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Willis & Co.,
2470 ST. CATHERINE ST.
MONTREAL.

FIRE THROUGH CARELESSNESS.

An outbreak of fire took place yesterday afternoon at the departmental store of Adam Lamy, 2023 Notre Dame street. Some rubbish lying in the cellar was in too close proximity to the furnace, and the heat caused ignition of the hay. No. 4 section of the fire brigade attended and extinguished the flames with the use of two babcocks.

IS THE STATE CHRISTIAN?

The Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., of the Church of England, will read a paper before the St. James Literary Society at the Beaver Hall square, this evening, the subject being 'Is the state Christian?'

KIDNAPED FROM THEIR MOORINGS

New York, Oct. 13.—Breaking loose from their moorings alongside the pier at the foot of East Eighty-first street, today, during a severe rain and storm, three heavily laden coal barges drifted out into the East River and were carried southward by the wind and tide. Two of them, with small crews on board, were picked up three miles down the river shortly after leaving the pier, but the third, with no one on board, has not been heard from.

A FATAL FIRE.

IT MAY RESULT IN MUCH NOTORIETY FOR ONE MAN.

New York, Oct. 13.—One woman was burned to death, a man, said to be of local prominence, leaped from a window and sustained injuries which will make him a cripple for life, and several other persons had thrilling escapes from death or injury, in a fire in a house on West Fifty-fourth street to-day. The fire started in the reception room and rear parlor of the house, which was used as a sleeping room by Mrs. Ferguson. A negro maid had just retired when she heard her mistress screaming. The maid ran to the lower floor to find Mrs. Ferguson, her night clothes in flames, running about the front room. Everywhere there were flames on the lower floor, and Mrs. Ferguson was overcome and fell into the flames. Occupants of the upper part of the house were aroused by the screams of the two women. Two young women succeeded in escaping to an adjoining house by smashing out the windows in their rooms and crawling across the narrow cornice. The man, who later gave his name to the police as John Smith, in his desire to escape quickly from the burning building, disregarded all warnings and leaped through one of the broken windows to the paved yard thirty feet below, falling upon his knees and suffering injuries that will cripple him for life. A stranger who recognized the injured man, said he was one of the prominent and wealthy men of New York. At the hospital the injured man when asked his name said: 'Oh, call me John Smith.' He was booked under that name, but an investigation is now being made in an attempt to learn his true name. Mrs. Ferguson, who lost her life in the fire, came here from Baltimore. She was thirty-eight years of age.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SOCIETY FOR THEIR PROTECTION REPORT ON GOOD WORK DONE.

The monthly meeting of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children was held at the offices, 772 La Gauchetière street, this morning. There were present the Rev. J. Patterson, in the chair; the Rev. E. McManus, the Rev. Thos. Harris, and the secretary, Mr. G. M. Marshall. The report for the past month showed that seventy-two cases had been dealt with, affecting the welfare of fifty-four families, and 137 children; ten children had been rescued and placed in homes according to their religion. Sixteen wives reported

ed husbands as heavy drinkers and failing to support the family. Twelve were warned with good results, and four, where cruelty had also been used, were arrested and punished. In thirteen complaints of assault, seven had been warned by desire, and six arrested and punished. Three cases of desertion had been brought to notice, all were found; in one case reconciliation took place; the others were arrested and punished.

A case of bigamy was now before the courts. Four servants obtained payment of wages that had been withheld, in four other cases the servants were in fault. On the motion of the Rev. E. McManus, it was resolved to petition the government to amend the law, so that societies or private individuals could institute a prosecution against a husband for cruelty to his wife instead of the latter as at present being the only one able to proceed, and thereby increasing the strained relations between the two.

LORD MINTO ARRIVES.

HIS EXCELLENCY AND PARTY WARMLY WELCOMED ON FAREWELL VISIT.

Lord and Lady Minto, accompanied by Lady Eileen Elliot, Lady Ruby Elliot, Major and Mrs. Maude, Mrs. Skeffington Smith, Mrs. Arthur Sladen and Captain Bell, A.D.C., arrived in the city last evening at 7.55 in the private car 'Victoria', which was attached to the regular C. P. R. express. Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., His Worship Mayor, Lord and Mrs. E. S. Clouston and Mr. George Hadfield, secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, and Mr. Arthur Guise, of the Governor General's staff, were present at the Windsor station to greet their Excellencies. The vice-regal party were met at the steps of the car and after a brief welcome, the party walked up the platform amid the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and to the strains of the national anthem played by the brass band of the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers under Mr. Knowles. In the corridors was stationed the guard of honor and the King's colors, furnished by the same regiment under the command of Captain E. W. Bonham. The other officers on duty were Captains D. W. T. Story and H. G. Bridges and Sergeant-Major J. Haddon Flawn. Lieut. R. S. Juppert had the honor of carrying the colors. His Excellency minutely inspected the guard, speaking kindly to those who wore war medals, and complimenting Captain Bonham on the smart, soldierly appearance of the guard. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed as the vice-regal party left the station for the residence of Mr. E. S. Clouston, Peel street, which has been placed at their disposal during the visit.

AN AWFUL CRIME.

Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 13.—Henry Hogen, a driver for a pop corn wagon, went to Richard Odell's saloon, at the corner of Sycamore and Michigan streets, last evening and asked to see Margaret Marr, alleged to be his wife. The woman had left him three weeks ago to work as cook in the saloon. Hogen camp asked the woman to return to him. She refused. He dropped a paper-covered parcel he was carrying, and a foot section of the sidewalk was blown into the street. The police and firemen responded to the alarm, and both were dragged from the ruins. Hogen had both of his eyes blown out of his head. The woman had the flesh torn off her arms to the bone. She was unconscious for a short time, but could give no other information than that the parcel she dropped was covered with dynamite. She died. No one was in the room with the pair. The adjoining buildings were wrecked somewhat. The police do not know what sort of explosive was used.

MRS. DEE REMANDED.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 13.—Mrs. W. Dee was brought to Woodstock jail last night. The information declares that the arrest was made on the charge that Lena Dee on Oct. 10, unlawfully administered poison to her husband, thereby causing his death. Mrs. Dee was brought before Mr. Morrison, police magistrate, in Ingersoll, yesterday afternoon and was remanded for a week. She appears to feel her position keenly and strongly asserts her innocence.

WILL GO TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Hamilton, Oct. 13.—At a special meeting of the session of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, last evening, the pastor, the Rev. Neil McPherson, informed the elders that he had decided to accept the call to the pastorate of Tabernacle Church, Indianapolis, to succeed the late Rev. J. C. Smith. Mr. McPherson expressed regret at breaking the pleasant ties of the present, but, after prayerful consideration, he had concluded that a way had been divinely opened to him to make the change.

CONGREGATIONAL WOMEN.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness'.)
Granby, Que., Oct. 12.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Canada Congregational Women's Board of Missions is being held in the First Congregational Church here. After a deliciously dainty luncheon, served in the church parlors, by the ladies of the local society, the company adjourned to the auditorium and the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Moody, of Montreal, president. The Rev. W. S. Pritchard, B.A., pastor of the church, then welcomed the delegates on behalf of the people of Granby. Mrs. Read, a returned missionary from West Central Africa, gave an illustrated lecture on that country, and a most graphic description of the customs and habits of living in vogue in that part of the globe. The sessions will be continued to-morrow.

KING GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Dresden, Saxony, Oct. 13.—There is renewed anxiety regarding the condition of King George of Saxony, whose difficulty in breathing and general weakness are marked.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. W. Hall has left to spend a few weeks in St. Louis.

Dr. P. Burnett is sailing by the 'Lake Manitoba' to-morrow for England.

Mrs. Frank Stephen and the Misses Stephen arrive this week from Europe.

Mrs. W. Williamson and Miss Lyda Williamson, of Point Fortune, are in the city to-day.

Mr. Carlyle, of St. John, N.B., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham Browne.

Miss Helen R. Y. Reid and party, who are making a trip round the world, arrived in Yokohama, Japan, on Oct. 7.

Mrs. Hector Mackenzie and Miss Evelyn Mackenzie return this week from Europe, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. James Slesor held her first reception since her marriage yesterday afternoon, at her residence, Western avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Orr Lewis entertained at dinner last evening, before going to the St. James's Club ball. The decorations of the table were roses and lilies of the valley. Covers were laid for ten guests. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McCuaig, Miss Ellis, Miss Mathewson, Dr. Ridley Mackenzie and Mr. James Lewis.

The marriage of Miss Ada Lillian Lamb, daughter of Mr. G. L. Lamb, to Mr. Walter G. Thom, was solemnized in St. Stephen's Church at seven o'clock last evening. The Very Rev. Dean Evans performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore her travelling suit of navy blue cloth, with white tulle blouse and white plush hat, and she carried white roses. Miss Irene Lamb was bridesmaid, wearing fawn-colored tulle with touches of old rose, and hat to match, and carrying pink roses. Mr. Charles was groomsmen. Among the wedding gifts received by the bride was a diamond and ruby ring from the groom, whose gift to the bridesmaid was a pearl ring, and to the groomsmen a pearl stick pin. Mr. and Mrs. Thom left for Detroit, Duluth, and other places west, and on their return will reside at 134 St. Luke.

A very pretty house wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Charles Gyde, 4150 St. Catherine street, Westmont, at eight o'clock last evening, when his daughter, Miss Lillian Kate Gyde, was married to Mr. Richard Deaves Gallagher, of New York. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Griffith. The house was decorated beautifully for the occasion, with palms, autumn leaves, rowan berries and chrysanthemums, the bridal party standing during the ceremony under a bell of rowan berries and smilax. The bride's gown was of ivory silk trimmed with duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of cream roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Gallagher, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Elsie Gyde, the bride's sister. They wore pale blue silk, and carried bouquets of red roses and maidenhair fern. The two little flower-girls, the Misses Elsie and Alice Common were dressed in white silk and carried baskets of red and white carnations. Mr. Arnold Gyde was best man. A reception was held after the ceremony. Mrs. Gyde, the bride's mother, was gowned in black duchesse satin, and carried red roses. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful gifts. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold chain and locket set with diamonds. To the bridesmaids he gave gold brooches, to the flower-girls lace pins, and to the best man a gold scarf pin. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher left by the half-past ten train for St. Louis, the bride going away in a blue cloth costume with hat to match. After visiting St. Louis and other western cities they will take up their residence in New York.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)
Sir,—Kindly grant me space to explain the nature and purpose of the new section of 'School administration' to be held on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 8 p.m., in the High School, Peel street, Montreal, in connection with our annual convention of Protestant teachers. The chair will be occupied by the Rev. Dr. W. I. Shaw, chairman of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, and the following speakers are expected to address the meeting, namely:—Dr. G. W. Parmelee, 'Duties of secretaries-treasurers'; the Very Rev. Dean Evans, 'Functions of school boards'; Mr. G. J. Walker, and the Rev. Inspector Taylor, 'Rural schools'. As the topics imply, this section is intended for the members of the various school boards, hence, all school commissioners, trustees and secretary-treasurers are especially invited to be present and share in the proceedings. While it is expected that all resolutions passed by the section will be enacted by school officials only, all teachers, inspectors and the public are welcome to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to afford to school officials an opportunity to consider the needs of our public schools, and to devise some means for their improvement. Moreover, the meeting affords a rare opportunity to the local school authorities to meet in conference with the heads of our educational department and present various questions for immediate solution, that would require much correspondence. It is hoped that the meeting may be appreciated by those for whom it has been arranged, and that a delegate will be sent by boards too remote for all its members to attend. All who read this outline will kindly accept it as an invitation to be present, and endeavor to come prepared to make the meeting a success.

J. W. McOUAT,
Secretary of section.

Lachute, Que.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

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In Basket, Cheviots, Hop Sac, Canvas and Ladies' Cloth. New Bright Navy, New Browns, New Greens. Special values, 80c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

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Special at 50c, 65c and 80c per yd. Great value.

CASHMERES.

Our Colored Cashmere at 55c, 45 inches wide. Extra value in fine colors.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Black Sequins, on Chiffon and Net, in all widths. Black Chiffon Applique in latest designs. Black Silk Gimpure and Gimps in medallion and spray effects. A large assortment of Black Silk Collars in latest designs. Black and White Gimps in all widths. White Chiffon and Silk Applique in all widths. Colored Chiffon and Silk Applique in fancy and self colors. Colored Cloth Applique, suitable for costumes. Colored Silk and Cloth Collars in latest designs. Black and Colored Braids, in all widths, for costumes. Fur Trimming in 1 and 2 inches. Mink, Alaska Sable, Persian Lamb, Beaver, Thibet, etc.

TAILORED HATS.

The balance of order (which is by far the largest portion) of

PHIPPS' HATS

was received Saturday. Interested parties should call at an early date. This lot includes a few Untrimmed Shapes, on the

5th Avenue Order.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

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Men's and Women's Clothes

REALLY CLEANED

The dirt and grease are not driven beneath the surface to re-appear when worn, but are entirely taken out by our special process of

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Offices—2433 Notre Dame Street.
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1895 St. Catherine Street.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic Line SS. Lake Champlain, Capt. Stewart, sailed from Liverpool for Montreal at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, with 22 saloon, 52 second and 356 steerage passengers.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the Tanache Company's SS. Djurdjura, which left Marseilles on Saturday evening with a hundred and ninety passengers, mostly Tunisians. The Duke of Braganza and the Emir steamships belonging to the Tanache Company, which sailed 24 and 26 hours later, arrived at their destination without seeing anything of the Djurdjura.

The concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club last evening, under the direction of Mrs. D. Boud, was a success, the hall being crowded with sailors and citizens. Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., occupied the chair.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Name	From	Reported at
Salacia	Glasgow	Montreal
Welshman	Portland	Montreal
Cacouna	Sydney	Montreal
Ontario	Sydney	Quebec
Harmon	Montreal	Fame Point
Donald	Montreal	Sydney
Sif	Montreal	Sydney
Oceanic	Liverpool	New York
Noordland	Philadelphia	Liverpool
Moltke	New York	Plymouth
Sardogvan	New York	Genoa

LAKE MANITOBA SAILS.

The SS. Lake Manitoba, Canadian Pacific Atlantic line, sailed for Liverpool to-day with the following saloon passengers on board:—Miss H. W. Austin, Miss Phyllis Baker, Dr. F. Burnett, Mrs. Henry W. Dobb, Miss Gladys Dobb, Mr. B. Dobb, Mr. Thos. Duncan, Mr. M. W. Dunscombe, Mrs. Dunscombe, Major A. H. Beckford, Dr. Gossage, Mrs. Gossage, Miss Henegage, Mr. G. H. Hopkinson, Miss Mease, Mrs. Merritt, Miss C. N. Merritt, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Miss F. Mitchell, Miss D. Mitchell, Mr. A. E. Norman, Miss Onslow, Mr. W. J. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Col. Taylor, Mr. S. J. Thomas, Miss B. Thomas, Miss Charlotte Van Buxkirk, Miss Nelly Welsh, Miss Fanny Welsh.

PARISIAN'S PASSENGERS.

List of first cabin passengers, R.M.S. Parisian, Captain A. G. Brice, from Montreal and Quebec, on Oct. 14, 1904, to Liverpool: Mr. Canuelle, Mrs. Canuelle, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. John Davy, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. J. R. Douglas, Montreal; Miss M. A. Ellis, Seattle, England; Mrs. Herring and maid, Quebec; Mr. C. D. Hindley, Mrs. Hindley, Liverpool, England; Miss M. Holt, Ingersoll, Ont.; Miss Kitching, Montreal; Miss Lyons, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Prof.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—On the opening of the Supreme Court this morning application was made by Mr. R. U. Macpherson on behalf of the attorney-general of Canada, to have the reference in regard to Sunday legislation restored to the roll for hearing during the present session and to have parties named to be called by notices as interested in the result. The application was taken into consideration. Dufresne vs. Fee was next taken up.

Our stores open at 9 o'clock a.m. every day of the week, and closes at 9.30 sharp.

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CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND CADIEUX.

Another Grand Bargain
Demonstration for Friday.

Wonderful.

50—Delft Milk Jugs, Bohemian Vases, Fancy Statues, fancy Cornish Decorations, Vases of all kinds; worth 25c to 50c each; all to go at 10c.

Unknown Prices.

10—Porcelain Milk Pitcher, gold decoration; Bohemian Vases, gold decorations; Cameo fancy art decorations, Vases, etc.; worth 50c to \$1.00 each; all to go at 10c.

Almost Given Away.

50—Toys, Games, Dolls, Tops, Flutes, Bubbles, for the boys and girls; values run from 15c to 50c; they all go FRIDAY at 5c.

VELVETEEN SPECIAL.

250 yards 27 inch Velveteen, in leading colors; value, 50c; to clear FRIDAY, 19c.

RIBBONS EXTRAORDINARY.

100 pieces Fancy 5 inch Ribbons, new and bright designs; value, 25c and 35c; special FRIDAY 12c.

Mantles.

25 only, Short and 3-4 Length MANTLES, in Beaver and Fancy Wool Cloths; worth \$5 to \$8; to clear 1.49.

Tailor-made Skirts, Dress Skirts and Street Skirts.

WONDERFUL OFFERING.

1 Lot—50 only, Black Alpaca Skirts, lined throughout, velvet bound; were \$1.75; Friday extraordinary 59c.
2nd Lot—100 Ladies' Cheviot Skirts, in Black and Navy, trimmings of bands and braids and buttons; the \$3 value, special Friday, at \$1.29.
3rd Lot—150 Ladies' Dress Skirts, in All Wool Cheviot, Vanna and West of England Cloths, all stylishly made; were \$4 to \$6; Friday, Special 1.99.
4th Lot—100 Ladies' Hixh-Class Dress Skirts made of all the best materials, latest make; worth \$5 to \$9; extra special at 2.99.

Underskirts.

200 Black Mercerized Satin Underskirts, with frills and pleats, were \$1.25; Friday this lot will not last the day out; be as early as you can 43c.

Ready-to-Wear Hats.

50 only, Ready-to-Wear Hats, neatly trimmed of velvet ribbon and fancy feathers, in Black, Navy, Brown and Fawn; were \$3; Friday 1.49.

20 doz Hair Brushes, Ebony back; were 50c, special 25c.

50 pieces Laces, value from 25c to 1.50; special 3c.

Baby Ribbons, in all colors, were 30c; special, per yard, 1c.

10 only Quadruple Silver Breakfast sets, Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, Milk Pitcher and Tray; never before offered at less than \$5 a set; special 2.50.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

SHALL THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA CONTROL THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC?

Shall the liquor trade of this country be under the control of the government? This question came up in the Provincial Synod yesterday afternoon upon a motion by the Rev. Mr. Ingles, which was in the following form:—

That in the opinion of this house the best system for the control of the liquor traffic is government ownership, with the right of local option, especially in the neighborhood of large cities and towns. Mr. Ingles spoke in favor of the motion with much earnestness. He believed that something more than had been done would have to be done to deal with this question. He believed that government ownership, eliminating the matter of private interest, appointing trustworthy men to sell the liquor at salary, which should not depend upon the amount sold, but which might be increased in proportion as non-alcoholic drinks were dispensed, would result in a great mitigation of the evil, which undoubtedly was increasing. It would be especially beneficial in the neighborhood of great centres for which it would be a sort of safety valve. This experiment had been tried elsewhere, and had been a success. There were many who needed this protection against the drink habit. They were not legislating for themselves, but they must recognize the weakness of others, and help such by removing, as far as possible, the temptation to drink, which was accentuated by the present system.

The motion was seconded by Canon Welch. Mr. Lansing Lewis made an earnest appeal to the Synod not to allow it to go forth to the world that body, composed of a large number of Christian gentlemen, were willing to countenance the idea that liquor should be sold by the government of the country, or by any other body or person. "I do not want to make a speech," he said with feeling, "but I make an appeal. I make an earnest appeal to the Synod not to countenance such a proposal as is contained in the motion—the giving support, before the world, to the idea that this Synod believes that it is the proper thing for the government or for any other body to sell liquor. Is it desirable that this Synod, whose views will be quoted all over this country, should agree to such a proposal? ("Yes.") I sincerely trust the house will hesitate to make such pronouncement."

Archdeacon Davidson went into figures, first, to show the appalling ruin caused by drink generally, and especially to show how greatly the drink traffic was on the increase in Canada; and then, turning to the Gothenburg system as that prevails in Norway and Sweden, he said that all the testimony was in favor of that system—that it diminished drunkenness, and that it made for economy and decency, and that it largely mitigated the evils of the drink system. He recommended it, as means to an end, as a means whereby the oppressed might go free. He thought it was their bounden duty to do something which would be more effective than the licensing system, which aggravated the evil.

The Rev. Mr. Armitage said that he was afraid that by giving control of the traffic to the government you might have worse evils than those which existed. What guarantee would you have that there would be anything better than what you had now? He had been informed by credible authority that the Gothenburg system had been a failure; that drunkenness had been increased. He did not know if this was the fact or not. As for local option, he had seen it tried. Sometimes they were disposed to sneer at it where it failed, but he had seen it work well, especially in all places of ten thousand people or so, and this great fact resulted, that large numbers of young people grew up without ever having tasted liquor, which was an immense advantage. Mr. Armitage read a list of patent medicines which were supposed to be non-alcoholic, but which, in fact, were proved to contain from fifteen to forty percent of alcohol. He urged that they all go back to their parishes determined to do all in their power for the mitigation of this evil.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis said he had travelled extensively over Norway and Sweden, and found that under the Gothenburg system drunkenness had almost vanished; that there had been economy; that the system had been a great success. He urged this scheme upon the Synod. As for local option, he disapproved of it, because it robbed the minority of its rights in this matter. He considered it an indefensible right of every man in the world that he should eat and drink what he pleased. This was not something conferred by law; it was the Magna Charta of manhood. Rob a man of this right and you make him weak. First and foremost, we wanted manhood; we wanted self-control; we wanted that a man should be able to govern his life with intelligence and reason. Arbitrarily take away a right of nature and of manhood and you did infinite harm. He might abstain voluntarily from drink as an example to others; that was one thing; but to compel him by law to abstain—that was a vastly different thing. The people who grew up in cities where evil existed, were stronger morally than those who, bred in the seclusion of innocence, came to the city. Such very frequently succumbed. The man who could use drink in moderation was in a better position than the man who had to be protected from his infirmities. But he was heart and soul for the abolition of the saloon as at present conducted, and he offered an amendment looking to government control of the trade and the abolition of the saloon.

Canon Whitney could not vote for the motion as originally drafted, because there were three differing systems involved. Government ownership was one thing; municipal ownership was another, and local option was a third. How could you have government control at the same time and the same place in which you had local option? The things were contradictory and anomalous. He would like to be able to vote for something definite and specific, upon which they might rest, but he did not see how anything could be accomplished by the resolution as it stood.

Mr. S. Caldecot, of Toronto, made a powerful speech in favor of government control. He said the Church of England in Canada was not in favor of prohibition, but it was in favor of true temperance. It was in favor of the abolition of the saloon. So were the great majority of the people of Ontario. He offered facts to show that drinking was on the increase in this country, and he produced a distinct sensation when he said that there were more young men—aye, and women, too, seen drunk on the streets of Toronto now than ever before. Several delegates doubted the statement, but the Rev. Mr. Lewis said the statement was right.

Mr. Caldecot referred to the appalling drunkenness in England, and gave figures to show how in certain districts in London, while a moiety of the people went to church on Sunday, the vast majority, men women and young persons, were found in the public houses on that day. The elimination of self-interest would be a capital thing, and he urged the resolution.

Canon Partridge having spoken against the form of the resolution, the Rev. Mr. Troop made an earnest speech in favor of the idea of government control, not necessarily as an ideal remedy, not as the last word to be said on the subject, but as a forward step. What he wanted to see was something real—something actually done. Generally, the matter was relegated to a committee, and there was nothing more heard about the matter. He deplored the evil of the traffic, he especially sorrowed over the effects of the trading system, which all should consider to be the worst of all forms, and although he could not see his way to be a total prohibitionist, that is from the point of view of legislation, he hoped they would stand shoulder to shoulder and show the world that they were in earnest about this great evil.

The debate was adjourned till the evening session. The temperance debate has been taken out of its order, but it may be stated that with respect to the question as to the suspension of the Provincial Synod, the canon affirming the change in the constitution, and making the future meetings of the synod to depend on the call of the metropolitan, or of two bishops, or of one bishop and half the diocesan delegation, passed the House, so that the Provincial Synod, erected in 1861, may not be heard of for many years to come.

In connection with the work of the Sunday-schools of the Church the Rev. Mr. Lewis strongly urged that in their schools they should have distinct church teaching—he did not mean high or low or broad church, but distinct church teaching, which was not always the case, and largely because they were in the habit of using publications got up in the United States by other religious bodies, who were so radical that there was hardly any Christian teaching left.

This was resented by Archdeacon Ker, Canon Farthing and others, and the Rev. Mr. Hague especially said that the synod should thank the Sunday-school committee for the splendid work it had done. During the afternoon Chancellor Walker presented the report of the committee on the memorial from the Diocese of Algoma, praying for permission to join the Diocese of Algoma. As the Diocese of Algoma proposed action which was equivalent to the constitution of a new diocese, within the meaning of Canon IX, the committee was of opinion that the matter should be dealt with by the Upper House, under the provisions of the canon, and recommended that a request be sent to the Upper House to take such action as may be necessary to give force to the prayer of the memorial, and that such legislation as may be necessary to deal with the existing canons relating to the diocese and other missionary dioceses be enacted in due course.

Subsequently, a message was received from the Upper House announcing the adoption of the report, and this message was concurred in by the Lower House. In the afternoon, Mr. Matthew Wilson moved the confirmation of the canon, passed by the Provincial Synod, in 1901, to make the canons of the Provincial Synod conform to the requirements of the General Synod.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Justice Hanington, and was adopted. Mr. Wilson also moved, seconded by Chancellor Worrell, the confirmation of Canon XXI, passed at the meeting of synod in 1901, having reference to degrees in divinity; but after some discussion it was decided to postpone the confirmation until the next meeting of the synod, and that in the meantime the canon be communicated to the various universities and colleges affected by it, for their consideration and assent, or suggestions regarding the matter.

At the evening sitting the discussion on the liquor traffic was continued by Mr. W. M. Jarvis. He said they approached this question from different standpoints. The conditions in the province of Quebec might be and probably were entirely different from those of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. In his province of New Brunswick he could conceive of no greater evil than government ownership of the liquor traffic. They had at present strict government control and a strict licensing system. He would be sorry to see the government carrying on the liquor business in the city of St. John, for he thought strong influence would be brought to

bear on them to enlarge the number of saloons, which was at present limited by law. He went on to denounce the unrestricted sale of patent medicines and drinks containing alcohol, and moved as an amendment, That this Synod, deploping the evils resulting from the use of intoxicants, again urges most earnestly upon the clergy and laity the importance of studying and promoting all means of temperance reform, and the value of the Church of England Temperance Society as one means towards the same, and further respectfully urges the proper authorities to take such steps as may tend to the lessening and removal of existing evils, and promises its hearty support to all measures of this kind.

