8. Thursday evening at 8. All welcome.

ST. SIMONS CHURCH (Anglican), corner Notre Dame street and Elizabeth avenue, St. Henri.—Special services on Sunday evenings. Pews all free. REV. SAMUEL MASSEY.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME, Longue Pointe.—On Sunday, 10th Sept., at 3 o'clock p.m. divine service will be conducted by the Rev. R. H. WARDEN, D.D.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 255 Notre Dame street.—The Rev. W. J. Smyth, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by the Rev. E. Scott.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, corner of Denis St. and Marie Anne streets.—Sunday, Sept. 10th. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Seats all free and unappropriated. Rev. H. J. EVANS, M.A., Incumbent.

COTE ST. LOUIS BAPTIST MISSION, Protestant Dissident Schoolhouse, 52 St. Denis street, Mount Royal avenue.—Sunday, 7 p.m. divine service will be conducted by Mr. Blackaller. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Tuesday evening, prayer-meeting 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Atwater avenue and St. Antoine street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday 8 p.m. REV. M. STURTEVANT OXLEY, B.A., pastor.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square.—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday, at 3 p.m. Young Men's Bible-class on Sunday, at 3 p.m. Men's Mass Meeting on Sunday at 4.15 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, above St. Antoine street.—Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Monday, at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all. REV. E. M. HILL, pastor.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington and Fortune streets.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Services.—3 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning prayer, 7 p.m., Evening prayer. REV. JOHN KER, B.D., rector.

OLIVET MISSION HALL, Delisle street, St. Cuneode. Services Sunday.—Morning Sunday-school, 9.30 o'clock. Praying, 7 p.m. Mission Prayer-meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m., Young People's meeting, Friday, 8 p.m.

CHESTNUT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. PAULS CHURCH, Dorchester street.—The Rev. James Barclay, M.A., D.D., pastor, will officiate at all the services. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school will meet at 3 p.m. REV. JAMES BARCLAY, M.A., pastor.

ST. HENRI AND COE ST. PAULS METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at St. Henri, Sunday, at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. Thomas Sykes will preach at Cote St. Paul, at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. C. E. BLAND, THOS. SYKES, Pastors.

TALYOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), 99 Chamblain street.—Sept. 10th.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. REV. T. BENNETT, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner Ontario and St. Ursula streets.—All seats free and unappropriated. 15th Sunday after Trinity.—Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m. and 11 a.m. Matins and litany at 10.15 a.m. Sabbath-school at 2.20 p.m. Evening at 7.

KNOX CHURCH (Presbyterian), Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services in the High School on Sabbath, 10th September, at the usual hours, 9 a.m. and evening, 7 o'clock. Services will be conducted by the pastor. The Sabbath school will meet at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH—1038 Notre Dame street.—15th Sunday after Trinity.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7. Preacher, both services, the rector. All are invited. REV. J. FREDERICK BENAUD, Rector.

ST. MARK'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of William and Dalhousie streets.—Divine service in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Pastor, the Rev. J. NICHOLS, Residence, 121 Languan street.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Sept. 10th.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Friday, at 8 p.m. REV. S. D. CROWS, pastor, 522 Sherbrooke street.

ST. MARK'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of William and Dalhousie streets.—Divine service in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Pastor, the Rev. J. NICHOLS, Residence, 121 Languan street.

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ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Divine service, morning at 11. Evening, at 7. Sunday school and Rector's Bible Class for men and women, at 3 o'clock. Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. VEN. ARCHDEACON EVANS, M.A., Rector.

COTE ST. ANTOINE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. George Stafford will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor prayer meeting Monday evening. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8 p.m. J. D. ELLIS, B.A., Pastor.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillor streets.—Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Public service Wednesday at 3 p.m.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, Montreal Junction.—15th Sunday after Trinity.—Divine service at 11 a.m., Mr. Wm. Barton, student, and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Rev. GEORGE JOHNSON, Incumbent. Residence, Herald avenue.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (former Mance and Milton streets).—Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. During the summer months the Y.P.S.C.E. meetings will be amalgamated with the Church Prayer meetings.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (ST. ANDREW'S)—Morning service at 11. Top of sermon, 'Human Life a Struggle in It.' Evening service at 7. Top of sermon, 'Worship, Beauty, Holiness.' The Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D. will officiate. Sunday-school will resume on the 10th inst.

ERSKINE CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath-school will resume for the season at 3 p.m. C. E. Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers are welcome at all services.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.D., Pastor, will preach in this church to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. All are welcome. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock a.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meeting on Saturday, at 8 p.m. REV. A. C. COURTICE, B.D., Pastor.

ST. LUCAS CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Morning service at 11. Preacher the rector. Evening service at 7. Preacher, the Rector. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Strangers made welcome. REV. T. E. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., Rector.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH (Elm Hill, Elm avenue Cote St. Antoine).—Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor.—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, 'The Chief Corner Stone.' Evening subject, 'The Name which is Above Every Name.' Regular Church Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Bible Study Fridays at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Ursula.—Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach Sabbath-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. Monday evening at 8. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. All seats free. Strangers welcomed to all the services. REV. A. G. ROBERTSON, Pastor.

MELVILLE CHURCH (Presbyterian), Cote St. Antoine.—Pastor, Rev. J. MacGillivray, B.D. The Rev. Professor Ross, M.A., B.D., will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m., the Bible-class conducted by the Rev. Professor Fenwick in the church parlor. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 101 Metcalfe street. Sunday Bible class for young women, held at the Working Girl's Home, 75 Drummond street, 3.30 p.m. Service of song, 3 o'clock. Thursday, Union prayer meeting, open to all ladies, 10.30 a.m. Business meeting, for members.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. Girls reading room, 224 St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street. Prayer meeting every Monday at 3 p.m., except when the monthly meeting is held. Monthly meeting first Monday of every month, unless otherwise advertised.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near the Windsor Hotel. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and the pastor, 3 p.m. Sunday-school, 7 p.m., the pastor. Monday 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., in church parlor. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer-meeting.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH (former Prince Arthos and Upper St. Ursula streets)—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 15th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday service at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by ushermen.

CHALMERS CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Heine will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. Endeavor Monday, 8 p.m. Meeting for prayer and praise Wednesday, 8 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers for all our services. REV. G. CALVERNE HEINE, B.A., Pastor.

COTE ST. LOUIS METHODIST CHURCH, corner Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers welcome to all services. Outremont service at 11 a.m. REV. J. H. AINSWORTH, Pastor.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, (Reformed Episcopal) Heaver Hall Hill. Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rector. Services at 7 p.m. Preacher, Bishop P. F. Stevens, D.D., of South Carolina. Sabbath-school and Rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. REV. W. D. STEVENS, Rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Denis street, opposite Viger square.—Sept. 10th, 1893, 15th Sunday after Trinity.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Mills, B.D. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. H. Dixon. The officers and men of H.M.S. 'Mohawk' are expected to attend the morning service. All are invited. REV. CANON MILLS, B.D., Rector.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, Wellington street west, Point St. Charles.—Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 o'clock. Prayer-meeting Monday at 8 p.m. Young

People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Tuesday at 8 p.m. Public worship Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All are invited. Rev. J. TALLMAN FINCHER, Pastor, 707 Wellington street.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, Courcel and Vintet streets.—Service at 11 a.m., preacher, the rector. Baptismal service at 3 p.m. Children's service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Rural Dean Saunders, M.A. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 o'clock. Boys' Brigade, Mondays at 7.45 p.m. Weekly service Wednesdays at 8 p.m., followed by St. Ws. Teachers' meeting. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. REV. JAS. H. DIXON, rector.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH corner of Plessis and Lagache streets.—Rev. Mr. Sykes will preach at 10.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible class at 2.30 p.m. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6.30 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. General prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services. REV. F. MCAMMOND, B.A., Pastor, 167 Jacques Cartier street.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, Courcel street (corner of Canaling street)—Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Seats free and gentlemen only in attendance. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m., Wm. Tees, superintendent. Pastor's Bible-class in audience room of the church at the same hour. The Y.P.S.C.E. every Monday evening at 8. J. W. Crawford, president. Public worship every Wednesday, at 3 p.m., in the lecture room. REV. T. G. WILLIAMS, D.D., pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner St. Catherine and City Councillor streets.—Sunday, Sept. 10th, 1893. Morning subject, 'Baptism.' At the close of this service the ordinance of Believer's Baptism will be administered. Evening subject: 'The Wiser People.' The pastor, the Rev. Donald Grant, will preach at both services. Sunday school service at 3 p.m., H. Packard, superintendent. Monday, Y.P.S.C.E. at 8 p.m. Wednesday regular prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed. REV. DONALD GRANT, B.A., Pastor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England), Frontoine street, Hochelaga.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rev. Alfred Darrah, rector, preacher at both services. Strangers cordially welcomed. Matins, 6.29 Notre Dame street, Maisonneuve. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Divine service at 7 p.m. Conducted by Mr. J. Ford. All welcomed. REV. A. BARRHAM, Rector, 65 Marlborough street.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. T. S. McWilliams, M.A., pastor. Morning worship Sunday at 11 o'clock. Evening worship Sunday at 7 o'clock. During the absence of the pastor the D.D. will be occupied by Principal Barbour, D.D. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Inspector street Chapel, now at 411 St. James street.—Mr. J. H. Collins, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3.15 p.m. Prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock Friday evening.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street west.—September 10. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. The evening service will be largely musical. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Mr. Charles Morton, superintendent. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome to all our services. REV. S. P. ROSE, D.D., Pastor, 55 St. Mark street.

ST. LAMBERT. ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH (Presbyterian).—Rev. Murray Watson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The pastor, the Rev. J. B. SICOX, will preach both morning and evening—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers and non-churchgoers especially invited.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC. Eglise de la Croix (Presbytérienne), rue Suzanne. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. P. DUCLOS, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

Eglise du Rédempteur (Anglicane), rue Champlain.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. Le révérend, recteur, 117 rue Champlain.

Eglise St-Jean (Presbytérienne), 1872 rue Ste-Catherine.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. J. L. MOYIN, pasteur, 14 avenue du Parc.

SALLE EVANGELIQUE, 307 rue Notre-Dame.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. T. S. ST-AUBIN, pasteur, 32 rue Willie, St. Henri.

MISSION EVANGELIQUE FRANCAISE, 142 rue Dufferin, quartier Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Montréal.—Cathédrale tous les dimanches à 2.30 h. Office divin tous les dimanches à 3 h. Assemblée de religion le Jeudi soir à 7.30 h. GUILLAUME CHARLES, pasteur, 142 rue Dufferin.