Mr. E. J. B. Pense seconded the motion. The original resolution he considered largely a mistaken one. It pressed for local option. They had in Ontario a local option law and no township or town or city had taken advantage of it. At caucus meetings, in connection with the elections the question of government ownership came up for consideration and they were immediately met by the difficulty that the party that was behind prohibition was against state ownership because it would make them as citizens co-partners in the trade. Besides the conditions in Canada were different from what they were in Norway and Sweden under the Gothenburg system, and after the way that liquor sellers had been denounced, the government could not get a high class of men to undertake the sale. He advocated instead the greater restriction of the liquor traffic. A great deal had been said about the increased sale of liquor, but he attributed it to the shorter hours that men worked and their higher wages, not to any increase in the number of drinkers.

Mr. F. E. Hodgins objected to the subject in a concrete form or pinning the faith in any particular form of dealing with the question of restricting the sale of drink. He did not think they had any particular mandate from the Church of England on the subject to say whether the restriction should take the form of government ownership or local option, and he objected to the proposed resolution because it was touching the political side of the question. There were great objections to giving the Dominion and Provincial Governments a greater interest in the liquor traffic than they had at present.

The Rev. Canon Bland thought that the resolution should be followed up by some definite action, and the Rev. J. P. Lewis thought it was too weak in its terms. Dr. C. F. Wiggins gave some illustrations of the failure of prohibition in Prince Edward Island. Prohibition did not prohibit. The principle was wrong and was debasing to our manhood. Replying later to some criticisms of Judge Hanington, Dr. Wiggins said the type of manhood that could use God's gifts was a higher type than one that through bodily or other weakness, was unable to use them.

The Rev. G. O. Troop and the Rev. Dyson Hague continued the discussion. The Hon. S. H. Blake suggested that it would be well if the Synod could agree upon a resolution of a practical character. He favored the lessening of the number of licenses, which would be a lessening of the number of places of temptation. The prolocutor suggested, as it was the hour for adjournment, that the movers and seconders of the motion and amendments should meet and endeavor to come to an agreement on a joint resolution, and this was at once agreed to.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE HOME MISSIONS COMMITTEE.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—The half-yearly meeting of the executive of the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada took place Tuesday and yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Warden, convener, presided. Among others present were: The Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, general secretary; the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Ottawa; the Rev. Dr. Findlay, superintendent of missions in New Ontario; the Rev. Dr. Carmichael, superintendent of missions in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories; the Rev. A. A. Scott, Carleton Place. Claims were considered from presbyteries and synods for grants for services during the past six months, amounting to \$66,000. If the expenditure for the winter half year is in the same ratio the committee will require \$130,000, or \$10,000 in excess of the estimates. The committee has adopted the policy of keeping free from debt, and limited the total expenditure to \$120,000. It was decided to make a special effort to secure additional contributions of \$250 each from individuals as well as from congregations, for the support of special missionaries. The General Assembly last year resolved that an effort be made to increase the salaries of missionaries, these having practically remained stationary for a number of years. In the past the missionaries sent the North-West and British Columbia have been provided simply with their railway tickets. The other expenses of the journey, as well as the travelling expenses of their families, have been borne by the missionaries themselves. It is necessary in the west to procure an outfit, and in many cases a horse and conveyance. These outfits have to be provided at the missionary's own expense, and the committee feels that the salaries be increased by at least \$50 per annum. Grants were made from the Century Building Fund to aid in the erection of a number of churches in Algoma, and plans were perfected with a view to sending missionaries this winter into the lumber camps, as also along the new lines of railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific road, the Mackenzie and Mann road, to Ontario, as well as in the west, and the new branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND.

A GRAND CONCERT AND AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

It would be difficult to say which was the more pleased at the Arena on Tuesday, the vast audience, with the splendid playing of the band of the Garde Republique, or the members of the band themselves with the enthusiastic reception tendered them by the citizens of Montreal. The expectation must have been great to keep so many thousands of people in a good humor up to 9.45 o'clock, the hour at which the concert commenced. The delay, however, was unavoidable. The train from Toronto reached here at 7.25 o'clock on time, and the members of the band had partaken of supper at Cornwall, but on arrival here M. Parés, the conductor, found several important telegrams awaiting him which required an immediate answer. One of these was from New York in reference to the band prolonging their stay and returning for a further engagement in that city. This matter necessitated M. Parés' holding a lengthy telephone conversation with New York, and it was an hour and a half before the conductor, who regretted the delay as much as any one, was free to hurry away to the Arena.

However, as the musicians filed on to the platform, the applause with which they were greeted testified to the enthusiasm aroused by their world-wide reputation, and to what was expected from them. No one was deceived, and when the leader of the band, M. Gabriel Parés, after duly acknowledging the ovation given him, gave the signal for the opening number, the "Marseillaise," the vast audience, at the very first notes, felt that they were in the presence of something more than an ordinary military band, and the enthusiastic applause at the end of the national anthem of France showed the hearts of their hearers. The rendering of "Vive la Canadienne," in response to a vociferous encore, completed the charm, and from that moment musicians and audience were in perfect touch with each other, and the enthusiasm went on increasing until the final notes of "God Save the King" brought the grand concert to a close shortly after midnight.

The unanimous verdict as the delighted audience left the Arena was that the famous band had reached the acme of perfection. In listening to these musicians the hearer was forcibly impressed with the apparent ease with which all the difficulties of technique were handled, and the precision with which every delicate shade was outlined under the magic wand of M. Parés. It took away from the mind any idea of effort or labor to reach such perfection, and seemed all a matter of course.

Weber, Gounod, Massenet, Saint-Saens, Demessmann were grandly interpreted, the climax being reached with the final number, Rossini's ever popular overture to "William Tell." "Meditation," a composition by M. Parés himself, was also given, as well as clarinet variations on the "Pretaux clercs" (Herold), rendered by M. Paradis, whose arrangement it was. Perhaps the most pleasing numbers in a well-chosen programme were M. Fontbonne's flute solo, "Le Tremolo" (Demessmann), the "Alsatian Scenes" (Massenet), which has been given in Montreal before by the Symphony Orchestra; the splendid mosaic of Faust and, of course, the ever-green "William Tell" overture, which was never played better in Montreal.

The solos of M. Violet, cornet; the world-famous M. Joseph, cornet; M. Laforgue, bugle; M. Lelièvre, saxophone; M. Fontbonne, flute; M. Gaudard, oboe, and M. Igounet, bass clarinet, all showed the performers to be masters of their chosen instruments.

After the concert the musicians were given a civic reception at the St. Lawrence Hall by Mayor Laporte and several aldermen. Mr. Kleczkowski, consul-general of France; the officers of the different French societies, and a few leading citizens being also present.

The members of the band feel exceedingly pleased and gratified with the reception tendered them in Montreal, a contrast with the entirely formal and businesslike manner in which they were received at first in St. Louis, where many people considered them merely as one of the "Pike" attractions. Towards the end of their sojourn at the fair, however, their artistic merit forced itself upon the people, and large and enthusiastic audiences attended their concerts. In Montreal they feel at home, recognize that the people are in touch with them, and greatly appreciate the compliment.

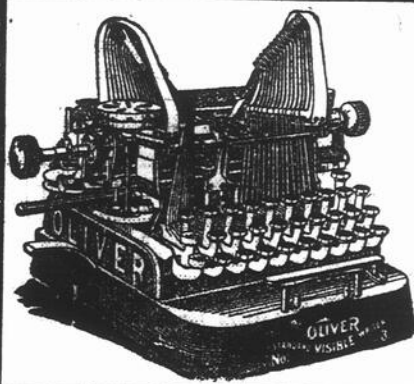
The musicians visited the city in different groups yesterday morning, and a large number of them took advantage of the special street cars placed at their disposal to go around the mountain in the afternoon they were the guests of the Mayor and aldermen in an excursion to Lachine, and down the rapids, which last exhilarating experience they enjoyed to the full.

The band left last night for Niagara Falls on their way to New York, where, by the special permission of President LaBette, they will give one or more concerts.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

New York, Oct. 13.—A large number of the Democratic committeemen assembled at the Hoffman House yesterday for the purpose of considering campaign issues, and to receive suggestions from the managers of the state committee. The county chairmen were informed that the organization bureau had obtained information which made it imperative for Democratic workers to be on the lookout during the registration. They were warned of the alleged purpose of Republicans to colonize Canadians in the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton, and they were also told that the Democratic committee had been informed that the Republicans would expend \$800,000 in New York State.

Advertisements.



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FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

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GREAT SENSATION IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY.

LE TERMINAL

will close its doors THURSDAY, the 13th to prepare for

FRIDAY, THE 14th,

A MONSTER SALE

of the latest novelties of the season, including a very nice choice of

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR

Cloaks, Capes, Costumes, Skirts and Blouses in the latest autumn novelties and general Dry Goods.

NOTICE—Doors will be open at 9 o'clock sharp. Be ready for the first choice. These prices will be in force only for this sale. Car tickets free to all distant purchasers.

LE TERMINAL,

Free Car Tickets. 754 to 768 St. Lawrence St. Free Car Tickets.

Cor. Gullbeault. 1st street below Pine Avenue. Baxter Block.

BACK FROM THE NORTH

STEAMER 'NEPTUNE' REACHES HALIFAX FROM HUDSON'S BAY WITH CANADIAN EXPEDITION.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 13.—The steamer "Neptune," with Mr. A. P. Low and the Canadian expedition party to Hudson's Bay, arrived yesterday, all well. They were relieved in the bay by the steamer "Arctic," with another party on board, on Oct. 1. The officials of the expedition will not give any information of the results of the expedition until official reports have been made to Ottawa. Mounted police stations were established on the bay shore, and two of the police who went with the party returned on the "Neptune." The members of Mr. Low's staff returning are Prof. Halkett, naturalist; Mr. G. Colwell, photographer and explorer; Mr. R. T. King, of the Geological Survey, and Dr. Borden. The coldest the party experienced last winter was 50 degrees below zero.

NEW TITLE FOR THE KING.

SIR WILLIAM BROADBENT CALLS HIM THE LIGHTING CONDUCTOR OF EUROPE.

London, Oct. 13.—At a farewell banquet given last night to a number of leading French physicians who have been visiting the London hospitals, Dr. Sir William Broadbent, physician in ordinary to the King, in toasting His Majesty, conferred a new title upon him. Referring to the King's influence on international politics, Dr. Broadbent said that he had shown himself to be "the lightning conductor of Europe."

Advertisements.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Quick Heat!

That's what you get with a "Safford" Radiator.

Healthful heat.

Heat that you can regulate instantly.

Heat without trouble.

Economical heat.

Our Catalogue, sent free on request, describes the scientific construction, different styles, etc.

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Branches: Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Piles

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

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Advertisements.

Are You In the Rush and Bustle?

While we join in the rush and bustle of this busy world, overtaxing our energies and racking our systems, many of us are morally culpable of reckless disregard of bodily strength and fitness. Then perhaps the health breaks down, and we seem doomed to long periods of pain and depression. Our whole life is darkened.

YET THERE IS A REMEDY AT HAND
Hundreds and thousands of ailing men and women have found that

BEECHAM'S PILLS

verily "make life worth living."

They Purify the Blood, set right the Disordered Stomach, arouse the Sluggish Liver, dispel Sick-Headache, build up the Nervous System, and repair the damage caused by overwork and brain worry.

The genuine worth and never-failing efficacy of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

have been fully proved during a period of nearly sixty years, and they are recognized as the

Best Safeguard Against Bilious and

Weakness Attacks.

The most satisfactory evidence of the universal esteem in which BEECHAM'S PILLS are held is found in the fact that the

Sales Each Year Increase

Marvellously.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, England.

Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

HORRID SUPERSTITION.

A WHITE CHILD MURDERED BY NEGRO SORCERERS.

St. Vincent, W.I., Oct. 12.—Barbarous superstition which prevails among a portion of the population of the West Indian Islands, is the basis of a ghastly and extraordinary crime that has come to light in the island of St. Lucia.

The finding of the heart and hands of a white child in the possession of an Omani (a negro sorcerer) led to the discovery that the child had been murdered and the body mutilated in order that the superstitious natives might, through possession of portions of the body, be able to work spells.

Taken en Delibere.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The Christian Brothers' appeal has been taken en delibere by the Court. In the meanwhile the Brothers will teach under special certificates issued by the Ontario Government.

SENATOR HOAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 12.—Governor Bates to-day appointed former Governor W. Murray Crane, Dalton, United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator George F. Hoar, recently deceased.

New Vigor

For the Nerves.

NEW POWER AND STRENGTH FOR EVERY ORGAN OF THE BODY IN THE USE OF

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Good digestion, ruddy complexion, steady circulation, clear brain, steady nerves, sound, restful sleep, better health and greater strength of mind and body is what you may expect from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Not in any mysterious way but from the hard fact that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of the elements of nature which go to form new, red corpuscles in the blood, or, in other words, make the blood rich in the nutritive elements which create nerve force—the power which runs the machinery of the body.

WITH THE VITALITY OF THE BODY THUS BROUGHT TO HIGH WATER MARK WEAKNESS AND DISEASE GIVE PLACE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Improved digestion, irregular action of the genuine organism, weakness of the stomach or other bodily organs, aches and all the annoying symptoms of weak nerves and blood are removed because the cause of their existence is removed.

Noting your increase in weight and proving that new, firm flesh and bone are being added by this great medicine.

Dr. H. A. LOYNES, Nurse, Philadelphia, writes:—I was all run down and could not do my own work. I had made me sick. In fact, I had seen the good result of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and I tried it. As a result of this I have gained ten pounds, can now work alone and feel like a different person. I have received much benefit from this medicine. I am glad to recommend it. I have a copy of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and would not part with it. I could not get another. It is an extraordinary upbuilding medicine. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents at all dealers, or Edmondson, 80 Cents, Toronto. The portrait of Dr. A. W. Chase, the receipt book author, are on every

IN THE BALANCE.

Russian and Japanese Armies Fighting out the Undecided Battle.

THE JAPANESE GENERALS REPORT THE MAINTENANCE OF POSITIONS.

Tokio, Oct. 12.—8 p.m.—Reports from the scene of the battle now raging along an extensive front from a central point north of Yen tai westward across the railway south-east of Ben si hu, on the Tai tse river, say that the struggle continued undecidedly throughout the day. The Japanese commander's avowed purpose was to continue the assault throughout the night and the following day. The Russians have a great force down close to the Tai tse river. Apparently Field Marshal Oyama's attack was nicely timed to interrupt the strong turning movement that was threatening Liao yang itself. The right army, reporting last night, says: "The enemy's artillery opened a severe attack at ten o'clock on Tuesday, against our forces at Ben si hu."

The enemy, with one regiment from his right and five battalions from his centre, assumed the aggressive. Fighting is now progressing. He is bombarding points between Ta pass and Ben si hu. In the direction of Tu men tsu pass another artillery duel is progressing. Our detachment sent to the left bank of the Tai tse river returned after driving the enemy back. The enemy has some guns near Tappu, on an upper stream of the Tai tse river. The enemy is holding a line from Tu men tsu pass to Ben si hu, and east of the roadway he has 80 guns and fully two divisions of infantry. The enemy opposing the main strength of the right army, and holding a line from Sanchim tsu to Pachi tsu numbers four divisions. The right column of the right wing, and the left column continued severe fighting until sundown.

The left wing of the left column operating with the right column, and the centre army are trying to attack the enemy, posted at Sanchim tsu, but the progress of the front centre and left wing is very favorable. The commander of the army was still keeping up the attack upon the enemy even after dark.

The left army reported as follows:—The advance effected by us to-day has been comparatively favorable. We are continuing the attack against a line extending from Pa chia po to Lui tun kow. Should the commander be unable to accomplish his purpose before sundown he will continue the attack during the night and the following day. The enemy opposing us numbers at least two divisions.

RUSSIANS ACROSS THE TAI TSE.

The following report from the headquarters of General Kuroki's right army was received to-day:—On the morning of Oct. 9 a body of the enemy crossed the Tai tse river at Wei ning ying, toward Chiao tau and Ben si hu. Its strength was one brigade of infantry and 2,000 cavalry, with two guns. East of Ben si hu, on the right bank of the Tai tse, the enemy's strength has increased to one brigade of infantry and 1,500 cavalry, with eight guns. The enemy toward Ta pass consists of a mixed brigade. One regiment of infantry at Men chia po and another at Pa chia tsu are advancing south.

WITH THE CENTRE ARMY.

General Nodzu's centre army telegraphs as follows: "On the morning of Oct. 9 the enemy, one division strong, held a line stretching from Chen hua ghatien to Pan chia po and Tui tun kow. On the afternoon of Oct. 9 a column of the enemy advanced southward from Lui tun kow along the railway. His advance has reached to the south of Wu li chia. Also from Lui tun kow there has advanced a body of Russian infantry, consisting of three battalions, which seem to be strongly supported."

The line of the enemy advancing along the railway is five miles long.

A body of the enemy is posted in the hills east of Pan chia po.

At two o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 9 two regiments of Russians entered upon Lui ho tsu. They advanced to Shao ta kou. The enemy's whole strength, one division, is advancing toward our front."

OKU REPORTS.

The headquarters of General Oku's left army, telegraphing on Oct. 9, says:

"The enemy does not show much activity. His main strength appears to be posted near Lui tun kow and Sun chia tai."

COMMUNICATION WITH BEN SI HU ESTABLISHED.

In the report of Oct. 10 General Kuroki says: "Communication has been established with our detachment at Ben si hu. Our detachment fought against superior strength for twelve hours. The most severe engagement was near Ben si hu. All our positions were successfully held. At Wei ning ying the Russians have one brigade. A large column of the enemy reached Ta pass on Oct. 9. The Russian strength at Tumen tsu is one brigade. Last night the Russians attempted a close attack against our position, and we replied with a portion of our force. Reinforcements from our army reached Hui lin chia at four o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 9. A portion reached Ben si hu at eight and another occupied Tumen tsu."

"The Russians are assembling at Pin shan kou and Tappu."

FROM OYAMA.

Field Marshal Oyama, telegraphing on Oct. 9, says: "Our right has despatched a detachment to reinforce the garrison at Chiao tau."

"Since Oct. 7 we have been attacked at Sien chuan. To meet the forces of the enemy that have appeared at Ben si hu the garrison there has been reinforced."

A battle is progressing, but no particulars regarding it have been received yet. The centre and left are still fighting. It is my purpose to assume the offensive on Oct. 10, before the enemy suc-

ceeds in concentrating his force on the left bank of the Hun river, and thus attack the enemy's main strength."

PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

Tokio, Oct. 13.—9.30 a.m.—Field Marshal Oyama, telegraphing from the field yesterday, says that operations are progressing favorably.

SERIOUS CONFLICTS.

A batch of reports covering the fighting of Oct. 10, published this evening, records serious conflicts at various points along the Japanese front.

There was a desperate struggle near Ben si hu, where the Russians crossed the Tai tse river, and where the Japanese endeavored to entrap the invaders. The Hsin chuang garrison vigorously attacked and repulsed the Russians, possibly relieving the pressure on the Japanese lines of communication.

The headquarters of the Manchurian army, in reporting conditions on the night of Oct. 10, telegraphs: "The enemy, with a body of infantry of considerable strength, holding an eminence west of San chia tsu."

"A powerful column of the enemy is advancing in the Yei hokou valley, near Shao ta kou. A regiment of Russians is fortifying the ridges."

"Another body of Russians, with artillery, has been seen advancing toward Upper and Lower Lui ho tsu."

"A line of eminences east of Ben si hu was taken by the enemy, as were ridges east of the roadway between Suo li chia and Ben si hu, by a night attack."

The next morning, under cover of a mist, our forces succeeded in retaking the line of eminences east of Ben si hu, and another line of ridges between Suo li chia and Ben si hu."

"Before the right column of the right army the enemy's artillery is holding the whole line against which fighting is progressing."

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.

"At 11 a.m. the enemy's cavalry attempted to attack one eminence east of Suo li chia, but they were driven back, after a hand to hand fight. The enemy left numerous killed and retreated to the base of the eminence."

"Reports received up to this evening show that the enemy about Ben si hu appears to have reinforced, but our troops are holding their positions."

"The centre army reports as follows: 'Our right column is occupying Kiu chia line of heights east of Ya men tsu. Our left reached the ridges east of Huang ti and attacked the enemy at Wi li tsu, but was unable to dislodge him up to sundown.'

ATTACKED THE COMBINED ENEMY.

"Our left army reports as follows: 'Our right column is occupying Kiu chia tzu and vicinity, and is co-operating with the left and centre. The army attacked the enemy's combined forces occupying the heights of Wu li tai tzu, in the vicinity of Ere stai tzu. We took possession of a line extending from Sou tai tzu to Ere stai tzu. Our centre column reached a line from Chien tai tzu to Kang chai tai, which they had been holding since the day before. Our left, after attacking the enemy holding Hsi lao cha tsu, continued to advance to Hsichiatun. The garrison at Hsien chiang made a night attack and drove the enemy east and north.'

NO OFFICIAL NEWS.

RUSSIA UNACQUAINTED WITH EVENTS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13, 3.20 a.m.—No official news of the result of to-day's battle south of Mukden is available at this hour. General Kuropatkin, doubtless, has communicated his regular report to Emperor Nicholas at Tsarko-Selo, but the despatch was not sent back to the General Staff to-night.

The frontal attack on the Yen tai mines developed a desperate battle, in which probably one hundred thousand men were engaged; but though the despatches so far deal almost exclusively with this feature of the battle it is pointed out that there is a much wider field involved.

It is possible that the attack on the Yen tai mines may simply be intended to hold the main Japanese force stationary and that the outcome of the Yen tai fight may have little bearing on the result of the general engagement.

The battle of progress undoubtedly will outweigh in importance the hard fight at Liao yang. For Kuropatkin, victory partial or complete, is absolutely necessary. Defeat would certainly ruin for his military reputation and probably prove a disaster of the first magnitude to the Russian army. If the Japanese should roll up Kuropatkin's advance now all hope of an aggressive Russian success in this campaign or of relief for Port Arthur would be ended probably for this year; but Russian success now means a winter campaign and immensely enhanced prestige, not only for Kuropatkin personally, but for the Russian arms in Manchuria, in the eyes of the Chinese, which is an important factor in the present situation.

POSITION REOCCUPIED.

RUSSIANS IN GREAT STRENGTH.

Tokio, Oct. 12.—General Mumezava's detachment, forming part of General Kuroki's right wing, which yesterday captured the position at Pen chi chu, twenty-five miles north of Mo tien pass, from which it had been driven the day before by a vastly superior Russian force, has been strongly reinforced, and is holding the position against the enemy. There are six divisions of Russians in the vicinity of Pen chi chu, four divisions of the enemy are advancing on Liao yang from south of Yen tai and three from west of the railway. The Russians have large reserves. Authoritative despatches state that a big battle, centring at Yen tai is progressing. The fighting is severest west of the railway.

RAIDING COSSACKS.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN GEN-SAN AND SEOUL CUT.

Che foo, Oct. 12.—Persons who have arrived in vessels from Corea, say that the situation there is serious. Four thousand well mounted Cossacks are raiding in the north from Jiku to Gen-san. Communication between Seoul and Gen-san has been cut. It is stated that the railway for many miles has been destroyed. The Russians are reported to be within seventy miles of Ping yan. Steamers are arriving at Chinam po discharging railway material. The Russian raid is on a scale hitherto unprecedented. All houses and food supplies on the line of march have been destroyed.

LONDON OPINION.

NO RELIABLE INFORMATION.

London, Oct. 13.—(4 a.m.)—From the multitude of war reports received here, the only fact emerging is that the fighting is continuing. The newspapers print long Tokyo telegrams reporting that Marshal Oyama's report does not elucidate the actual position. None of these despatches deal with the doings of yesterday, concerning which nothing has been received here through reliable channels.

A press despatch from Tokio indeed professes that a general Japanese advance on Mukden was going on yesterday, but this is not corroborated from other sources. A feature of the reports attracting much attention here, is the Russian attack on Hsien chuang, which is spelled on the Russian and German maps, Tsian chan, north of Sai ma tsu. Reference to the maps shows that this is the rear of the Japanese main position and commands the road leading south-east to the Yalu river. The importance of this movement cannot be gauged accurately. It is assumed that the attackers can only be a raiding force, which it was rumored earlier had been cut off, although Marshal Oyama does not confirm the report, he merely says that the attack has been repulsed. His statement, issued by the legation here, to the effect that the Japs left is menacing the Russian rear, also interests. Each army seems to be attempting to turn the other's right.

The "Standard" correspondent with Gen. Kuroki's army, telegraphing under date of Oct. 10, describes the country that the Russians have chosen for their operations as a semicircular range of bare mountains east of the railway, extending from Yen tai to Da ling. They began their advance from Mukden early in Oct., crossing the Hun river at several places. The armies are now confronted on mountain ranges divided by a narrow valley. The situation is most interesting and promises to develop into a great battle.

PORT ARTHUR.

ADDITIONAL HEAVY GUNS PLACED BY THE JAPANESE.

Che foo, Oct. 12.—Japanese who arrived here to-day from Port Dainy, report that additional heavy guns are now dropping shells into the harbor of Port Arthur. They add that one shell recently severely damaged the Russian battleship "Retvizan."

The repulse from High Hill, the Japanese say, was the only reverse which the Japanese before Port Arthur have suffered. On the other hand, the Japanese have destroyed two redoubts, which gave the Russians a flanking fire from Rihlung mountain against their assaults, and the Japanese remain in six other captured fortifications, south of Shui shi ying, which were mentioned in the Japanese consider that the progress they have made is satisfactory and believe that the capture of the fortress, although slow, is certain to be accomplished.

JAPAN PLACES ORDERS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY GETS THEM.

Cologne, Oct. 12.—The "Gazette" says that Japan has placed such large orders at a Fiume torpedo factory that it will take two years to complete them.

A DOMESTIC LOAN.

EIGHTY MILLION YEN ISSUED IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Oct. 12.—The government to-day issued a domestic loan of eighty million yen at 92. It is payable in seven years and will draw five percent interest.

ONTARIO AUTO REGULATIONS.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—New provincial regulations regarding automobilists have been passed. Briefly they provide a fee of \$2 instead of \$2 for a license and number tag. The latter remains the property of the province and is taken up if the owner of the auto licensed does not comply with the regulations which, of course, would immediately bar the automobilist from the use of Ontario roads. The number tag must always be displayed on the automobile. Manufacturers will receive special tags for autos offered for sale.

Advertisements.