L'ORATOIRE (Eglise Baptiste), 14 rue Mance.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30 h. A. L. THERRIEN, pasteur, 2 Thistle Terrace.

Eglise Méthodiste, au coin des rues Craig et St-Elizabeth.—Le dimanche à 10 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. E. D. DEGRUCHES, pasteur, 1 rue Ste-Elizabeth.

Eglise Evangélique Canadienne, 1423 rue Delisle.—Services: dimanche, 11 h., réunion de prière 2 h., école du dimanche; 3 h., culte d'adoration, lundi à 2.30 h., réunion de prière; mercredi à 8 h. réunion de prière; jeudi à 7.30, réunion de prière au 224 rue Coleraine, Pointe St-Charles. Vouz êtes cordialement invités.

M. SÄBLER, J. R. BARNABAS, pasteurs.

MISSION LIFE IN NORTH CHINA.

MISS M'KILLICAN TELLS OF SIGHTS IN AND AROUND PEKING.

A large number of ladies met on Tuesday afternoon, in connection with the Ladies' Missionary Society of the American Presbyterian Church to meet Miss Jeanie McKillochan, who had been asked to give them some account of the work of the American Presbyterian Board in Peking with which she is connected. Miss Rae was in the chair. Miss McKillochan began by thanking the ladies for the very practical interest they had taken in the work and begged them to ask her freely any questions that suggested themselves. There are, explained Miss McKillochan, three unmarried ladies in connection with the work, Dr. Sinclair, Miss Newton, who has charge of the boarding-school for girls, and myself. We have a dispensary where women and children are treated every day. There is a meeting room attached to the dispensary where the Bible women and I receive them, provide them with a cup of tea, after answering their questions and listening to some of their woes, we try to tell them of a Saviour and a place where there is no more sickness and suffering.

IT IS HARD TO UNDERSTAND what a difference there is between those women and any you might expect to meet with in America. In the first place we have to begin at the very beginning, and the thoughts you suggest are so new to them, their minds are so dull and work so slowly that you have to tell the story over and over again. Then they are often so full of their woes or of curiosity that it is difficult to hold their attention. They constantly keep interrupting with such questions as 'How old are you?' 'Do you foreigners have father, mother, sisters and brothers and a home as we have?' 'Do you make your own clothes?' 'Do the people in your country cultivate the ground and raise crops?' It often surprises and grieves us to find how self-satisfied they are. They scarcely believe that a foreigner can tell them anything they have not already heard on the subject of religion and the worship of gods; and often when I see them listening with such indifference, as though I were telling of some event that happened in America and concerned only foreigners, when I tell them of man's disobedience, its results, and God's love in providing a way of escape, I have felt horrified to think what a great grief there was between us and them. Dear friends, try to imagine what it would be to live in poverty and wretchedness, and utterly ignorant of those promises that make our hearts sing for joy no matter in what trying circumstances we may be placed.

WORDS OFTEN SEEM AS IDLE TALES. They say, 'This God may love the foreigners, but he certainly doesn't love us.' But some of them do believe, and their lives show that they are Christians. I have been asked, 'Can the Chinese become Christians?' Are the so-called conversions real? Yes. In some cases there seems to be an immediate change in their lives and conduct. Not long ago a woman, on returning home after her first visit to the dispensary, met a man riding a donkey, who ran against her little girl and knocked her down. The woman was very angry, and began to revile, when all at once she remembered something she had been told, and checked her anger, calling out to the man, 'I was going to revile you, and you richly deserve it, but I have been hearing that it is wrong to revile, and I am not going to.' This woman has come to our services as often as she could, and is eager for more light. Another woman told us, 'I have been to see an old woman who lives in our court. She is almost helpless, but is so cross and disagreeable to one likes to go near her, but after I heard about this religion I thought

The Lord would like me to help her, and I mean to do so.'

ATTENDING THE CHURCH SERVICES. These women are told about the church services, and many of them attend. They are inclined at first to look on it as a kind of show or theatre. Some of them feel that they are venturing a great deal in going to such a questionable place; others are ready for almost anything, good or bad, and come for a good time. I think there are very few who have any feeling of reverence or idea of worship. It is difficult to keep them quiet and orderly. Women come in from the street, attracted by the singing. They almost invariably have two or three children, in various stages of undress, and are cARRYING parcels, a bunch of vegetables, and after a good deal of confusion, they are seated near the door, if possible. They do not sit quietly, however. The children keep running out and in, and their mothers, after starting about for a time, go away.

THE CHURCH THOUGH NOT LARGE seems a wonderful place to them, the organ is still more strange, and their idea of service, in plain English, is a place where there is lots of fun. After the morning service we invite them into a room where we provide tea and talk to them. The church is quite near the street, and they consider it a treat to be allowed to come further into the compound, wander about, and look in at every window. Our houses with our stoves and foreign furniture are very interesting. We used to invite all who would to come into our house, give them seats in our best room and talk to them there, but we found it difficult to get their attention in a place so full of curiosities. They wanted to examine the chairs, tables, pictures, books—everything in the room. A rocking chair was some uncanny thing that few were brave enough to venture to sit on. The board floor was proof that there was that great pit under the house filled with the lives of those we had enticed and bewitched. However, there is safety in numbers and they feel fairly secure. We show our visitors all through the house. They examine our beds with a great deal of interest. Everything, even the brush and comb, is different from anything they ever saw before. A sewing machine is somewhat upsetting to the nerves.

FOR IT SAVORS OF WITCHCRAFT. Those who have cellars take satisfaction in showing visitors those regions where the pools of blood and dead men's bones were supposed to be. The offer to be taken down those steps strikes terror into their hearts, but again they realize the safety there must be in numbers and venture down. We do not show visitors around much on Sunday for we have no time. After talking to them for a while we must have our lunch and then go to Sunday-school.

WE TRY TO KEEP AS MANY AS POSSIBLE for Sunday-school where we all gather in the church for the opening exercise. Then, as the space is limited, a number of the classes are taken to adjoining rooms. There are usually two or three large classes of outside women, and I feel quite sure they get more in these classes than they do at the morning service. The women who are church members are taught by themselves and the regular Sunday-school lesson is taken up. The others require altogether different teaching. When those outside women become regular attendants they are put in a class by themselves.

IN REGARD TO RECEIVING VISITORS it is difficult to know how much time we ought to give to women who come out of curiosity. Their ideas of propriety are so different from ours; we are regarded with suspicion, our moral character, in their eyes, to put it mildly, is questionable, and we are often pained and discouraged when we see that they are more or less contempt for us. They are not so polite as when visiting in a Chinese home, yet I think that much prejudice is broken down by receiving them and treating them kindly. The country people stand in more awe of us, and as a rule treat us very well. Shall I describe a trip to the country? I should like to tell you about a trip I made two years ago. Mrs. Tien, the Bible woman, and I were invited by one of our church members to visit her father and mother who lived about forty-five miles south of Peking. She told us her father was in comfortable circumstances, had a large house and we could have a room all to ourselves. You can hardly appreciate what a room not all to ourselves means.

IN PREPARING TO START ON A JOURNEY we must take as few things as possible, so that after all is stowed away in the cart, there may be room for ourselves. First, there is our bedding. A thick quilt must serve as a mattress, and everything must be as scant as possible. We must not forget to look up some of the largest fruit tins to serve as pots, pans and tea kettle. We cannot use ordinary cooking utensils with the kind of a stove we are obliged to use in the country. We carry some rice for we cannot always get it in the country, also condensed milk, for they never use milk. Loaf bread is another luxury they have never heard of, and we cannot bake out there. Then we must have a few dishes and whatever luxuries such as jam, dried fruit, etc., we care to take. As I said before, one cart is too small and two seem too luxurious in the eyes of the natives. Even if the expense would be no objection, it requires some skill to pack a cart properly. If there is too much of the bedding spread on the bottom of the cart, our heads will strike against the top and we must have something softer than our food box to lean against. It is a hard ride at best for the roads are rough and the cart has no springs. I suppose you know that a cart is a covered carriage, but we have to crawl in on hands and knees through the little door in the front, and then sit flat on the floor. I have often wished that I could leave my feet at home. It is so hard to know what to do with them. They are always in the way and if we tuck them under us they go to sleep.

WE SPEND ONE NIGHT IN AN INN and I remember one in particular where we spent a night not long ago.

There was only one room, and more than one half was filled with straw and farm implements. There was a kang at one end, but it was taken possession of by a man who, unfortunately for us, arrived before we did. The question was who should have that kang. Our fellow traveler had the first right, but we were women, and women even in China are entitled to some consideration, so we had all our things brought in and piled on the kang and down we sat, allowing the innkeeper to decide the question for us. After some grumbling some corner in the room occupied by the family. We were asked if we wanted refreshments, but though cold and hungry we preferred bread and butter. If we had ordered a meal that would mean the kindling of a fire and the preparation of food would have been carried on far into the night. The cooking would be done in a large flat kettle covered with grease and rust.

After our lunch we lie down without undressing or making much of an attempt at getting dry, the dust that covers us and everything in the room. We are up and on our way again before daylight and travel till about ten o'clock, when the carter feeds his mule and gets his own breakfast; and we generally order a meal if it is a first-class inn.

THE PREPARATION OF FOOD. In summer you always see the innkeeper with a cloth over his shoulder, and while he takes your order he mops the perspiration from his face and neck. Then he brings a little table about a foot high, and a kang bed-side. He wipes the dust off the table, brings some chopsticks and coarse saucers or flat bowls, and these he polishes with this same cloth. He does this polishing before your eyes so you can see that everything is clean and in proper condition. The first course consists of sugared peas, peanuts, roasted pumpkin seeds and different kinds of green peas. Then we have a kind of scones, made by mixing flour and water together, adding a little oil, and rolling out thin. It is baked by being laid in the kettle, under which a fire is made by burning straw. These scones are eaten with a dish composed of vegetables and a little meat chopped up fine and fried. In second rate inns and private houses the water for tea is boiled, and all the cooking done in the kettle. A Kang, as might be expected, the tea has a flavor of the dinner. On reaching our destination, at this time about which I have been telling you, we find this large and elegant home consists of three rooms. There is one door; you enter this, and find yourself in a small room. On each side of the door and close to it is a kettle set in a kind of furnace made of mud. At the back of the room is a kind of table or cupboard. Opposite the cupboard, on the other side of the room, the donkey lives. Between the kettle and donkey is a door leading into the family room.