You have 115 kinds of Bread to choose from with JAMES STRACHAN, Bakers to Royalty.

Advertisements.

A. LECLAIRE.

SAVE YOUR CAR FARE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY WE WILL GIVE YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE TWO CAR TICKETS WITH EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS YOU PURCHASE FROM US.

THIS IS HOW IT WORKS.

If you buy 1 dollar's worth, you get 2 TICKETS.
If you buy 2 dollars' worth, you get 4 TICKETS.
If you buy 3 dollars' worth, you get 6 TICKETS.
If you buy 5 dollars' worth, you get 10 TICKETS.
If you buy 10 dollars' worth, you get 20 TICKETS.
If you buy 20 dollars' worth, you get 40 TICKETS.
And so on, 2 TICKETS with every dollar's worth you buy. Parties living out of the city, who have no use for car tickets, can get their value in cash.

EIDERDOWN FLANNELS.

EIDERDOWN FLANNELS, beautiful designs, worth 15c and 20c; FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SPECIAL 8c

BLOUSES.

25 dozen BLOUSES, fancy trimmed, worth \$1.00 and \$1.50; nobody can afford to be without one, at 59c
LOT NO. 1.—LADIES' BLACK AND GREY COATS, with "Nice Capes," trimmed, new sleeve; FRIDAY AND SATURDAY \$2.95
LOT NO. 2.—LADIES' MAGNIFICENT COATS, in Cloth, Zibeline, Camel's Hair effects, neatly trimmed; worth more than double the money we ask you for \$6.95

SPECIAL.

FOR TWO DAYS MORE we will sell a 10c line of WRAPPERETTE and BLOUSING, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY 5c
DON'T FORGET THE CAR TICKET OFFER FOR 2 DAYS.

2 STORES, 223 Main Street,
337 Mount Royal Ave., Cor. Montana.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

THE GREAT WEST END DEPARTMENTAL STORE

1163 St. James St., cor. Fulford.

FRIDAY'S GREAT SPECIAL SALE!



2 for 1

FOLLOW THE CROWD! It's here, the Largest Store of all the West End, giving the Biggest Bargains of all the stores in Montreal. Come and see for yourself, what we advertise is true.

FRIDAY, we will give to every purchaser of \$1.00 worth of goods a nice Souvenir!



2 for 1

FRIDAY, we will give DOUBLE Cash Receipts.

Dress Goods.

For our Friday special sale we will put on sale 1,000 yards of Cheviot and Frieze for Costumes, Jackets and Skirts, Black and Blue, value \$1.25, for only **49c**

Gloves.

50 doz. of Ladies' Good Cashmere gloves, value 20c, for our Friday sale only **11c**

20 pcs. of good Black "Pau-de-sole" value \$1.40, for our Friday sale only **85c**

15 doz. of Plain Wool Shirts and Drawers, (for men) value \$1.00, for our Friday sale only **42c**

BASEMENT.

25 and 35c.

2,000 Fancy Guipure Collars, in White, Cream, and Champagne, to be sold on Friday

only **15c**

COSTUMES.

For our Friday sale we will put on sale a lot of Ladies' Costumes, Tailor-made, in Cloth and Fancy Tweeds, value \$15.00, for only

\$8.49

BROOMS.

50 doz. of Brooms, value 20c, for our Friday sale only **10c**

COAL SIFTERS.

150 Coal Sifters, value 25c, for our Friday sale only **12c**

COAL SOUTLES.

200 Coal Soutles, large size, painted, value 35c, for our Friday sale only **9c**

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COAL SOUTLES.

200 Coal Soutles, large size, painted, value 35c, for our

Weekly Calendar.

Championship Football.
ROUGH RIDERS VS. WESTMOUNT.
SATURDAY, OCT. 15. Kick off at 3 p.m. sharp.
BASEBALL PARK,
 Corner St. Catherine Street and Atwater Avenue.
 Prices—Reserved.....50c
 Grand Stand.....35c
 Admission.....25c
 Only current Membership Passes honored at gate.
 By order,
 ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Hon. Sec.-Treas.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

5th ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA, HIGHLANDERS.
 Orders by the O. C.

A detail of 100 men will parade in the Drill Hall to-night at 7 sharp, and proceed to the Windsor Hotel to act as Guard of Honor to His Excellency the Governor-General. Brass and Pipe Bands will attend. Uniform full dress.

By order,
 EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
 Captain and Acting Adjutant.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION.
GRAND RALLY
 in favor of MR.
ROBERT BICKERDIKE
 738a St. Lawrence St.
 At 8.30 FRIDAY EVENING.

SPEAKERS:
 Hon. Dr. GUERIN,
 Hon. SENATOR DANDURAND,
 Mr. E. GOFF PENNY,
 Hon. SENATOR CLORAN,
 Dr. DEVLIN,
 E. H. LEMAY,
 W. E. DORAN,
 T. P. CROWE, and others.
 ALL ARE INVITED.

On Saturday night there will be a meeting at the Central Committee Rooms, corner St. Catherine and Main.

MASS MEETING
 AT
WINDSOR HALL
 ON
Friday, October 14th
 AND AT
MONUMENT NATIONAL
 ON
Saturday, October 15th.

Chair taken at 8 p.m.

ADDRESSES BY
MR. R. L. BORDEN
 And other speakers.

BISHOP MATHESON, BISHOP BEEVES
 and others, will address
 A GRAND PUBLIC MISSIONARY MEETING,
 under the auspices of the Board of Missions, in the Convocation Hall of the Diocesan College, 201 University street, TOMORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at Eight o'clock.

Everybody welcome. Collection.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16.

Erskine Church
ANNIVERSARY SERVICES,
SUNDAY, Oct. 16, 1904.

The Rev. C. M. MILLICAN, B.A., D.D.
 Moderator of the General Assembly, will preach at both MORNING and EVENING SERVICES.
SPECIAL MUSIC. ALL ARE INVITED.

BEFORE THE JUDGE.

THE TRIAL last week of the fourteen-year-old girl is going to come up again in the High Court above, and all that had anything to do with her trial then have got to be there and appear before the judge who is going to try that case, and many others like it, and every one can be assured of the authority of God's word. They will get justice from that Judge. And all the newspaper men that have outraged the girl in their false reports will be there to answer for their untruthfulness.

All are invited to come and hear John Christie, at 75 Inspector street, speak on the coming trial and judgment.

Next Sunday Evening, Oct. 16, at 7 o'clock
 God's Word says, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"—(Gen. xlviii, 25).

All must appear before that judgment seat.—(2 Cor. v, 10.)
 I warn every ungodly sinner of this black, sinful city, to prepare to meet the Judge.—(Amos iv, 12.)
 "Christ shows the way, (repent and believe the Gospel).—(Mark i, 14:15.)
 Come early if you want a good seat, which are all free.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
ART CLASSES 1904-19 05.

THE ADVANCED ART CLASSES will commence on MONDAY, OCTOBER 17th, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Two Scholarships for competition. Class Rooms open daily for study.

THE ELEMENTARY CLASS will open on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18th.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, forty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, and all other Union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, \$3.50 for Daily Witness, \$1.00 for Weekly Witness, 50c for Northern Messenger.
 World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.
 The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4 per annum.

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

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, nor must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

Saturday Advertising.
 ADVERTISERS will find it to their advantage, in securing proper display and classification, to send in their orders early. The 'Witness' Office is open until 6.30 p.m., and insertion will not be guaranteed on orders for Saturday received after that hour on Friday.

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1904.

By the end of this month the United States navy will be increased by the addition of three powerful fighting ships. These are the battleships 'Ohio,' the armored cruiser 'Colorado,' and the protected cruiser 'Chattanooga.' There are also three new battleships of the first class rapidly approaching completion, the 'Rhode Island,' 'Georgia,' and 'Connecticut.' Why the United States should make this lavish expenditure in building warships when there is no prospect of war, and all the nations are displaying keen anxiety to keep on good terms with the great republic, is hard to understand. From 1902 to 1905 the naval and military expenditure will reach the enormous figure of two hundred and ninety-four million dollars, or more than either Germany or France will have expended in the same time on their armaments. Yet there is no nation on earth that has less cause for warlike preparation than the United States. She is absolutely invulnerable to attack except at the Philippines and Guam, and it would be said to think that they were costing so much. The desire shown by the governments of Russia and Germany to win the good opinion of her people shows her to possess an enormous moral influence, which

would be all the greater were she to refrain from the mad competition of armaments.

Diamond importers have been notified by cable that the 'diamond syndicate' in London has declared a general advance of five percent on all rough stones. And just as the winter is coming on, too, and work is expected to be slack! Within the last year there have been three similar advances, each of five percent, and importers say that the prices of large diamonds are now forty percent higher than they were in the early part of 1903, and that desirable sizes of small stones have advanced as much more. While white diamonds are being placed by this despotic syndicate more and more out of the reach of poor people, it is good to know that 'black diamonds' are not so scarce and dear as they were; and that if only rich people may have carbon in the shape of diamonds to wear, poor folk now find it easier to get carbon in the shape of coal to burn. Notwithstanding the many advances in the prices of the best stones, no falling off in the demand is expected, but rather it is predicted that the higher prices will stimulate sales. The value of diamonds lies in their scarcity, and the dearer they get the more they are wanted. In so far as diamonds have any intrinsic value, it is in their beauty, and in that respect we can all be very well off for diamonds, as jewellers' shops, are plenty, and we are permitted to gaze through the windows as long and as often as we please. It is for ourselves to say whether such gazing shall give us the pleasure that the diamonds have in store or the pain which comes of our own covetousness.

THE WAR.
 The world is or should be breathless for news of the tremendous battle that is just now raging between Mukden and Liao yang. General Kuropatkin, possibly feeling that he was at last in sufficient numerical strength to take the offensive, or, more likely, urged by the distressful Czar to make a dash for the relief of Port Arthur, an apparently preposterous proposition, has thrust his tremendous army down the line of the railway, where it is reported by the Japanese army that is in front of it on that line, to stretch back five miles without reaching the other end. The front of this force was met and has been so far withstood by General Kuroki's army on the north side of the little branch railway which runs from Yen tai station to Yen tai coal mines. Though there are said to be a hundred thousand men engaged in this direct conflict it is doubted whether this was the main idea of the movement. In order to turn Gen. Kuroki's right Gen. Kuropatkin sent a large force down the road leading from Mukden through the mountains to Pen si hu on the Tai tze. Coming down through the Tai pass this force captured Pen si hu and some of it crossed the river. The Japanese report having recaptured Pen si hu, and it is believed in Japan that this means that they have isolated the detachment which got across the river. General Kuropatkin, whose army forms the Japanese left, found no great force thrown against him, the strength of the Russian attack having been thrown eastward. He immediately entered upon the attempt to turn the Russian right. This is all we know. The Russians being now on the offensive have adopted Japanese tactics with regard to news, and practically nothing comes through from either side till days after it occurs, except Field Marshal Oyama's periodical 'All's well.' General Kuropatkin merely says that the light has now been going on for four days and is even fiercer than that at Liao yang. We can well understand the intensity of interest with which the nations engaged must be looking for news, as the struggle is a life and death one for both. Neither could recover defeat in a long while.

CIVIC TREASON.
 According to its mayor the town of St. Louis, which is one of the score of municipalities whose separate incorporation obstructs the mother city of Montreal, has been emulating its great namesake in municipal corruption. It is to be hoped that these very dire accusations will be followed up and sifted, and if criminality is proved, that punishment will follow, such as has followed in St. Louis the greater. When an evil is believed to be very general, people begin to look upon it as less heinous, and let criminals off on the score that they have been but following the way of the world. There is nothing better calculated to remove this illusion from men's minds than condign punishment when corruption is actually proved. It seems that the city of Buffalo has just discovered herself to be a chronic sufferer from the same disease. An accidental admission by a contractor to a reporter has brought about a comprehensive enquiry into the mysteries of city government, with the result that seven men of heretofore un-

blemished reputation have been indicted for corrupt manipulation of contracts and other arrests are expected to follow. Forty charges of bribery have been filed by the city attorney, the sums given to officials and aldermen ranging from three to three thousand dollars. Considering the money-making value of some of the contracts alleged to have been corruptly obtained these bribes appear small. It is a fine question whether when a man sells his trust it adds to or diminishes his treason that the consideration is petty. The 'grafting' seems to have been carried on by a corrupt ring of aldermen in collusion with city officials. The paltry consideration for which these men betrayed their trust and risked criminal prosecution is shown in one instance where a contract for waterworks machinery was secured at a hundred thousand dollars in excess of cost for a bribe of eight thousand four hundred dollars, which the ring divided among them. Other large contracts for street cleaning and other services are believed to have been obtained in the same way. It has also been ascertained that a regular system of grafting, by which saloon-keepers and other people doing business on the margin of respectability were compelled to contribute to the ring, has long been in operation. Even the public schools were made to contribute, and those who got the furnishing of supplies paid for the privilege. The police is not exempt from the system. In fact, there is not a department of city government but is soiled by corruption, and the coming trials are expected to lay bare a shocking state of affairs. The worst and most saddening feature of these exposures is the fact that the bribers are citizens of high standing socially and in business. Men who should be foremost in upholding civic honesty are shown to be the corruptors and the organizers of a system of public plunder by bribery of aldermen and city officials. A city must be in a bad way when its biggest rascals are found among its leading citizens.

MR. BORDEN'S FALLACY.
 Russia has had an abundant wheat harvest this year in her southern European provinces, but instead of being able to keep it at home, to feed her own starving millions, she has had to sell it to England. This is not a new phenomenon by any means, as England has steadily bought quantities of grain from Russia, year after year, even when famine has been raging in some of the Russian provinces and all her foodstuffs were really required at home to feed her starving population. Russia is in that pathetic state that Mr. Borden and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association desire for Canada, that is, her exports exceed her imports, and so her 'balance of trade' is ideal, according to the protectionists. Mr. Borden is stumping through the country proclaiming that we are buying three times as much from the United States as we sell to that country, and that this is a national calamity. Really, the proportion is not so great. In 1903, for instance, we bought goods to the value of \$137,605,195 from the United States, and sold to her goods to the value of \$71,783,924, or a ratio of less than two to one, as we showed in previous articles. We also showed that this 'adverse balance,' as Mr. Borden would call it, was largely made up of raw materials, such as bituminous coal to the value of \$7,565,000; anthracite coal, \$6,683,649; Indian corn, \$3,250,329; gold and silver coins, \$7,863,625, and gold and silver bullion about a million, which is the very stuff in which the protectionist desires all his country's exports paid for; cotton for manufacture, \$6,250,000; hides and skins for manufacture, \$2,600,000. These imports from the United States are necessary to our carrying on business in some cases, and to our prosperity in others, and account for thirty-five millions of the sixty-five millions of the so-called 'adverse trade balance' against us.

The mere ratio, however, is less important than the misleading claim put forth that those countries must needs be prosperous which sell more than they purchase, and, conversely, that those countries must needs be falling into decay which purchase more than they sell. If that were true, Great Britain would indeed be in bad case. That it is the reverse of the truth is, however, so obvious that it is difficult to understand how such a proposition can be urged. What are the thriving, bustling countries of Europe, the beehives of that continent? They are Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and these countries import every year more than they export, as do Norway and Sweden, and Switzerland, all thrifty and thriving. No one would put Russia, Austria-Hungary, Servia and Roumania, in the forefront of progress and prosperity, but these countries export more than they import, some of them immensely more, and so ought to be on the pinnacle of success, according to Mr. Borden. It is true that the

United States exports more than she imports, but the same may be said of the poorest of the South American republics. In the case of the United States, her development has been so rapid that she has had to borrow enormous sums of money, and part of her surplus exports goes to pay interest on that borrowing, part goes to pay British shipping which acts as her ocean carrier, and part goes to provide the enormous expenses incurred by her citizens in Europe. It is a very simple proposition that if a tradesman does not receive more than he pays the year's business must show a deficit, and, similarly, if an island, such as Great Britain, were to send out year by year more goods, natural products and money than she took in, it would only be a matter of a very little while for her to become depleted and she would have to give up business. Besides her current commerce, Great Britain is now reaping the benefit of her past investments, and she is in the position of a prosperous merchant, who not only draws a large income from his own business, but from other businesses in which he has invested past profits. Last year being by far the most prosperous year in our history, Canadian imports increased, while exports decreased, and immediately there were Jeremiahs uttered through the land. We by no means care to see our exports diminish, our desires are all the other way; but that we could afford to buy more during the fiscal year 1904 than for the previous year, was a matter solely for rejoicing. It simply showed that we wanted the goods and that we had the money or its equivalent to pay for them.

GAS PROSPECTS.

ALDERMEN NOT SANGUINE OF IMMEDIATE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The Fire and Light Committee expect to meet the officials of the Montreal Gas Company for a conference on the subject of a new gas contract to-morrow morning. The aldermen are still in the dark as to the prospects of better terms. Some aldermen express the opinion that the object of the company is simply to kill time and delay matters until it is too late to make a new agreement. Ald. Vallieres points out that the city could not afford to extend the present contract on any consideration as under one of its terms no other company could lay pipes in the streets while the present contract remains in force. Similarly no other company is allowed to erect electric light poles or wires for lighting the city during the term of the existing electric light contract, the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company having a monopoly. There must be either a new contract allowing a possible competing company to lay pipes or construct electric wires, or else the present contract must be allowed to run out, when new terms may be arranged more to the advantage of the consumers. Ald. Sailer does not believe the proprietors will sanction the steps necessary to the purchase of the gas plant at present. Neither does he think even the concession of supplying gas at one dollar, eighty cents and sixty cents, for various purposes a sufficient reduction to warrant any considerable extension of the contract. For these and other reasons he believes the city can do nothing but allow the contract to expire, as it will at the end of five more years.

THE ST. DENIS DRAIN.

Negotiations between the city of Montreal and the municipality of Ahuntsic in regard to the St. Denis sewer troubles are progressing favorably, according to the opinion of the civic law department. The Ahuntsic authorities want Montreal to assume them that the city will assume the responsibility for all damages that may result from the building of the sewer. The city attorneys reply that the civil law covers this matter and the city will be obliged, and moreover, willing to undertake all legitimate responsibility that may arise in this connection. The Ahuntsic authorities further ask the city to run a sewer pipe from the river bank, at Back River, out into the river for a distance of two hundred and fifty feet, so that the sewage will be carried out into the strong current and deep water, leaving no danger of sewage matter collecting along the shore or at bends in the river on the borders of the municipality. The city will have an official of the Road Department take soundings, and make a report on the condition of the river bed. It is the opinion of the civic officials that a tube extending a hundred and fifty feet into the river would be quite ample for the purpose for which it is asked. Another meeting of Ahuntsic council will be held to-morrow evening to take up the city's proposals.

THE 'LAKE SIMCOE' CASE.

In the action taken by the Minister of the Interior against the master and owners of the steamship 'Lake Simcoe,' for having allowed the escape of a number of Syrians ordered to be sent back home, it will be remembered that the defendants contested the proceedings, on the ground that they should have been instituted by the Attorney-General. Meanwhile the Attorney-General petitioned to be allowed to intervene, and against the defendants opposed this, on the ground of a previous action being already pending in the name of the King, for the same object. Yesterday Mr. Justice Pagnuelo dismissed the opposition to the intervention, but maintained the first opposition, as to costs only, the payment of which costs the judgment recommended.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

LONDON PRESS COMMENT ON SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S HAMILTON SPEECH.

(Canadian Associated Press)

London, Oct. 12.—The 'Chronicle' the only London morning newspaper publishing a cable report on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at Hamilton. The 'Westminster Gazette' says: 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier took up the same direct attitude on the preference as Mr. Watson in Australia. Sir Wilfrid does not help us to appreciate the merits of the proposal made at the conference, a proposal Mr. Laurier then declared to be inadvisable as a basis of bargaining, and prompted him to say there could be no question of payment on our side. The colonies admitted our products on terms of a greater equality with their own markets. This greater equality must be with the home producer, and this is apparently what will be offered by Canada or elsewhere. The time will come, I believe, for mutual trade between Great Britain and Canada. Canada is ready for it, but it is for England to pronounce.' 'We commend these clear words,' says the 'St. James's Gazette' no less than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reference to the colonial conference. 'The offer then has been made'—to the notice of those blind humorists who continue to deny the existence of an offer or wish to offer.

ANOTHER BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 13.—Mr. Kelly, of Ottawa, a government engineer, arrived here yesterday to make a survey of the Detroit river, for the purpose of definitely defining the international boundary line in the vicinity of Fighting Island, below this city. The survey is made at the request of numerous Essex County fishermen between whom and the American fishermen the ownership of fisheries on the west shore of Fighting Island has long been a bone of contention. Numerous actions have been started in local courts over the fishing grounds, but all have been discontinued owing to the uncertain nationality of the property.

TRINIDAD DISPLEASED.

A CANADIAN NEWSPAPER STATEMENT REFUTED.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The Trinidad Board of Trade has entered a protest against the statement in the 'Canadian Manufacturer' that buildings in that colony are mostly of wood and cement and of a character rather flimsy for a country subject to hurricanes. Through the Canadian commercial agent for Trinidad, Mr. Edgar Tripp, the protest of the board has reached the Department of Trade and Commerce. It is pointed out by Mr. Tripp that for half a century the construction of wooden buildings in Port of Spain, the capital, has been prohibited by law, and that hurricanes are unknown in Trinidad.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 13.—Mr. Edmund Stapleford, a well-known contractor and builder here, was found dead in his office on St. Paul street last night. He, together with his son were busy up to five o'clock, when the son went home leaving the father to finish some work. He was found about nine o'clock, and the cause assigned for his sudden death is heart failure. Mr. Stapleford was 57 years of age and was a prominent worker in Methodist Church circles and was superintendent of St. Paul street Sunday school. He leaves a wife, five sons, Edmund of this city, and Howard, the Rev. Ernest W. Chas. H., and Frank, of Toronto, and three daughters, Ethel, Marion and Helen.

SALVATION ARMY.

NEW OFFICERS APPOINTED TO MONTREAL CORPS.

The announcement is made that Ensign Gillam and wife have been appointed to take charge of the St. Alexander street corps, in this city, and they are expected to arrive in a week. Their last charge was Fargo, N.D., which is within the Canadian jurisdiction. Ensign Gillam, before entering the Army worked as an officer, was a soldier in the Pacific La Prairie corps, and his wife, Ensign Miss Palmer, was a soldier in the same corps. The ensign has erected barracks in Fargo, Calgary and other places so that his experience will be very useful in Montreal in connection with the construction of the new barracks and provincial headquarters. Miss Ensign, a lieutenant in the Swiss Salvation Army, has been appointed to assist Ensign Gillam in the new corps, at 477 St. Lawrence street. She is expected to arrive in Montreal in a week and will be given a formal welcome on Oct. 28.

The brass band of the St. Alexander street corps will have charge of the meeting this evening when their last music will be an attractive featured service.

THE RICHELIEU BRIDGE.

In his annual report to Mr. C. M. Hays, the president, Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, vice-president and general manager of the Central Vermont Railway, announces the fact that the new bridge across the Richelieu river, which is to replace the structure carried away by the ice last April, is expected to be ready for railway traffic by the middle of November.

The Rev. Canon Farncomb, of Toronto will preach in St. Thomas's Church, Notre Dame street, on Sunday morning and the Rev. Professor Clark, of Trinity University, Toronto, in the evening.

100

LOCAL STOCKS



LOCAL STOCKS

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

VERY DULL.

With a cessation of the organized buying of Mackay stocks, the market has fallen into dullness, though it was saved from utter stagnation this morning by a hundred-share transactions. The market as a whole was about steady, price changes being insignificant.

It is said that a dividend will soon be paid on Mackay Common stock, the amount to be two percent. This seems a large amount, considering that the Commercial Cable Company's new issue of stock only benefits Mackay common to the extent of one share.

Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, is quoted in a Toronto despatch as admitting that the report for last year will be unsatisfactory, but speaking hopefully of the present working and future outlook. He says that there has been an improvement in production and costs through the completion of the coal washing plant, and the satisfactory work done by the billet and red iron mills is expected to be ready for next season's business.

MORNING SALES.

Can. Pac.—1 at 12 1/2.
 Com.—20 at 14 1/2.
 Montreal Power—10 at 81, 75 at 81 1/2.
 M. R.—2 at 20 1/2.
 Montreal—300 at 55, 10 at 55, 25 at 54 1/2.
 at 54 1/2, 15 at 54 1/2.
 Mackay—100 at 74 1/2, 10 at 74 1/2.
 Mackay City—50 at 102 1/2, 100 at 102 1/2.
 Mackay S. R.—1 at 20 1/2.
 Toronto S. R.—1 at 10 1/2.
 N. Scotia—25 at 65 1/2, 25 at 65 1/2.
 Bell Tel. x.d.—4 at 15 1/2.
 Detroit, cash—30 at 71, 25 at 71 1/2.
 Detroit, x.d.—1 at 70 1/2.
 Bank of Commerce—1 at 15 1/2.
 Bank of Montreal—3 at 250.
 Hochelaga Bank—4 at 133.
 City 7 percent—5 at 12 1/2.
 Bond—2,000 at 75.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

FLOUR TRADE ACTIVE ON LOCAL ACCOUNT.

Flourations of the wheat market apparently make little difference to the flour trade, as it is only a few of the keenest buyers who follow the changing wheat values, and who buy according to the wheat outlook rather than to that of the flour market. There is quite an active trade reported on both Ontario and Manitoba accounts. There is also a fair export trade in progress, but prices are still out of line with buyers' needs.

LARGE ORDERS FOR MILL FEED.
 There continues to be an increasing demand for mill feed, and millers have the greatest difficulty in filling orders; in fact, many have to be turned down, as it is found to be almost impossible to keep pace with the demand. The market is very firm at our quotations.

EGG MARKET FIRM.
 The egg market continues firm, select stocks being worth 23c to 24c. There is a good trade in progressive local account, and current receipts are supplying the trade very well. A few limited eggs are on the market, and are selling at 19c to 19 1/2c. There are also some cold storage eggs on the market, for which 19 1/2c to 20c is secured.

CHEESE MARKET FIRM.
 The cheese market continues strong, although there is little business recorded this morning. On the country boards yesterday there was a decidedly better feeling, and most transactions were at the 3c level. The make is beginning to show a decrease, and higher prices are expected from the country from now until the end of the season. There is no change in our quotations to-day. The public cable quotes for cheese and 44c colored.