THE KANG IS IN THE FRONT of this room, and occupies the greater part of it. On the mud floor of the part of the room not occupied by the kang are large boxes that hold clothing, meal and odds and ends. Beside these boxes are one or two rough benches for gentlemen callers. Ladies are invited to climb up on the kang, and here again my feet are in the way. The wall between the kang and the ceiling, all along in front of the house, is like a large window-sash, with paper pasted over it, to serve as glass. The guest room was on the other side. The whole room, kang and all, was filled with grain, chaff and other kinds of fodder, old ropes and farm implements, the winter's supply of cabbage and onions. A little place was cleared on one end of the kang to serve for our bedroom, sink-room and reception room. The court and house was crowded before we had time to get all our things out of the cart, and every movement was watched with interest. They gazed at me and laughed, till I almost felt like a menagerie. They nudged each other and pointed at this and that remarkable thing about us; they examined our things, and asked questions as freely as they could. All this time we were longing for an opportunity to get our faces washed and our hair in better order. We realized how much like varnats we looked, and so felt more like excusing their lack of politeness. After their curiosity was in a measure satisfied, we invited them to leave, telling them we should be very glad to see them again when we were rested, few more more refined women were but the greater number stayed, and reasoning and expostulating had little effect. It is a puzzling question to know just how much we ought to bear with. If these people had come, hungering and thirsting for the Gospel, we could easily forget our aches and weariness, but we realize that we have to patiently and lovingly present the truth, to force it on them, as it were, during their visits to us.

WE MUST CHAT WITH THEM and tell them about our country and friends, and show an interest in what concerns them, their children, the amount of land they cultivate, the condition of the crops, etc. Mrs. Tien, the Bible woman, is quite a curiosity and is often taken for a foreigner because her feet are not bound, her garments are looser than theirs and she arranges her hair differently. I am often asked if she is my daughter. We spend early all our time in our room, and rarely 'at home' to receive calls from early in the morning till night. If visitors do not continue to come as often as we would wish we take a stroll out through the village and enter into conversation with any one we meet with

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YACHTING DEVELOPMENT.

MEASUREMENT RULES AND WHAT THEY MEAN—THE CHANGE IN THE BRITISH RULE AND ITS RESULT.

'GLORIANA' AND 'DORA.' ARTICLE II.

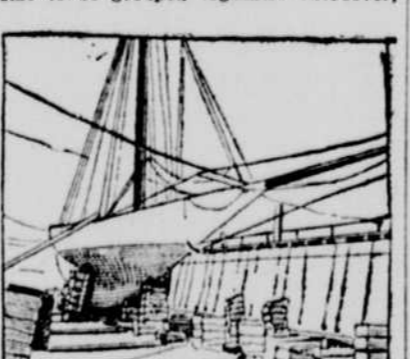
In a trading vessel or a fisherman the cardinal dimensions and type are fixed by the size of canal or dock locks, the nature and quantity of the cargo offered, and the character of the waters to be sailed over. The 'rule of thumb' methods, upon which these vessels are generally constructed, in many cases fits the natural conditions under which they are to be used surprisingly well, and it is only of late years that naval architecture, as a science, has been able to improve upon the fishing boats and coasters, built under favorable conditions in accordance with the customs of the country, where those customs were at all rational.



THE 'SHADOW', THE HERRESHOFF TYPE OF 1871.

In order that racing may go on, all yacht-racing implies not merely boats to race, but measurement and sailing rules, as well, to govern these boats, and for every fight for victory that there is between yachts during the sailing season, there are at least two between advocates of different measurement rules during the dull days, when the yachts are laid up. Yachting is indeed as much an affair of rules as it is of boats, for it is the rule that governs the type of the boat, and the opinion of yachtsmen as to what is a boat, a very important effect. To quote from a clause that appears in nearly all yacht club year books, it is 'accepted by naval architects that within economic limits, opportunities for speed vary in different vessels as the square root of their respective length,' which I suppose is the scientific way of saying that the longer a ship the faster she is, and the easiest way of putting the comparative opportunities for speed of a long and a short vessel into seconds is to compare the square root of their length. Taking it for granted, that when they accept such a theory the naval architects know what they are talking about, all that is necessary, in order to beat a given vessel is to build another a little longer, and this is admittedly the case. The first essential of a measurement rule is, therefore, that it should so handicap length as to render mere outbuilding impossible, or else racing would simply mean a procession for the longest boat.

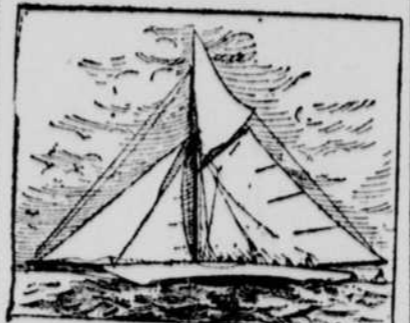
IF LENGTH WERE THE ONLY ELEMENT in speed, this would be a very simple matter, but unfortunately for the peace of mind of the yachting world it is not, for sail-carrying power is, next to length, the element that makes a vessel go, and this power is not restrained by a simple tax on length. Now, sail-carrying power is a product of size, that is to carry sail a vessel must have either beam or ballast, or both, and to have either in a sufficient degree—unless she is either a modern hugging canoe or a fin keel—she must have size to give her the beam, or float the ballast. In order, therefore, that vessels of varying sizes may be fairly raced against each other, and that vessels of the same size may be grouped together, so as to fairly race each other, it is necessary that there should be a practical method of measuring their size, of compensating the small boat for her deficiency in that respect, and fixed standards to enable boats of the same size to be grouped together. Moreover,



THE 'GLORIANA' IN DRY DOCK.

In order that there should be continuous racing it is necessary that this method of measuring, and standard of

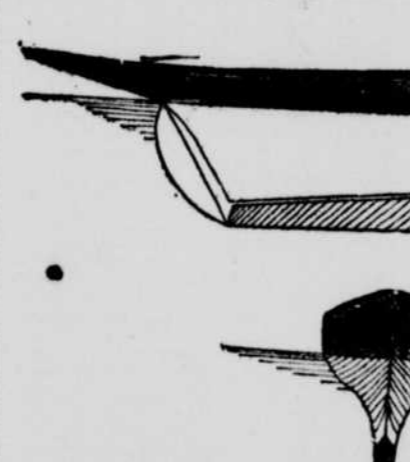
size should not encourage a dangerous, an expensive, or a useless type of vessel, for in that case, vessels useless for anything but racing under the rule will be the only type that can win under it, and this makes racing too expensive a recreation to permit of it being generally indulged in. UP TO THE YEAR 1885 the measurement rule, enforced by all the large British yacht clubs, was one that practically determined the size of yachts by measuring their beam and length, and as, through the invention of outside lead ballast, sail-carrying power could be obtained by increasing depth, the result of this rule was to restrict beam and encourage draft. Beam was in fact under this rule the taxed dimension, and all that was necessary in



THE 'GLORIANA' AT THE FINISH, IN THE GUELLET CUP RACE, 1881.

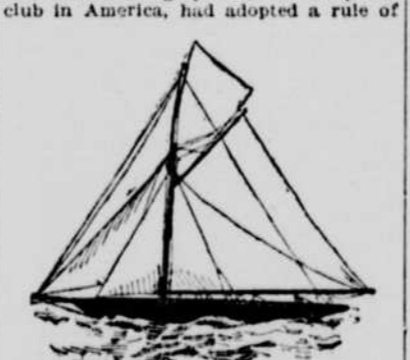
order to build say a ten-tonner capable of beating an existing ten-tonner was to make the new boat a little longer, a little deeper and enough narrower to allow her to be classed with the older boats. The new boat was a little bigger than her competitor, she had both more length and more sail-carrying power, but the rule classed her with the smaller boats and she won from them not because she was better but because she was bigger. In the year 1885 this sort of thing had gone on until racing in the smaller classes was nearly dead, for an abnormal and abominable type of boat, expensive to build and keep up, 'too wet to sail in with comfort, and if not dangerous not useful,' had been created and few new boats had been built. After long wrappings with the question the British Yacht Racing Association abrogated this rule, and adopted a rating rule under which both the elements that make for speed, length and sail-power were fairly taken, the dimensions for measurement being the load water line length and the sail area.

UNDER THIS RULE THE DESIGNER can take any proportion of either beam draft length and sail area he pleases, and so long as he gives as much in one direction as he takes in another, the resulting measurement is the same. So far and—this rule it has not been found possible to beat an existing boat merely by building a larger one that is the same for measurement, and if certain abnormal features—the fin keels in particular have appeared in the smaller classes of boats built under it—the rule itself can hardly be blamed



THE 'WASP', DESIGNED BY HERRESHOFF—THE 'COLONIA' IS PROBABLY IN ESSENTIALS THE SAME AS THE 'WASP.'

therefor, as these features of modern racing craft would probably have appeared in any case. Three years before the British Yacht Racing Association adopted the rating rule as a measure of size, the Sewanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, of New York, the most progressive, sportsmanlike and thoroughly enthusiastic yacht club in America, had adopted a rule of



THE 'DORA', CENTRE BOARD CUTTER, DESIGNED BY WATSON FOR THE ALLANS OF GLASGOW, 1890.

measurement, which substituted a 'corrected length' as a basis for time allowance for the length on load water line, or mean length rule, that had up to that time been in universal use by American clubs, and this corrected length was obtained by adding to the load water line length the square root of the sail area, and dividing the sum by two. This 'Sewanhaka rule,' as it came to be called, has been adopted by every important or progressive American club, and therefore at this time the basis upon which allowances for size is made is practically the same on both sides of the ocean.

THERE ARE SOME IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES in detail: the British rule takes practically the actual sail area for measurement, while the Sewanhaka measures the area by a formula that has in itself a decided influence upon the development of rig, and as the nature of the development that has gone under the two systems, proves the British rule is a greater tax upon sail area than is the American. The greatest point of difference between the two countries, in so far as racing rules go

at this time, is however, that while in Great Britain the 'rating' is the basis for both time allowance and classification in the United States the basis for classification is still the load water line length. As, to quote General Peine, the successive owner of the 'Puritan,' 'Mayflower,' 'Volunteer,' and 'Jubilee,' Providence has made it so that the biggest boat wins—excepting when it is a 'Minerva' that is the smallest boat,—the tendency in the United States has been, in designing a new boat for a class, to take the greatest possible amount of power, and give time, rather than to rely on moderate dimensions and good form for speed. In Great Britain, on the other hand, the tendency, particularly in the smaller classes, has been towards 'low-powered boats, length being considered a greater speed-creating factor than sail area and the ability to carry it.

THE RESULT OF THIS DIVERSITY in development is best seen by comparing 'Satanita' with 'Navahoe,' for although the larger classes, being beyond the scope of the class limits, are very indirectly affected by them, designers naturally reproduce in large boats the elements that have proved successful in small. The rating of 'Navahoe' is 162, that of 'Satanita' is 161.49, and yet 'Satanita' is 97.45 on the load water line, or some twelve feet longer than 'Navahoe' is supposed to be. Her sail area is only some 9,223 square feet, so that she has only 162 square feet of sail per foot of water line length, while 'Navahoe' has something like 11,700 square feet of sail, or 120 square feet per foot of water line length. Taking it for granted that each boat is canvassed correctly, the 'Navahoe' must have twenty percent more power to enable her to carry hers, than the 'Satanita.' That is she must be twenty percent bigger with twelve feet less length, taking it also for granted that each boat carries, as she does, her ballast where it will do the most good.

THE FIRST RESULT OF THE CHANGE in the measurement rule in Great Britain was a sudden increase in the beam of racing yachts. The 'Thistle' was the first large yacht designed after the change in the rule, and in British waters, racing against the old tonnage rule narrow cutters, she was a phenomenal success. Owing to the enterprise of 'Wassersport,' the German yachting journal, it is now possible for the first time to publish the lines of the 'Thistle,' and very fair and beautiful lines they are, just as the 'Thistle' was herself a very fair and beautiful boat. Indeed, to my mind, the yachts that were built in Great Britain in the eighties, after the tonnage rule was changed, were beyond compare the most beautiful crafts that ever floated. The old straight stems gave place to the beautiful 'clipper' bows, the straight wall sides to softly-curved ones, such as water loves, and the rigs were finely proportioned. The Fifes boats in particular were very beautiful, and in this respect, indeed, such creations as the 'Minerva,' 'Dragon,' 'Uvira' and 'Barbara,' were unexcelled. Perhaps the time will come when the eye will be educated up to the point of believing

on both sides of the sea. 'Dora' was in short a small 'Navahoe' or 'Vigilant,' resembling these vessels much more nearly than did their predecessors on the designing boards of the Herreshoffs 'Gloriana' and 'Wasp.'

THE YEAR THAT 'DORA' CAME OUT and cut a swathe through the Clyde fleet was the year that the 'Minerva' and 'Gossoon' fought it out five to five races on the Sound, and killed the forty foot class; and during the following winter the 46 class was born. Burgess designed five boats for this class, only one of which was a centreboard, there was a Fife, the 'Barbara,' a beautiful failure, the designer of 'Jubilee' had a big one, and above and beyond all else, there was a Herreshoff. The Herreshoffs had earned a reputation in the seventies as the builders of a number of fast small sloops, the most famous of which was the 'Shadow,' the only American sloop that could do anything with the 'Madge,' but they had been for so many years devoting their energies so exclusively to the money-making side of yacht-building, steamers, that they had almost been forgotten in these modern days. Their return to the field of active designing created no small amount of interest, but nothing was really learned of what their contribution to the fighting class was like until the racing season opened. Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, now of 'Navahoe,' owned one of the Burgess keels, and he is reported to have said of his boat after her first race with the Herreshoff 'Gloriana,' that she sailed down the bay and her name was 'Savours' and she sailed up the bay and her name was 'mad,' and she was no worse off than the other forty-six, 'Gloriana' simply won every race she entered for with the utmost ease.

SHE NEVER HAD A BREAK DOWN and was the only boat of the fleet of which this could be said and she made a reputation

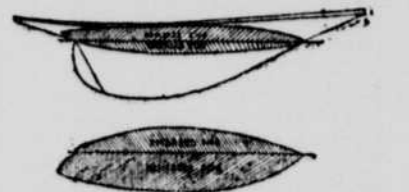


DIAGRAM OF IMMERSED AND EMERGED SIDES—'GLORIANA,' AND LOADWATER LINE PLANE, IMMERSED AND EMERGED SIDES—'GLORIANA.'

for herself that almost eclipsed that won by any of the Burgess boats. Mr. Herreshoff may have had his thoughts directed to the 'Gloriana' channel by 'Dora,' but it is fair to assume that he worked out his new departure in accordance with the development of American yachting. He simply went to work to get the biggest effective boat he could on under 46 L.W.L., and he very nearly succeeded. The 'Gloriana' is under 46 L.W.L., about 45.4, but she is seventy feet over all, and her form is such as to give her all the speed essentials of an old time boat of at least ten feet more load water line length. The bulk under water was ruthlessly cut away, a great draft was taken, so that all her ballast was carried as low as possible, the centre board was forgotten, and the diagonal and buttock lines were carried out, giving her a very full water line area, easy lines when she heeled, and the maximum of stability, both from her form and ballast. The 'Gloriana' was in a way a revelation to American yachtsmen. In the case of 'Dora,' in many ways a further development of the same principles than was the Herreshoff wonder. There had been some previous steps in the same direction that had prepared the minds of British yachtsmen for the event, but the winning American yacht before 'Gloriana' was 'Gossoon,' a copy of 'Minerva,' and anything more unlike 'Gossoon' than 'Gloriana' could not be imagined.

AFTER 'GLORIANA' CAME 'WASP' a further development of the same principles, with a little fuller lines, lower ballast and more sail. A Roman nose, which had been absent in 'Gloriana's' case, appeared in 'Wasp,' and judging by this year's boats, it threatens in future to be a permanent disfigurement of all racing yachts. At all events the only one of the big yachts that has not a very bad attack of this malady is the Fife 81 footer the 'Calluna,' and she has done nothing, probably because she has a pretty bow. Seriously, however, it is too bad that the only large racing yacht the Fifes have had the opportunity of turning out in years, should be so much smaller than the Watsons' and Herreshoffs', against which she is matched, as to render it impossible to judge of her relative speed with them.

'Dora,' although she had a centreboard was the archetype of 'Valkyrie,' and 'Britannia,' 'Gloriana,' although she was a keel of 'Navahoe,' 'Vigilant' and 'Colonia.' The other two cup defenders 'Jubilee' and 'Pilgrim' are products of another and parallel form of yachting development. The growth of the fin keel. Retaw.

THE UNEMPLOYED QUEBEC PRINTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Quebec, Sept. 7.—A deputation from the Quebec printers out of employment waited on Premier Taitton and the Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Nantel, of the Local Government, to-day to ask for work. In reply the Premier stated that, for financial and commercial reasons, the Government had been obliged to retrench in the matter of printing as in everything else, but promised to hurry on the sessional printing as quickly as possible in order to afford a certain amount of employment at an early date. To a remark of one of the delegates that the Government was getting as much printing done as ever, but that most of it was being executed in Montreal, the Premier retorted that some printing was undoubtedly being done in Montreal, but then it should be remembered that commercial reasons, the more to the Provincial revenue, one tax alone having brought in from there \$100,000 as compared to only \$12,000 from Quebec.

IT MAY COOL HIS ARDOR.

New York, Sept. 8.—Claus Timmerman, the merchant, who was accused of having uttered incendiary speeches at the recent Union square meeting, was this morning sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

A GOOD STORY.

SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA, TELLS HOW THE SHERMAN LAW CAME INTO EXISTENCE.

A Washington despatch says Senator Jones, of Nevada, told a startling story in the Senate cloak room a few days ago.

After Senator Sherman had finished his great speech he went into the cloak room. Mr. Jones, according to the story, said to him: 'Sherman, why didn't you tell the facts about the way this silver law came to be agreed upon in conference?'

'What do you mean?' inquired Senator Sherman.

'I mean just what I say—that you have not told the truth about the reasons why you accepted the compromise and why it was adopted.'

And Senator Jones turning to a group of senators said that he would tell the history of that legislation in the conference committee, and said: 'They were all sitting round in the conference room when I came in with my ultimatum which was 4,500,000 ounces a month.'

'Oh, if that is all,' said Walker of Massachusetts, who is one of the conferees on the part of the House, 'we might as well go. That ends it. It is all over.'

Walker started towards the door, but before he had gone far I said to him: 'Perhaps you Republicans, and you Mr. Walker will be interested and I guess all of you will be.' With that Walker came back, but did not take a chair. He stood up, and I continued: 'Now, I want to tell you gentlemen that the McKinley bill will be over in the Senate in a very short time. If you reject our ultimatum on the silver proposition the silver men in the Senate will move the free coinage bill as an amendment to the McKinley bill and there are enough Democrats who will vote with us to carry it. Now, after that amendment is adopted in the Senate all the Democrats will vote against the McKinley bill because it is a protective measure and the Eastern protectionists in the Senate will vote against it because it contains free silver. The free silver Republicans in the Senate will be the only men who will vote for it, and, being protectionists, they will be the only consistent men in the Senate, being for protection and for free coinage of silver.'

'When I got through they were all listening to me, and before the conference broke up the silver purchase law, known as the Sherman act was agreed to. If there are many more misrepresentations on the floor of the Senate as to the reasons why the act of 1890 was agreed to and came about I will take the floor and explain all that occurred and how it came to be adopted.'

Senator Jones is known as one of the best story tellers in the Senate, but this is one of the most interesting that he has told his senatorial friends for some time.

DR. CHARCOT DEAD.

Jean Martin Charcot, the famous specialist in diseases of brain and nerve, who has just passed away at the age of sixty-eight, was born at Paris, took his doctor's degree in 1853, and in 1859 began the course of subtle study and experiment at the hospital of Salpêtrière which rendered him famous. His greatest services to medical science are connected with the pathological anatomy of the nervous system, the nature and causes of hysteria, and the ailments peculiar to old age. Of a more popular and sensational nature were his experiments with the mystic force of hypnotism; but, as yet, experts are divided upon the practical value of this study. Professor Charcot was wealthy, and lived in a fine house in the Boulevard St. Germain. He was reserved in manner and eloquent of speech, rarely speaking save to say a thing worth the hearing.—'Black and White.'



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TROUBLE IN ZULULAND.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM AN AFRICAN EXPLORER.

The Vienna correspondent of the London 'Times' sends it the following interesting letter from the African explorer, Dr. Emil Holub:

Having known the Ma-Atabeles for twenty years, I have on several occasions during the past two years alluded to this Zulu tribe as that which was principally endangering the peace of South Africa.