Quotations to-day were 15,652 boxes.
 GRANA—Oats, 38c to 39 1/2c for No. 2 in sacks, 37 1/2c to 37 3/4c; American yellow, No. 2, 38c to 39 1/2c; No. 3, 37c to 38 1/2c; No. 4, 36c to 37 1/2c; No. 5, 35c to 36 1/2c; No. 6, 34c to 35 1/2c; No. 7, 33c to 34 1/2c; No. 8, 32c to 33 1/2c; No. 9, 31c to 32 1/2c; No. 10, 30c to 31 1/2c; No. 11, 29c to 30 1/2c; No. 12, 28c to 29 1/2c; No. 13, 27c to 28 1/2c; No. 14, 26c to 27 1/2c; No. 15, 25c to 26 1/2c; No. 16, 24c to 25 1/2c; No. 17, 23c to 24 1/2c; No. 18, 22c to 23 1/2c; No. 19, 21c to 22 1/2c; No. 20, 20c to 21 1/2c; No. 21, 19c to 20 1/2c; No. 22, 18c to 19 1/2c; No. 23, 17c to 18 1/2c; No. 24, 16c to 17 1/2c; No. 25, 15c to 16 1/2c; No. 26, 14c to 15 1/2c; No. 27, 13c to 14 1/2c; No. 28, 12c to 13 1/2c; No. 29, 11c to 12 1/2c; No. 30, 10c to 11 1/2c; No. 31, 9c to 10 1/2c; No. 32, 8c to 9 1/2c; No. 33, 7c to 8 1/2c; No. 34, 6c to 7 1/2c; No. 35, 5c to 6 1/2c; No. 36, 4c to 5 1/2c; No. 37, 3c to 4 1/2c; No. 38, 2c to 3 1/2c; No. 39, 1c to 2 1/2c; No. 40, 0c to 1 1/2c; No. 41, 0c to 1 1/2c; 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CANADIANS IN CHINA.

THE REV. DR. MACKAY SAYS MISSIONARIES ARE IN NO DANGER.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay, secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, has received a letter from a friend in Honan, China, who states that though the secret societies in that district are a little more active than usual, no danger is anticipated. There does not appear to be any fear of rioting.

Dr. Mackay thinks that the reports received here have been exaggerated, and a great many people, he said, will be relieved to hear that the missionaries are in no danger.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION BY THE COMMISSIONERS ON A DELICATE POINT.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Catholic School Commissioners, the Rev. Canon Gauthier, pastor of the new parish of St. James Cathedral, asked for the foundation of a school under the control of the board in his parish. He remarked that the locality had at the present moment a single school, where 225 children are taught under the most deplorable hygienic conditions, and he pointed out that a piece of land belonging to the archdiocesan corporation on Lagache street, between the Cathedral and St. Marguerite streets, could be acquired for between \$1 and \$1.60 a foot.

The Board admitted that the demand was fair and just, but declared that it could not do anything without making a loan, and, at the suggestion of Ald. Laporte, it was decided to submit the matter to the improvement committee, who, after considering this demand, and after consulting the schools needed elsewhere, will report to the Board, after which authorization to make a loan can be asked from the Legislature.

The Rev. Abbe Troie remarked that if the Board had not been so generous in its grants, it could now meet those expenses without having recourse to a loan.

This remark brought on a discussion about a series of articles published in an evening journal concerning the Irish children who attend the schools under the control of this Board.

Ald. Gallery remarked that a number of Irish boys had to attend Protestant schools in order to have teachers speaking their own language, while as much as \$75 per month was being paid to French teachers having only seven or eight pupils.

In reply to an allegation made that certain members of the clergy had allowed those children to attend Protestant schools, Mgr. Racicot said that such permission could be given by the Archbishop alone, for special cases only, and that His Lordship had certainly not given the permission in a general manner, if he had given it at all.

The question was then dropped, and after disposing of a certain amount of routine business, the meeting adjourned.

STEEL CORPORATIONS.

RUMORS THAT STEEL TRUST WILL SPEND 12 MILLION DOLLARS ON CANADIAN PLANT.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 12.—It is reported here that the United States Steel Corporation is seriously considering the establishment in Canada of a large plant for the manufacture of steel rails and steel generally. Its agents are collecting data regarding output, consumption, etc., as well as selecting a location for the proposed works. When the work is finished, the question will be settled. The new duty of \$7 a ton on steel rails completely shuts out the American rail manufacturers, and as their Canadian market is becoming a very important one, the only way out of the difficulty is to build a manufacturing plant in this country. It is said that a plant such as the Steel Corporation would like to put up would cost from twelve to thirteen million dollars.

WESTERN W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western W.C.T.U. was held in Welcom Hall Tuesday afternoon, the president presiding. Three delegates reported that the provincial convention at Huntington was a most successful one, but expressed a wish that another year more time might be given to the discussion of the details of the plan of work. Special pleasure was expressed over the report of the convention in the October leaflet by the editor, Mrs. McLachlan.

A new department for the union is the issuing of a programme for the coming year. It is a neat little four page pocket affair, containing besides the year's programme the pledge of the union, conditions of membership, and names and addresses of all the officers of the union. Special mention was made of the leader published lately by the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, showing the large percentages of alcohol in many of the widely advertised patent medicines. Five hundred copies of which had been purchased for distribution by the union.

The report of the first parlor meeting of the season, addressed by Miss Dunhill of India, was given and a balance found on the right side of the treasury.

The franchise superintendent had the chair during the latter half of the meeting and urged all members to make themselves acquainted with the records of the different candidates during the weeks before the Dominion elections, and use all their influence against those who were not on the right side of the liquor and woman suffrage questions.

LIQUOR LAW-BREAKERS FINED.

The following violators of the liquor law were disposed of by Judge Desnoyers in the Police Court yesterday: A. C. Borthollette, 142 Shearer street, allowing liquor to be sold on unlicensed premises, \$25 and costs, or three months; Joseph St.onge, village of Verdun, selling without license, \$40 and costs, or three months; George Wilson, 15 Charlotte street, selling without license, \$50 and costs, or three months; Adolphe Pichard, 1973 St. James street, St. Henri, keeping liquor in place of business, etc., \$30 and costs, or three months.

Advertisements.

The Yukonese Eat CLARK'S FOODS.

Great shipments of the Pork & Beans and other canned goods of W. CLARK, Montreal, are being made to the Yukon for winter use. They have been found to give splendid satisfaction.

Advertisements.

A CHANCE YOU SHOULD NOT MISS.

33 1/3% DISCOUNT

Off Our Ordinary Low Prices on

Knit-to-fit

HEALTH

REGISTERED

LADIES' VESTS,
LADIES' DRAWERS,
LADIES' COMBINATIONS,
—AND—
LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SWEATERS.

These Goods are composed of our Travellers' Samples, Factory Seconds and Overmade, and are offered at this Big Discount to clear. They are all in good condition and form

A MOST SEASONABLE OFFERING.

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MFG. CO.
Phone Up 2788. 2469 ST. CATHERINE ST.

This Store closes at 6 p.m. on week days and 9 p.m. on Saturdays.

THE McCORMICK MFG. CO., Limited,
LONDON, ONT.

Manufacturers of HIGH-CLASS BISCUITS and CANDY.
Factory the largest and best equipped in the Dominion.
Daily production about

70,000 LBS.
(35 TONS)

MONTREAL BRANCH, 761 CRAIG STREET.

BELL TEL. MAIN 3088.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

'FAITHFUL CARLO.'
(Australian Spectator.)

CHAPTER II.

When Tom got back to the kitchen again, he found breakfast ready on the table. He was very hungry, and soon ate up his big plate of steaming porridge his mother set before him. Sometimes he did not feel like eating his breakfast, but that morning his early rising and the keen air had sharpened his appetite, and he sat at the table long after his mother and Mary had finished.

'Where is father going, mother?' he asked, as he caught sight of him, seated in the old trap, driving toward the track that led to Drouin.

'Oh, he's going into town to meet your cousin Jack, and bring him out here. I meant to tell you before, but I forgot all about it.'

'Sousin Jack,' he repeated excitedly. 'What's he like, mother?'

'Just a little fellow like you, and about your age. He's coming from Drouin to spend his school holidays with you.'

'Oh, what fun we'll have. What a good job I have got my gun. Can he ride horses, and shoot, or swim?'

'I don't know, Tom, but I don't think so. He has never been in the bush before.'

'Well, if he can't, we'll soon teach him. Won't he think the bush funny, after living in the town all his life? I suppose he will be frightened to go outside, for fear of getting lost.'

'Oh, don't you talk too much,' put in Mary, sneeringly, who had just entered the kitchen, and heard Tom's last remark. 'He might know more about the bush than you do.'

'Pigs might fly,' was all Tom said, as he left the table, and walked toward the door, but before he reached it he turned, and asked his mother about what time they would arrive.

'About three o'clock,' answered she. 'So you had better go and chop your wood, and bring it in before he comes.'

'A right, mother,' answered he, obediently, and he hung his rifle on a nail in the wall, and scamped off to the wood heap, and started to chop with all his might.

He chopped for some time, and till he thought he had done enough to last for two or three days, then he wheeled it all into a shed, with an old home-made barrow, and stacked it in a pile.

When he had finished he sat down on the old barrow and wiped the perspiration off his forehead. It was rather a warm morning, and he felt very much as if he would like to go down to the creek at the bottom of the cliffs and have a swim, but there was more of his daily work to do yet, and he determined to do it before his cousin came, so that he would have all the afternoon to show him around the bush after he came.

He hung his heavy coat up in the shed, and went around to clear out Topsy's stable, and put down fresh straw for her bed for the night.

It was nearly dinner time by the time he had finished all his work, and he went whistling into the kitchen to see

HAIR DRESSING PARLORS

Our Lady and Gentlemen Artists are unequalled in their profession. The most perfect Undulation or French Waves, a Stylish Coiffure by

Mr. Francis Kuhn, from Berlin and Paris, now in our Employ. HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL

HAIR GOODS, SHELL GOODS AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Our SWITCHES, WIGS, TOUPEES, etc., are equalled by few, excelled by none.

SAM'L. TARRANT, 2287 St. Catherine street. Tel. Up 1471.

Electrotyping Plant FOR SALE.

A chance to secure valuable Machinery at a great bargain.

Address — "ELECTROTYPING," P.O.B. 2234, Montreal.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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

if dinner was ready. It was not quite ready, so he took his rifle down from its peg and proceeded to clean it. Tidy after time he pulled the small brush through the barrel, and when it was finished he declared he could see his face in it.

(To be Continued.)

DINGLE, DINGLE, DOOZIE.

(A Nursery Rhyme.)

Dingle, dingle, doozie!

Off to Port Dalhousie;—

A little fish

You'd catch him if you can!

But, Captain Bright,

Before it's night,

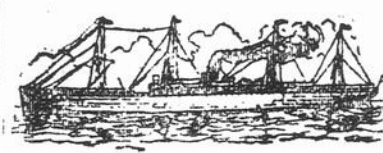
I'll have him in the pan.

WILLIAM WYE SMITH.

St. Catharines, Ont.

Advertisements.

Purity Bread, not touched by hands. Sold in wrappers, JAMES STRACHAN, Bakers to Royalty.



DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL. From MONTREAL.

1800 TONNAGE, Oct. 15 "DOMINION".....Oct. 29
"KENSINGTON".....Oct. 22 "CANADA".....Nov. 12
"SOUTHWARK".....Nov. 19

MONTREAL TO AYMOUTH (Bristol).
"MANXMAN".....Oct. 12 "TUROOMAN".....Nov. 5
"ENGLISHMAN".....Oct. 22 "MANXMAN".....Nov. 16

*Cold storage.
*Cool air and cold storage.
Steamers sail at daylight.

MODERATE RATES.
Ask Agents for particulars of moderate rates to Liverpool, \$25.00; to London, \$37.50 and upwards, according to steamer and berth. For all information as to passage and freight apply to Local Agent, or to

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE. SUMMER SAILINGS.

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL. From Liverpool. Steamer. From Montreal.

Tues. Oct. 11, Lake Champlain, Thurs. Oct. 27
Tues. Oct. 25, Lake Erie, Thurs. Nov. 10
Tues. Nov. 1, Lake Champlain, Thurs. Nov. 17

Steamers sail from Montreal at day-break, passengers embarking the evening previous.

REDUCTION IN RATES.
First Cabin to Liverpool, \$47.50 and \$50.00 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, to Liverpool, \$30.00; to London, \$32.50.

Third Class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown \$15. To Hamburg Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, \$17; to Copenhagen, etc., \$21. Stockholm, Hango, etc., \$23

From Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, \$15; from London, \$17. To and from all other points at equally low rates.

Apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE,
Board of Trade Building, St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., (LIMITED.)

Proposed Sailings
MANCHESTER LINERS, Limited,
CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester. To Montreal. From Montreal. To Manchester.

Sept. 10, "Manchester Importer".....Sept. 24
Sept. 18, "Manchester Commerce".....Oct. 1
Sept. 23, "Manchester Trader".....Oct. 13
(Via Charlottetown).
Oct. 6, "Manchester City".....Oct. 26

Above steamers have special accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE
Montreal to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban.
*Wynandotte from Montreal, Oct. 13

*Fitted with cold storage.
For further particulars apply to
FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., Limited, Agents,
44 St. Francois Xavier, St. Montreal, P.Q.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE,
Glasgow Weekly Service from Montreal.

SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....Oct. 6
SS. ATHENIA Twin Screw (cold storage).....Oct. 13
SS. SALACIA (cold storage).....Oct. 20

Agents—DONALDSON BROS., Glasgow

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON.

SS. HURON (cold storage and cool air).....Oct. 8
SS. CERVONA (cold storage and cool air).....Oct. 15
SS. IONA (cold storage).....Oct. 22

THOMSON LINE TO LEITH.
SS. KILDONA.....Oct. 1
SS. BELLONA.....Oct. 22

THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN
SS. ESCALONA.....Oct. 24
Agents—Wm. Thomson Sons, Dundee.