The leading characteristic of the Ma-Atabeles is their warlike spirit. They are soldiers, and that only. They form the elite of the native fighting men of South Africa. They are taught the use of firearms in early childhood, and are from that age subjected to a training of such Spartan severity that many of the boys die in the course of it.

These succumb either to the hardships and privations they have to undergo or fall victims in the close combat with wild beasts into which they are forcibly driven by their tutors. The boys who survive reach manhood as real heroes in the fight. But this heroism, one of man's noblest virtues, is barbarously misapplied for annual predatory raids, in which grown men, old people, and babies are killed on the spot, boys, women and cattle being taken away captives. Since 1857, when the Ma-Atabele kingdom was established, at least 150,000 human beings have been slain in these raids.

King Lo-Bengula has become more suspicious of the whites since the South African Republic fixed its boundaries and the British took possession of Bechuanaland. The first of these measures stopped his raids towards the south, and the second those towards the west. At a later period, when the Royal Chartered South African Company took energetic action in the field of local politics, many persons who knew the king thought he would not submit to a pacific settlement. By giving in on this occasion, however, he proved himself to be a clever politician.

The news which I brought South on returning from my second trip to the interior, as to the great wealth in cattle of the Ma-Shukulumbo tribes, reached the King's ears, and directed his next expedition against this people, crossing the Zambesi for the purpose. That raid was a success, and Lo-Bengula having thus discovered fresh fields and pastures new, in connection with which he considered the English company no obstacle, showed a disposition to meet the overtures of the latter. In addition to this, his fear of the Dutch constituted a further inducement to come to an understanding with the English. It was an open secret that for years the Boers had been making preparations for emigrating towards the north and north-east. Their most experienced men, had, in the course of their hunting expeditions, visited the Ma-Atabele and Ma Shina countries and considered them suitable for settlement. King Lo-Bengula, knowing the bravery and courage of the Boers in the fights with wild beasts and further that they were the best marksmen in South Africa, decided (against the noisy opposition of the young soldiers in his army) that the best policy was to come to an understanding with the company.

The fact that up to the present no hostilities have disturbed the peace of the Limpopo is due to the prudence of the King and the sound policy of vigilance of the Royal Chartered Company. Whether the King as he grows older will be able to restrain the recklessness of his men remains to be seen. The growing emigration to the possessions of the Royal Chartered Company and the annexation of Barotse revived the King's suspicions of the English, and seriously displeased him as opposing a new obstacle in the way of his raids to the north of the Zambesi. Sooner or later the Ma-Atabele question will assume an acute phase. It is not to be imagined that warriors such as these, who look upon all forms of work as degrading, will readily settle down to husbandry or become peaceful neighbors for the surrounding natives and white settlers. I am quite convinced, whatever may be said to the contrary, that these Ma-Atabeles have been for years past on the alert watching for an opportunity to fight the whites. How otherwise is the recent attack in the neighborhood of Fort Victoria to be explained? It is very possible to believe that they were strangers in the locality in which this attack was made. It is a question whether the King really means to fight or whether the recent exploits were due to the recklessness of his men. We shall have reason to be thankful if the latter proves to be the case.

VICE IN INDIA.

PRIVATE AND SOCIAL LIFE FOUL TO THE CORE.

THE EXPERIENCES OF DR. MINNIE FRASER IN MHOOW—SOLDIER LIFE AS SHE SEES IT—AN UNDESIRABLE CHRISTMAS BOX.

Letters received recently from Miss Minnie Fraser, M.D., a graduate of the Women's Medical College, of Kingston, and a medical missionary of the Presbyterian Church in India, state that she was attacked last Christmas with small-pox, but after a somewhat lengthy illness was restored to health.

After dwelling upon many personal matters and her estimation of the author and her work 'Roland Graem,' she plunged into a description of the vice rampant in the highest circles among the Anglo-Indian population, the army officers and the civil service men and women. 'I have felt,' she writes, 'that the sin of the lower classes is not to be compared to it. It is really appalling. I do not mean the private soldiers for whom vice in every form is plentifully supplied; I mean those English people who call themselves first-class society. There are bright beautiful exceptions, but they are few. I know what I am speaking about, for I am speaking of facts I have day after day to contend with. I can give you no idea of the enormity of it, nor the hopeless despair of the miserable victims who come to me constantly for help. There are poor degraded native women eaten with disease so that sometimes when I am dressing their sores, from which great insects were creeping, I have to have my assistant pour disinfectants on the ground beside me to stifle the smell. Not among the native women alone does this go on (they are looked upon as fit for nothing else), but the private and society life is foul to the core. Mhow, you know, is a large cantonment, so I have an extra quantity of such cases. I have had several meetings of the soldiers and have addressed them myself. Some of them are grand men and work earnestly with us. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries, the Methodist chaplain and his wife, who were in Mhow, did splendid work there. We had a quiet social evening every Monday night at the parsonage with tea, cake, etc., and nice readings and singing for as many of the soldiers as would come. It was the very best thing for the men. It gave them a sweet little glimpse of home life, and let them see pure Christian women and even if they did not become Christians, they went back to their barracks with a little better knowledge of what heaven was and better strength for the struggle with sin which surrounds them on every side. I have much faith in that sort of help for the young. Those who attended the meetings would talk of their homes and the dear ones far away. When the Christmas season comes it is an awful time of despondency in the barracks. So we arranged that all the Christian young men or those who wanted to be free from the evil influences should ask their officers for the use of the prayer room and get three or four days' leave, which they did. As Mrs. Jeffries had been at such expense for them during the whole year we did not apply to them for help, but Miss Ross, Miss Calder and I sent cakes, bread, huns, jam, coffee, tea, sugar and meat to the prayer room, and they had a very happy time. They told us afterwards that there was not one shadow during the whole time. Of course, the older Christians among them would have money to help, but the very ones that most needed our care had none, so that we gave the provisions as our Christmas gift. I was so glad that it was all arranged before I became so ill. You know the rash came out on me on Christmas day. It was my Christmas box. I am so very happy in my work, both among the natives and Europeans. Every day I feel more strongly what you say about the way in which India must receive the Gospel. I will write you again on that subject.

I have certainly worked to the utmost of my ability during the past two years, and that without rest. I had even to get out of my bed and go to the window to superintend my work when I had the smallpox, for I felt that some of those poor people might die. They would come to the bungalow imploring me to help them, and although the servants sent them away without telling me, if possible, still sometimes I would get word and in heart would yearn over them, and that Dr. Parker interfered, but as soon as I was able he told me I might direct the work from the window. I don't think any one but a doctor can understand the intense longing to help.

I have never felt as well in my life as I have since coming to India, and this mountain air is doing me great good. I will go back to the plains full of new strength for the work of the coming year.'

THE FUTURE OF ALUMINIUM.

(From the London 'Spectator'.)

The elegant winged figure with which Mr. Gilbert has adorned the summit of the bronze fountain designed in aid of the fund for the centre of Piccadilly Circus possesses an interest separate and apart from its merits as a work of art. The statue, which was originally intended to be cast in bronze, is made of pure aluminium, and the brightness and beauty of the material, which has all the appearance of frosted silver, together with a suggestion of lightness quite peculiar to this new and exquisite metal, must be apparent to the least observant passer-by. Its employment in such an important piece of outdoor decoration in London cannot fail to draw attention to what, among those who are at all beforehand with the world in the pursuit of the most eagerly discussed questions of the day—the probable future of aluminium. Even apart from its material uses, there is enough in the nature and history of the metal itself to make it a subject more than usually attractive to the imagination. Its very existence is an example of the possibility of the inconceivable. As we know, it does not exist in nature in any form perceptible by the senses. There is no such thing as an aluminium nugget or aluminium dust. It cannot be crushed out or washed out, or even burned out of the earth, except with the aid of the electric furnace at a temperature of 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit; yet it is present in every load of London clay, and wherever else clay beds lie it exists potentially in quantities and over areas to which even the coal measures cannot be compared either for richness or extent. When once obtained from the clay its peculiar properties are more obvious and those of more value to other material. It is beautiful to the eye, whiter than silver, and indestructible by contact with the air. It neither rusts nor tarnishes; is strong, elastic, and so light that the imagination almost refuses to conceive it as a metal, the connection between heaviness and strength being almost as firmly established in most minds as that between heaviness and warmth, and refusing to admit any comparison between comfort afforded by an elderdown or a sheet of silk; the weight is little more than one-third of corresponding bulk of iron, and, of course, far less than that in the proportionate amount of silver, gold, or lead.

The so-called 'aluminium gold' of which watch chains and trinkets were commonly made some years ago is merely an alloy of copper containing a small percentage of aluminium, which gave to the copper brightness and hardness, with absolute freedom from tarnish. 'Aluminium bronze,' the material of which the Austrian field guns are constructed, also contains only some six per cent. of aluminium, though the material so produced is of extreme hardness and value for the purposes for which it is used. But the non-corroding, lustrous and beautiful to the eye, insensitive to the senses of taste and smell, and malleable that (like gold) it can be beaten out into thin foil or drawn into fine wire—is such as to offer an inducement to the discovery of a cheap and simple method of extracting the boundless store in the clay beds of the world, hardly exceeded by the desire to discover the philosopher's stone itself. Nowhere, indeed, does the old fancy of the transmutation of metals come nearer an apparent realization than in the change from masses of shapeless clay into white and shining blocks of silvery aluminium. Even now, with the existing methods of elaborate chemical treatment, or the intense heat of the electrical furnace, pure aluminium can be bought for 2s. per lb. in Germany, and at 2s. 6d. per lb. in England. Good gun metal, not the rubbish which is sold as 'brass' for door knobs and curtain poles, and other household fittings—costs 6d. per pound. But as the quantity of aluminium represented by a pound weight is three times that of an equal weight of copper, the cost of the aluminium, bulk for bulk, is in the proportion of 3d. to that of 6d. for the copper. Compared with the so-called brass, it is already equally cheap and equally strong, with far greater lightness and beauty.

The present cost of aluminium, though still higher than any of the cheap metals, has brought it within the range of every-day life; and its present uses, limited as they are, necessarily bear some relation to the great question of the future of the new metal, and the possibility of realizing the hopes of the metal worker and the engineer. For all personal equipment which must be carried by the owner, aluminium is rapidly taking the place of every other metal. Its lightness is its obvious recommendation in this case. In the German cavalry, even the stirrup 'irons' are now made of aluminium. The men's water-bottles are also of the same light strong material. In bicycles for field use, and all kinds of scientific instruments for distant and toilsome expeditions, such as Dr. Nansen's Arctic journeys, or observations on high mountains, the same metal takes the place of the heavier brass, when the saving in weight so secured may often make the difference between scientific success or failure. Nearly all the small articles of luxury and ornament usually made in silver or brass are now produced in aluminium, though where weight is not a drawback, the gain is rather one in appearance than in construction. But aluminium tins, penholders, paper-knives, flasks or cups are so far superior to those made of the ordinary materials that no one who has once made use of them in the new metal will readily return to the older form. A far more important and significant step is the recent construction of large aluminium launches on the Lake of Geneva, and of the aluminium house at the World's Fair at Chicago.

A LIST OF OBJECTIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I am not a grumbler, but there are many things I object to. I object to having the dust and dirt of stores and offices swept into my face and on my boots when on my way down between 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, and all because some lazy boy or storeman neglected to perform this duty at 7 o'clock a.m. The same objection will apply to the corridors and vestibule of the post office.

I object to vehicles of all descriptions being backed up on the sidewalks at all hours, and particularly in this the case on Commissioners street, thereby causing pedestrians to walk round in the mud.

I object to the use of hand hose being used in the washing of windows and sidewalks after 7 o'clock a.m. This practice is largely indulged in by liquor saloon-keepers.

I object to bill posters with their long handle brushes impeding the sidewalks and spattering their paste sometimes over ladies' dresses and gentlemen's clothes.

I object to having the sidewalks constantly used for the display of goods so the great impediment and annoyance of foot passengers.

I object to passengers in the street cars (and especially ladies) spreading themselves, taking up more room than is necessary, thereby causing some of their own sex to stand, unless accommodated by some gentleman giving up his seat.

I object to the members of the M. A. A. club wiring off the best portion of the grand stand for the elite, who rarely ever fill the whole of the enclosure. These grounds were bought and equipped for the accommodation of the admirers of lacrosse, but the wholesale invidious distinction has caused many of its patrons to absent themselves from the grounds. One half the reserve would be quite enough.

A GOOD AND GREAT MAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Late New Zealand papers bring the intelligence of the death of Sir Wm. Fox, a man whose name should always be had in remembrance.

Sir William was a resident of New Zealand for over a half century. He took an active interest in politics on his arrival in the colony and through the long years of his colonial experience was for a time Premier, and in turn held every office in the Cabinet.

Sir William was not only a wise and prudent statesman whose ability and loyalty secured for him a warm place in the affections, but a lofty place in the esteem of the people for whose good in every sense of the word, he unflinchingly labored.

That which especially distinguished him above his fellow politicians was his early and continuous advocacy of the principle of teetotalism and prohibition.

When he first commenced his work as a friend of temperance he stood alone in the House. He never wavered, however, in Parliament or out of it. He looked upon the use of intoxicants as wrong, and on the traffic as an insult to God and a great injury to humanity. To any man like Sir Wm. Fox the possession of such sentiments was enough to keep him always at work, so long as he could see the terrible effects of the drink traffic upon his fellow-citizens and the public at large.

I was for a short time in New Zealand in 1887. This memorable Christian statesman (although nearly eighty years old) was travelling through the land, holding meetings and delivering addresses on behalf of the temperance movement.

I spent a longer time in the colony in 1882. Sir William was still at his post. He was the founder of the New Zealand Alliance and was its president to the end of his life. I had the good fortune to arrive at Auckland in time to attend the annual meeting and found the good old man as deeply interested and almost as active as ever in promoting the objects of his society.

Some three months later he celebrated at once three of the most important epochs of his long life, viz., his golden wedding; the fiftieth year of his residence in the colony, and his eightieth birthday.

From all parts of the land congratulations both of a private and public character were literally showered upon him and Lady Fox.

A few weeks afterwards both were prostrated with sickness from which Lady Fox did not recover. Sir William recovered sufficiently to take some part in one or two public meetings, but all who met him saw that his grand life and work were about done. He died exactly one year after his good wife, on the same day of the month. The life of such men as this truly Christian politician is a continual inspiration to all who love God and their race.

Sir George Grey, now also past his eightieth milestone, says of him: 'I never knew him to do a selfish act, or to use his influence as agent of the New Zealand Company, or later as Minister of the Crown, for such himself.' This is a valuable testimony, coming from an old political opponent. Sir William was not only a statesman and philanthropist, but an earnest Christian. He has 'fought a good fight, and finished his course,' and no one who knew him doubts that there is 'laid up for him a crown of righteousness.'

D. V. LUCAS.

Grimsby, Ont.

A CHINESE CRUIKSHANK.

The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has republished, in facsimile, a most curious set of Chinese cartoons on the national vice, which has an almost exact parallel in the famous Cruikshank series, known as 'The Bottle.' The native Cruikshank begins with a picture of a happy home, at any rate, of a happy summer house. The native debauchee is taking his first whiff. He reclines on a couch of ebony, inlaid with marble, and all his surroundings are elegant and luxurious. This is No. 1 of the series. No. 2 represents poverty, expostulations—the youth on his knees before his father, and promising never to do it again; No. 3, Relapse; and No. 4—the wife painting scrolls for a livelihood, in the miserable home. In No. 5, the smoker is at it again, while the wife and children, with a reckless indifference to perspective which is in itself suggestive of despair, weep by the side of the besotted father's couch, and the old mother does the work of a domestic drudge. In No. 6 the wife loses her temper, and dashes the smoking gear to the ground, while the infuriated debauchee tries to beat her with a bamboo. In No. 7, he is again sucking at the recovered pipe while compassionate friends vainly offer him the food for which he has lost all appetite. In No. 8 wife and child regard him with horror, but he does not seem to mind. In No. 9, he has been sold up, and his lodging is on the cold ground. In No. 10, the dogs are after him, as he crawls through the villages. No. 11 is the same as No. 10, 'only more so.' In No. 12, we see him, or rather the wretched skeleton of him, crawling into a hole in the rocks, in a wintry landscape, to die—still hugging the pipe that has brought him to ruin.—London 'Daily News.'

AN ELSIE VENNER STORY.

The following amazing story is, according to the London 'Daily News,' being told in a French provincial journal; and what is more amazing still is that its truth is vouched for by a person in whom the editor has sufficient faith to print it. It reads like a brain-sick perversion of Elsie Venner. There is a young girl called Sophie Walder—it is not said where she lives—who is put in a trance by her father. She wears a necklace of gold shaped like a serpent, which her father then takes off, twisting round her neck in its place a real serpent. The reptile then puts its head to the girl's mouth, whereupon she is seized with a sort of frenzy, displaying all the symptoms attributed to the Dæmonic priestesses. After this she grows calm again and her father lays bare her neck and traces on the skin with a blunt piece of iron any question the bystanders ask. In a few minutes the

letters are visible. Then the serpent begins to write the answer with its tail which hangs down the girl's back, and again, after a few minutes, the writing is seen on the skin. Recently the question asked was, 'How many Popes will there be after Leo XIII.?' and the answer came, 'None—after that I shall reign.' This exhibition is called a 'demoniacal manifestation.'

Medicines, &c.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says: 'Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine, and have induced many to use it. 'Thirty-five years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread.'—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective

RICHELIEU, Pure, Sparkling, Refreshing. THE PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS. Recommended by the leading Physicians. For Sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, and the leading Grocers. J. A. HART, Druggist, 1180 NOTRE DAME & 232 ST. CATHERINE ST. Telephone: 1190-3540.

ASH'S FOREST FRIEND.

MOSQUITOES, BLACK FLIES & COY ARE SIMPLY PARALYZED AS SOON AS THEY SCENT ASH'S FOREST FRIEND, off and fly to fresh fields and pastures new. All who go to the country should not fail to take a bottle with them. For sale by all druggists and by J. A. HART, 1180 Notre Dame street AND 232 St. Catherine, cor. Metcalfe, Telephone 1190 and 3540.

HARTSHORN OR AMMONIA

FOR FAMILY USE, FOR THE TOILET, KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, Put up in pint bottles, two dozen in a case. Ask your grocer for it. MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED PURE. BY JOHN COWAN, 3 Dalhousie street, Montreal.

BBB CURES HEADACHE

By acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing morbid matter and thoroughly cleansing the entire system, Headache Blood Bitters promptly removes Headaches of all kinds, no matter how obstinate or severe. Constipation, Dyspepsia and Bad Blood are the usual causes of Headache, H.B.B. removes these and with them also the Headache disappears. Note the following: 'My Sick Headache occurred every week for forty years. I took three bottles of H.B.B. and have had no headache for months, and recommend it highly.' MRS. E. A. STONY, Shetland, Ont.

Housefurnishings, &c.

J. E. TOWNSHEND, HEADQUARTERS FOR BEDDING. Ring up 1296 for experienced man to call respecting DRESSING and FURFING Bed Furniture and FURFING and REMAKING MATTRESSES. Every variety new Bedsteads and Bedding at lowest Rock Bottom Prices. HEADQUARTERS, THE OLD STAND. Established 21 years. ST. JAMES ST., cor. Lot 21, Avenue Street ONLY.



MR. PERCY CUSHING. The New Assistant Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

A DANGEROUS ELEPHANT.

Sahib, the great Nubian elephant, who is the pride of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, has struck. It is believed that he objects to the state of solitary confinement in which he has hitherto been kept. For ten years he has been as obedient as possible to the orders of his keeper, M. Nafe, but now he treats him with the most undisguised contempt. Sahib refuses to go into his house, and neither coaxing nor threatening will induce him to do so. He grunts and walks up and down, apparently in a state of furious rage, rubbing his back against the whitewash of the outer wall of his house until he has become whiter than a Siamese elephant. Even hunger, which is generally credited with the power of subduing wild beasts, has been tried in vain. For some time past just enough food was given to the great beast to keep him alive and no more, but the result was that he grew daily more ferocious. The ordinary rations are now served out to him. Sahib, in fact, has triumphed. He wanders about the enclosure near his house, and the boldest keeper dares not approach him.—London 'Daily News.'

ONE OF THE MANY OBJECTORS.

Herr Ehlers, the German traveller, was received the other day by the German Emperor, when His Majesty particularly desired to see the servant he had brought home with him—a black boy, fourteen years old. On his Majesty asking him how he liked Berlin, the little fellow—half African, half Asiatic—replied, it is said, without any shyness, 'The town is very fine, but the people are not very intelligent, or they would not laugh at me and perpetually make fun of me in the streets.'

AN IMPORTANT SCHEME.

Messrs. Greenfields and Bons, of St. Hyacinthe, are to construct a canal ten miles long to unite the Richelieu and Yamaska rivers. This will allow the lumber brought by the Drummond County Railway to be shipped direct from St. Hyacinthe to Albany and New York.

MONTREAL WANTS

Deeper Canals, More Elevators, More Vessels, More Storage.

THE GREAT NECESSITY FOR A WELL EQUIPPED GRAIN PORT.

THE CLAIMS OF TWO CITIES DISCUSSED.

Canada expected to export between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 bushels of grain this season. Not grain exclusively of her own product but grain shipped from Chicago, Duluth and other American ports, via the St. Lawrence route and Montreal. During the first three months of open navigation more than one-half of the task was accomplished. The forwarding companies and elevator companies had their hands more than full at times during June, July and August, and in spite of the utmost exertions there were grain blockades, not of a serious character perhaps, or for a very long period, but still blockades during which larger quantities of grain were waiting to be moved at points from Kingston to Montreal than could be handled. At Kingston, at one time, at Montreal another time, in the canals on several occasions, there were complaints of detentions on the part of one interest or another. The existence of such detentions resulting in blockades means that the quantity of grain forced along the Montreal route under the high pressure which was placed upon it during those months, did not, under the prevailing conditions, find accommodation, and a greater or lesser quantity that might have come by this route was forced into other channels.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

The questions which are being asked are, where, how and why did the blockades and detentions occur, and what can be done to prevent a recurrence of them, and even to encourage and greatly increase the shipments of grain via the port of Montreal?

First of all, there was no delay, detention or blockade west of Kingston. The great lakes this year were like the cup of a vast funnel, capable of holding all and more than all the grain that was poured into the lake vessels for transportation, great as the quantities poured in under the pressure of the demand from England at the unprecedentedly low prices which ruled in America. Blockades at points on the great lakes in other years when there was not nearly so much grain offering this year have been frequent enough. This year, however, there was, owing to the depression in iron manufacturing, and consequently iron mining in the west, a great many very powerful vessels thrown out of their usual employment of transporting ores and coal, and these vessels were seeking engagements in the grain trade. Consequently there was any amount of lake tonnage offering this year for the transportation of grain, and at very low rates. Of course, where there was so much lake tonnage, and at low rates, the grain seeking the easiest and cheapest channel from the West to the East sought transportation, as far as possible on its way, in the cheap lake craft. Grain loaded in large vessels at Chicago or Duluth showed a marked disposition to remain there until they reached Kingston, at the foot of the lakes, or Ogdensburg, at the foot of possible lake navigation. Any amount of tonnage and comparatively low rates on grain to Kingston were offering this season. There was little to prevent all but the very largest lake vessels from coming all the way to Kingston. The capacity of a channel of navigation, like the strength of a chain, must be measured by its weakest link. Between Duluth or Chicago and Kingston the shallowest link of the channel is the Welland canal, and it admits of the passage of vessels drawing 14 feet of water. Lake vessels, carrying from 70,000 to 80,000 bushels of grain, do not draw more than 14 feet, and those drawing more can be lightened through, that is, a part of their cargo can be discharged at one end of the canal and taken on again at the other end. Under all these favorable conditions it is easy to understand how and why large quantities of grain were carried down the lakes easily, swiftly and cheaply, and why there was no lack of transportation facilities and no detentions west of Kingston. There was a great fleet of lake vessels belonging to numerous owners, and capacity between Montreal and Kingston was not a grain cargo was waiting. Thus it came about that the cup of the funnel was well supplied.

WHERE OBSTRUCTION ARISES.

Were the grain funnel narrowed to a tube, as the St. Lawrence route does at Kingston, detentions if not obstructions are to be looked for if any place. On the great lakes all the owners of lake vessels were free to compete for the grain traffic, but after the grain reached Kingston, the entrance to the narrow tube of the funnel, the conditions suddenly change. From Kingston down to Montreal the channel suddenly contracts and becomes too shallow for lake or other large vessels. The canals on the St. Lawrence, with the exception of the Lachine canal, are all limited to a capacity of nine feet. Only barges built for the purpose of transporting grain through these canals and towed by steam barges can profitably engage in the work of carrying grain from Kingston to Montreal. This transportation trade is all in the hands of two companies, which carry at rates fixed upon by agreement between them, all the grain that is carried down the great lakes and delivered at Kingston, by the many owners of rival lake vessels at rates fixed by competition. It will be seen that artificial restriction as well as the natural restriction of the carrying capacity of the St. Lawrence route begins at Kingston. There, too, the elevating facilities, including the means

of transferring the grain from the lake vessels to the river vessels, and the storage accommodation are all in the hands of the same two companies. They also control the labor used in handling the grain there, and it is said that they charge for such labor twice as much as they are willing to pay for the same at this port.

The difference between the working of actual competition, such as exists on the lakes, and virtual monopoly, such as exists on the river, is illustrated by this season's grain trade. The elasticity possible where there are many competitors with no fixed rates, resulting on the lakes under the special conditions prevailing this year, in a great extension of a special business by a special route, which would not have taken place had the lake vessels been controlled by two or three companies, working under fixed rates arrived at by a combination agreement. Had there been on the river real competition, with natural elasticity of expansion equal to that which obtained on the great lakes, a much larger grain trade would have been done by Montreal during the past half of the season. There were complaints of detention at Kingston on the part of the lake vessels, owing to the lack of barges on the spot in time to receive the grain and in general to lack of elevating and storage facilities. Lake vessels, which carry immense cargoes at low rates, lose their profits if they are not immediately unloaded on arrival and allowed to get away again. The lack of fixed elevators and sufficient storage room at Kingston has long been a grievance to the lake trade, but though there have been many demands made upon the Government to erect elevators and the necessity of them has been strongly urged by the Kingstonians, they do not believe confidently enough in the need of capacious elevators to erect them by private enterprise. That implies that in the opinion of the Kingstonians new elevators would not do a paying business at that point.

THE NECESSITY FOR ELEVATORS.

That elevators are a necessity on the Canadian side of the river at some point at the foot of lake navigation is certain. Large lake vessels will never, in the opinion of the experienced Chicago men in the trade, come down through all the canals to Montreal even if the canals were 25 feet in depth instead of 14 feet as they will be or 9 as they now are. Going through canals is too tedious and there are too many risks of detention to make it profitable for the lake vessels to go through so many canals in such a comparatively short piece of navigation. What the lake trade wants is prompt unloading, and that can only be ensured by fixed elevator facilities and storage accommodation. Of course the grain between Chicago and Duluth and Montreal will never be as great as it should be until there are regular lines between the American ports and a Canadian port at the foot of lake navigation. This will come in time, but the time is now here when a well-equipped grain port on the Canadian side would probably do a big and ever-increasing business. The increase in Canada's own North-West wheat and grain production with the increase in our business with the American West makes certain the establishment of a port in the near future.

WHERE THE PORT WILL BE.

Where the future Canadian port for lake immigration will be is uncertain. The choice seems to be between Kingston and Prescott. Kingston has the advantage of present possession which is great, and the fact that under natural conditions it has become the port, seems to imply that there are good natural reasons for preferring it over Prescott. Doubtless Kingston people will make a fight for it before consenting to see Prescott become to Kingston in the matter of the lake trade what Montreal has become to Quebec in the matter of the ocean trade. Competition, with which it is hoped Quebec will yet spur Montreal on, would probably be best both for Kingston and Prescott.

Many prominent business men here regard Prescott as the natural and true foot of lake navigation. There is deep water to Prescott and lake vessels might just as well come on down to it as stop at Kingston. There might, perhaps, at first be some disinclination on the part of masters of lake vessels to navigate the river down as far as Prescott, as the channel is narrow in places and somewhat tortuous, but with the aid of pilots at first there is no insurmountable obstacle to their doing so. The cost of bringing the grain that much further would, in all probability, be cheaper by lake vessels than by river vessels. With Prescott at the point of transferring of grain from the lake vessel to the river barges the carrying capacity of the river barges, which is so limited compared with the lake vessels, would be virtually increased more than one-third, for the distance from Kingston to Prescott is more than one-third of the whole distance from Kingston to Montreal. By providing all the canals with tow paths, so that barges not propelled by steam could be easily worked through the canals, the carrying capacity between Prescott and Montreal would be greatly increased by the participation of the small barges owners in the grain forwarding trade. These would, in slack seasons, create competition which would probably result in much lower rates.

PRESCOTT'S CLAIMS.

Prescott has the advantage as the site of a grain storage elevator of good railway connections. The Grand Trunk runs through it, and the Canadian Pacific has a branch line to it. Both railways might have tracks to the elevator. In summer the elevator would be largely engaged in transferring wheat from lake vessels to river craft, and in winter it would afford additional accommodation for the winter storage of the wheat brought down from the Canadian North-West. Directly across from Prescott is the town of Ogdensburg, with direct railway connection with all parts of the New England States, and a big distributing point for grain which might, in case of a profitable trade and freer relations with the United States, be lightened across from Prescott. Some of the forwarders state that barges can in practice be worked between Kingston and Montreal in as short a time as between Prescott and Montreal, because of the relative distances from the two ports of the Long Sault Rapids, which have to be run in daylight. It would probably be easy and cheap enough to buoy and light the channel both above

and below Prescott so thoroughly that all difficulties would disappear.

A REMEDY INDICATED.

There is, however, another way of increasing the barge capacity between the lake ports, whether it be at Kingston or Prescott, and Montreal, and that is by finishing the work of enlarging the canals which is now being dawdled over in order, it is said, to continue the Government's influence over the river contingencies in election times. The capacity of the canals is at present nine feet, but the Government has been for years spending money in order to deepen them to fourteen feet, but very little progress has been made. The deepening of a special business by a special route, which would not have taken place had the lake vessels been controlled by two or three companies, working under fixed rates arrived at by a combination agreement. Had there been on the river real competition, with natural elasticity of expansion equal to that which obtained on the great lakes, a much larger grain trade would have been done by Montreal during the past half of the season. There were complaints of detention at Kingston on the part of the lake vessels, owing to the lack of barges on the spot in time to receive the grain and in general to lack of elevating and storage facilities. Lake vessels, which carry immense cargoes at low rates, lose their profits if they are not immediately unloaded on arrival and allowed to get away again. The lack of fixed elevators and sufficient storage room at Kingston has long been a grievance to the lake trade, but though there have been many demands made upon the Government to erect elevators and the necessity of them has been strongly urged by the Kingstonians, they do not believe confidently enough in the need of capacious elevators to erect them by private enterprise. That implies that in the opinion of the Kingstonians new elevators would not do a paying business at that point.

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of this continent from the grain fields of the West, and the business and population centres of the United States which have rapidly moved West, to the markets and workshops of Great Britain and Europe, Montreal does not do her fair share of the transportation and general trade between the two continents. Just what the obstacles are, and what should be done in order to remove them they are not agreed upon. Montreal shipowners and ship agents are now pretty well agreed that they will never carry their fair share of eastward freight until they get more westward freight to carry. Coming west in ballast compels them to charge rates high enough to cover expenses of both ways and leave a profit. The only way which presents imports must be abolished, that is the first great need, that is the obvious remedy. Happily tariff reform has now become a foregone conclusion. Lower rates on rail freights westward from Montreal is another necessity.

RAILWAY RATES.

The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk combine to fix high rates and the competition looked for from the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the people's money, we do not get," said one ship agent. "For that reason the new direct railway proposed between Parry Sound on the Georgian Bay and Quebec should be encouraged. The more railways the more difficult becomes combination and the more certain competition." Grain merchants say that it is impossible to do a spot trade in grain in Montreal, because there is no grain on the spot, and that is the reason why the Call Board on 'Change has recently fallen through, as it has done three or four times before. There ought to be grain elevators with ample storage at the port in such a position that they could receive from barges and railways and discharge into steamships. The question of the need of fixed elevators with storage here is a very vexed one. Great interests, vested rights, flourishing companies, whose stockholders are prominent in all branches of the grain trade, all the present order of things, all the old order of things, are more or less menaced by such projects as the enlargement of the canals, the supplying of competing elevators and storage warehouses and the construction of

them at comparatively small cost. That storage elevators will be erected when the harbor improvements are completed, and in time for the completion of the enlargement of the canal is probable.

In the meantime there are those who regard the enlargement of the canals with unfriendly eyes. They say that the barges of small capacity which at present do our business meet our requirements best. It is easy enough to find space in this port for cargoes of 25,000 to 30,000 bushels, and that with little delay and so enable the barge to leave again for another load. But with large loads of 45,000 to 50,000 and 55,000 bushels it will be different. Room for such large cargoes is not to be immediately had at this port, and the barges will therefore be subject to delays and extra expenses.

Right here is made manifest the certainty of the necessity for fixed elevators with storage at this port. Already the transportation companies have built large vessels to carry cargoes of 50,000 to 60,000 bushels as soon as the enlargement of the canal is completed. The enlargement will be completed within four or five years at most. With enlarged canals there will be competition in transportation, and reduced rates. With rates reduced more than one-third, probably one-half, the transportation companies will not be able to take care of the grain, or in other words, give storage service for hours or days in port. Large barges running at low rates will, like the lake vessels, now find it imperative to lose no time but to discharge cargoes immediately and get away. As space in ocean vessels is now always immediately available, the only way in which prompt discharge can be arranged for is by means of storage elevators. The reduction in the rates of transportation, together with the rate now charged for transferring by means of the floating elevators, will go a long way to solve the problem of how to pay for storage at this point without increasing the whole net cost of transportation by this route and thus handicapping it in the race with the Erie canal route.

THE ASSESSORS AND THE RATEPAYERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, I have noticed with considerable interest, the way the assessors of this town are preparing to make the ratepayers sweat. The same gentlemen did the same trick in Toronto with the result that the town is nearly bankrupt, and hundreds of properties can be bought there for less than their assessed value. You say that the assessors do not receive instructions from the Council; if this is so might I ask how is it that the assessor for, say, the Mountain Park suddenly discovered that this property which he had only valued at \$1,000,000 last year is really worth \$5,000,000. No sane person really believes that this property has actually increased in this time more than six or eight percent, how then can the assessor make out that it has increased 400 percent? I fancy that the following method would bring this gentleman to his senses, if he has any, by questioning him thus: Q.—You have assessed Mount Royal Park for '94 at \$5,000,000. Ans.—Yes. Q.—You assessed it last year for \$1,000,000. Ans.—Yes. Q.—Has it increased in value by \$4,000,000 in the last twelve months? Ans.—No. Q.—Do you swear to the correctness of your rolls before returning them? Ans.—Yes. Q.—Then you must be either a perjurer or an incompetent.

To the last question we would probably get no answer, but a further examination would probably bring out the fact that these men have received instructions from those gentlemen who are recklessly anxious to squander more city money than is now in reach. A similar catechism would probably result in the same manner in the case of every property that has been unfairly assessed that way some years ago. A skillful cross-examination might easily make those assessors look exceedingly foolish, and then upset the whole conspiracy. I enclose my card.

Montreal, Sept. 1893.

'DIRECTUM,' 2.07.

The stallion record of 2:07 1/2 held by 'Stamboul' has been broken. 'Directum' succeeded in reducing it to 2:07 at Fleetwood Park, N.Y., thus beating the previous stallion record and lowering the record for four-year-olds by 21/2 seconds. The primary intention of the manager was to try to beat the track record of 2:06 3/4, made by 'Nancy Hanks,' but she was disappointed. Towards the end of the course 'Directum' gave signs of tiring and although the running horse came up alongside of him several times to give him encouragement it was without effect. 'Directum' would tire in spite of all and at the finish of the course each foot seemed to be a ton weight to the fatigued horse. The first half mile was made in 1:09 1/4, the fastest ever made in harness. Cheers were given for the horse at the close. The spectators had all admiration possible for the horse, but the old horsemen had very little for the driver. They thought he had driven 'Directum' too hard in the first half, causing him to flag and lose speed in the latter portion of the course. However, 'Directum' has covered himself with glory. His record for a week's work has never been equalled by any horse that ever looked through a bridle. That is honor enough for one horse. No gamer or more honest horse has ever been seen in New York and all his honors have been won on the battlefield. 'Directum' was bred by John Green at Dublin, Cal., and was foaled in 1888. His sire 'Director' has a record of 2:17. The dam of 'Directum' is 'Bennett's Star Lawrence,' a Canadian horse. 'Directum' is a coal black, standing 15 1/2 hands and weighs about 950 pounds.

SAILORS FOR THE PACIFIC STATION.

Halifax, Sept. 8.—The troopship 'Himalaya' will arrive here next month with a new crew, comprising 27 officers and men for H. M. S. 'Melpomene' on the Pacific station. The men will leave here on a special C.P.R. train for Vancouver.

BRAZIL'S STRANGE ACTION.

SHE CUTS OFF CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

WHICH ACTION IS RESENTED.

A New York despatch says: The Commercial Cable Company has sent out a message to all persons interested, which reads: 'The Brazilian Government has suspended all telegraphic communication to and from Brazil for the present, and messages for that country cannot be accepted until further notice. Telegrams for Uruguay, Argentine, and the places beyond can, however, be accepted as usual.' To merchants dealing largely in coffee and rubber the message was a complete surprise. Brazil is a hotbed of revolution, but no advices have been received here which would indicate that a revolution was in progress or was feared.

Louis Seligberg, secretary of the New York Coffee Exchange, communicated with Secretary of State Gresham regarding the closing of the cable service; but apparently Washington is quite as ignorant as New York as to the reason for it.

Mr. Seligberg first telegraphed to Secretary Gresham the bare fact of the notice that cable service had been suspended. Secretary Gresham sent back a message asking whether the suspension was general, or whether it applied only to cipher messages. Mr. Seligberg answered him that so far as the information which has been received here would show all communication had been shut off. He added that merchants here would look to the State Department to see that communication necessary to business should be permitted.

Antonio A. de Castello, the Brazilian Consul-General in this city, was at a loss to explain the order of his Government. He said:

'I have heard of nothing transpiring in Brazil which would warrant this action by the Government. I have never known anything like it. Even when there is a revolution in Brazil all communication is not cut off, as it has been now, but cipher despatches are stopped. I can hardly believe now that the Government has issued this order.'

No information concerning the reported edict of the Brazilian Government could be obtained from large importing houses that have American representatives. Flint and Co., 65 Broad street, knew nothing more than what had been reported by the cable companies. W. H. Crossman and Co., 77 Broadway, made the same report, as did also W. R. Grace and Co., of 87 Wall street.

A rumor started early yesterday was that the Brazilian Government expected an uprising throughout the country today when its 'Independence' ceremonies would be held and was fearful of outside interference.

AMERICAN INTERESTS TO BE PROTECTED.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 8.—Secretary Gresham decided this morning not to wait longer for official notification that a revolution had broken out in Brazil and he accordingly sent a cablegram to Minister Thompson, who is supposed to have reached Rio de Janeiro by this time, instructing him to concur in a general diplomatic remonstrance against the burdensome interference with foreign commerce of Brazil through the suspension of telegraphic communication. This despatch was sent in accordance with a partial promise made by Mr. Gresham yesterday to the New York 'Herald' which intimated that Brazil was discriminating against American trade. The Navy Department has not yet taken action in the matter of protecting American interests, but it is expected that Secretary Herbert will order a vessel or two there after consultation with the President this afternoon. The 'Charleston' is believed to be either at Rio de Janeiro or near Montevideo, but nothing definite concerning her whereabouts is known at the Navy Department.

THE GAS POISONING CASE.

Coroner McMahon held an Inquest yesterday at the General Hospital on the body of William Graham, who expired from the effects of gas poisoning while sleeping at the Waverly House on Wednesday night. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence and added a recommendation that all hotels and other public houses be forced to put notices in their sleeping apartments in regard to the necessity of carefully turning off the gas before retiring.

REWARDED FOR LOYALTY.

Metz, Sept. 8.—The Emperor William has ordered that in view of the loyalty manifested by the people of Alsace and Lorraine during his visit, all the exceptional laws enforced in the two provinces since the war shall be abolished. After the announcement of the order Chancellor von Caprivi and Prince von Hohenlohe, Governor of Alsace and Lorraine, had a long conference, presumably as to the execution of the Emperor's order.

CANADIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Two counterfeiters, Charles Getty and Jarvis Foster, were arrested near Tilbury Centre, Ont., yesterday morning for uttering counterfeit coin. They were remanded for a week after a preliminary examination.

The drug store of Messrs. A. Dowstry & Co., Cardinal, Ont., was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, and a silver watch, several articles and \$3 in money stolen. They afterwards broke into Leacy's hardware store and made away with several boxes of razors and cutlery.

ADAMS ELECTED IN BRANDON.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 8.—The election to fill the vacancy in the local Legislature for Brandon to-day resulted in the election of Mr. Adams, the Government candidate, over Mr. W. A. Macdonald, the leader of the Opposition, by thirty majority.

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DIRECTUM.