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.
SS. LORD LANSOWNE.....Oct.
Agents—THOS. DIXON & SONS, Belfast.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacramento street, MONTREAL.

D. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.



Rutland Railroad.

EXCURSION
From Montreal (Windsor Street Station) to NEW YORK

Going Oct. 13th, returning until Oct. 24th

\$10.65 for the round trip.

Further information and Pullman accommodation at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 141 St. James street. (Tel. Main 4456), and Windsor Station.



ALLAN LINE. LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool. From Montreal. From Quebec.

Sept. 27 "PARISIAN".....Oct. 14, 4 a.m. 4 p.m.
Oct. 6 "IONIAN".....Oct. 21, 9 a.m. 11 p.m.
Oct. 13 "IONIAN".....Oct. 28, 4 a.m. 3 p.m.
Oct. 20 "BAVARIAN".....Nov. 4, 4 a.m. 10 p.m.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route. 10,760 tons. Twin screws. Tunisian's record 6 days, 2 hours.

Milship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, \$59, Ionian and Parisian, \$50 and upward. Ten percent reductions for round trip tickets.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool or Londonderry, Bavarian, Tunisian, or Ionian, \$35. Parisian, \$31.31. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow \$10, Paris, \$13.

GLASGOW DIRECT. Moderate Rate Service.

SICILIAN.....Thurs. Oct. 13, 6 a.m.
PRETORIAN.....Thurs. Oct. 21, 6 a.m.
CORINTHIAN.....Thurs. Nov. 3, 6 a.m.

Cabin, \$40. Second Cabin, \$27.50. Third Class, \$15. Return Ticket, \$52.50. Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

REGULAR FREIGHT and PASSENGER SAILINGS for

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., SYDNEY & NORTH SYDNEY, C.B. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

For all particulars apply to
General Offices, 117 St. James Street. Tel. Main 4491.



R&O Rooms FREE.

CHEAP TRIPS TO QUEBEC. Steamers Warm and Comfortable.

Quebec, \$3.50 - - - Return, \$5.85. Saturday to Monday Excursions, \$3.50.

QUEBEC LINE steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 7 p.m. SAGUENAY LINE Steamers leave Quebec on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m. MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 p.m. Very low rates on this line.

TICKET OFFICE,
128 St. James Street, opp. P. O.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. CO.

MARKET LINE.

Str. DUCHESS OF YORK leaves Canal Basin, corner Common and Nazareth Streets, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 6 a.m., with passengers and freight for Carillon and intermediate points.

Str. PRINCESS leaves Canal Basin, corner Common and Nazareth Streets, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5.30 p.m., carrying passengers and freight for all points between Carillon and Ottawa.

Freight received Tuesdays and Fridays. TELEPHONE MAIN 1023

TORONTO, \$10.00 - AND RETURN - \$10.00

Single \$6.00 (including Meals and Port).

TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 p.m. Per favorite Ste. "OCEAN" and "PERSIA." Lighted throughout with Electric Light. CUISINE FIRST-CLASS.

Apply to Battersby's Tourist Agency, Tel. M. 1567, 175 St. James street, W. Henry, 185 St. James street, C. E. JACQUES & CO., 317 Common street

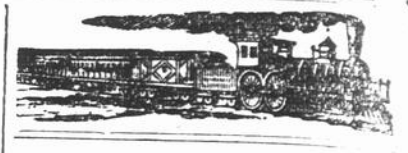
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited)

RIVER and GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes. Large, well-lighted and lavishly furnished. "CAMPANA" 100 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, Mondays, at 1 p.m., 24th and 26th September, 10th and 24th October, and 7th November, for Picton, P.E.I., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Percé, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. For freight, passage and state-rooms, apply to J. G. PROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners street, City.



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NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO VISIT THE

World's Fair!

ST. LOUIS AND RETURN

\$24.00

From Montreal, Good for 15 days.

Trains leave Windsor Station at 9.30 a.m. daily (except Sunday) with through sleeper, arriving St. Louis 1.45 p.m. next day, also 10.00 p.m. daily, Sunday included.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPER
Leaves Windsor Station at 10.00 p.m. every Saturday.

Price of berth, Montreal to St. Louis, only \$3.00 each way.

TIME TABLE CHANGES.

Boston.....9.00 a.m. 7.45 p.m.
St. John, N.B. 7.25 p.m. ex Saturday
Montreal June, 6.15 p.m. Discontinued beyond.

St. Jerome 8.00 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 11.40 p.m.
St. Agathe 9.00 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 5.20 p.m.
Lyle 9.30 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 5.20 p.m.
Nominique 9.30 p.m.

Quebec 8.45 a.m., 2 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 11.30 p.m.
Three Rivers 8.45 a.m., 2 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 11.30 p.m.

St. Gabriel 8.45 a.m., 5.00 p.m. Sunday service discontinued.

Ottawa (Place Viger) 8.20 a.m., 5.35 p.m. "Daily" a Daily except Saturday and Sunday; 7:45 Thursday only; 11:15 Saturdays only; 7:45 Tuesdays and Thursdays; 8:15 Sundays only. All other trains week days only.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NEW YORK

EXCURSION

From Montreal (ROUND TRIP FARE) \$10.65

Going date, Oct. 13. Return limit Oct. 24. Trains leave at 8.45 a.m. and 11.10 a.m. week days, and 7.40 p.m. daily.

WORLD'S FAIR! ST. LOUIS, MO.

Tickets on sale daily.

LIMIT 15 DAYS \$24.00

Through Service Twice Daily.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on 9.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. trains.
Through Coach on 10.30 p.m. train.
Through Tourist Sleeping Car Thursdays.

MONTREAL-OTTAWA

Lv. Montreal 8.40 a.m. week days, 4 p.m. daily. Arrive Ottawa 11.40 a.m. and 11 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street, Telephones Main 460 and 451, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

THE MOOSE

open season in

QUEBEC.....Sept. 1st

NEW BRUNSWICK.....Sept. 15th

THE BALL AT ST. JAMES'S CLUB.

The social season in Montreal had a brilliant opening last night, when a ball was given at the St. James's Club, in honor of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto. The ball was attended by between four and five hundred and was a very successful function.

The rooms of the Club presented a very attractive appearance. The decorations were carried out in a scheme that was both dignified and effective. In the ball-room, the walls, paneled with old gold bearing the monogram "M. M." surmounted by a coronet, were hung with old rose silk. The dais also was draped in the same color, and over it was the Royal arms, with the monogram of Her Excellency emblazoned in tiny electric lights. Above the panels were hung wreaths of greenery, and palms and ferns were placed about, while over all fell a mellow light from tinted electric bulbs.

In the entrance hall, which was on the University street side, were a drape of flags, and many palms and ferns. The bannisters of the broad staircase were twined with asparagus fern, and at the head of the stairs was placed a tall palm banked about with lesser palms and ferns. Numerous sitting out rooms were invitingly arranged, the balcony also being closed in with flags, and the floor covered with Turkish rugs, making an airy retreat. The mantels were arranged with delicate maiden-hair and other ferns, and everywhere the eye rested on the graceful, plum-like fronds of the fern, which harmonized beautifully with the rose tints of the walls. The decoration committee was Mr. James Reid Wilson, chairman; Mr. A. A. McCulloch, Mr. Porteous, and Mr. P. Galarneau.

The supper tables were laid in a suite of rooms upstairs. The table of honor, of polished mahogany, was lighted by silver candelabra in filigree shades, lined with crimson.

The ball was pronounced one of the most enjoyable held in Montreal, and all the arrangements as to floor, music and supper were admirably carried out through the efforts of the various committees and the indefatigable secretary, Col. B. Campbell.

The rooms were already filled with guests when the viceregal party arrived. The members of the party were—Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Lady Ruby Elliot, Mrs. Skeffington Smith, Major Maude, Mrs. Maude, Captain Bell, A.D.C., Mr. Arthur Guise, Mr. Arthur F. Sladen, Mrs. Arthur F. Sladen.

Shortly after their arrival the quadrille of honor was formed as follows:—His Excellency and Mrs. R. MacD. Patterson; Mr. R. MacD. Patterson and the Countess of Minto; Sir Montagu Allan and Lady Hingston; Sir Montagu Allan and Madame Forget; Mr. E. S. Clouston and Lady Eileen Elliot; the Hon. L. J. Forget and Lady Allan; Mr. Alfred Picard and Madame Thibaut; Sir Wm. Hingston and Lady Tait.

The ball-room with its artistic hangings, soft lights, and beautifully dressed throng in rhythmic motion, was a brilliant scene. Among the guests were several debutantes, and the occasion was one of unintermitted gaiety. The programme was as follows:—

Waltz King Dodo
Two-step The Duty
Waltz Red Feathers
Two-step Gainsborough
Lancers Bon Ton
Waltz La Susana
Two-step Tozeador
Waltz La Fiancée
Two-step Tenderfoot
Lancers Lennox
Waltz Amoureuse
Two-step Bedelia
Waltz Message of the Violet
Two-step My Sun Domingo Maid
Waltz Boys Will be Boys
Two-step The Fox Hunter
Lancers Popular Favorite
Waltz Babette
Two-step Hail to the Bride
Waltz Silver Slipper
Two-step Fall In
Waltz Lady Violet
Two-step A Chinese Honeycomb

SUBSCRIBERS AND THEIR GUESTS.

The subscribers were:—
Mr. W. F. Angus, Mr. R. B. Angus, Sir Montagu Allan, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Mr. D. James Angus, Mr. D. Forbes Angus, Mr. Andrew A. Allan, Mr. H. B. Brainerd, Mr. J. H. B. Brainerd, the Hon. L. J. Forget, Mr. F. C. Budden, Mr. M. B. Bethune, Mr. W. Graham Browne, Mr. A. Baumgarten, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, Mr. B. Hal Brown, Mr. R. A. Brock, Mr. Geo. F. Benson, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, Mr. Col. Campbell, Mr. E. S. Clouston, Mr. Geo. L. Cains, Mr. J. W. Cook, Mr. C. R. Christie, Mr. F. M. Cole, Mr. Geo. Caverhill, Mr. H. B. Cassils, Mr. A. D. Durnford, Mr. R. J. Dale, Mr. Jas. Davidson, Mr. M. R. Davis, Sir Geo. A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. E. E. Dickson, Mr. T. C. Davidson, Mr. James Elmsly, Mr. H. A. Elkers, Mr. W. Herbert Evans, the Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, the Hon. L. J. Forget, Mr. H. J. Fuller, Mr. G. A. Farmer, Mr. E. Freylenberg, Mr. R. Forget, Mr. A. Ferguson, Mr. F. C. Fairbanks, Mr. C. Simpson, Mr. E. T. Galt, Mr. Geo. Gillespie, Mr. R. A. E. Greenhields, Mr. Geo. A. Greene, Mr. Hugh Graham, Mr. J. E. Gaudet, Mr. J. A. Gillespie, Mr. L. Galarneau, Mr. J. Alex. Gordon, Major G. R. Hooper, Mr. Angus W. Hooper, Lieut. Col. F. C. Henshaw, Mr. C. T. Hart, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Mr. E. F. Hebdon, Mr. Ed. Wm. Hanson, Mr. George T. Hartt, Mr. William Hanson, Sir William Hingston, Mr. E. B. Hosmer, Mr. Harold Hampson, Mr. C. S. Hoare, Mr. C. M. Humble, Mr. J. E. Hunter, Sir Louis A. Jetté, Mr. G. J. Kilpin, Mr. T. C. Kidd, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. L. Maxwell Lyon, Mr. James Law, Dr. E. T. Lachapelle, Dr. D. Law, Mr. E. H. Lemay, Mr. F. D. Lewis, Mr. J. G. Lewis, Mr. F. D. Monk, Mr. Robert Meighen, Mr. F. W. Monk, Dr. H. Lee Morse, Mr. F. E. Meredith, Mr. W. A. Murray, Mr. V. E. Mitchell, Mr. W. R. Miller, Mr. F. H. Mathewson,

Mr. D. Morrice, Jr., Mr. W. J. Morrice, Mr. J. W. Molson, Mr. C. Meredith, Mr. F. W. May, Mr. Herbert Molson, Mr. J. T. Molson, Mr. T. L. Morrice, Mr. H. J. J. McKee, Mr. C. M. McCuaig, the Hon. Robert Mackay, Mr. Duncan McIntyre, Mr. A. A. Mackenzie, Mr. A. A. McCulloch, Mr. R. W. MacDougall, Mr. H. S. MacDougall, Mr. Clarence J. McCuaig, Mr. A. Macnider, Mr. G. W. MacDougall, Sir William C. Macdonald, Mr. R. E. MacDougall, Mr. John O'Flaherty, Mr. Shirley Ogilvie, Mr. John Orpe, Mr. O. E. Ogilvie, Mr. D. W. Ogilvie, Mr. John D. Oppe, Mr. R. MacD. Patterson, Mr. J. B. Patterson, Mr. Hugh Paton, Mr. J. B. Patterson, Lieut. Col. H. Prevost, Mr. E. L. Pease, Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Mr. Alex. Paterson, Hon. R. Perceval, Mr. A. F. Riddell, Mr. Andrew Reid, Mr. W. F. Frew Robertson, Mr. A. M. Russell, Mr. W. M. Ramsay, Mr. Jas. Redmond, Mr. Hayter Reed, Mr. Chas. J. Redmond, Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Sir Thomas Shaugnessy, Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Mr. Frank Scott, Mr. F. J. Sise, Mr. H. Stikeman, Lieut. Col. George R. Starke, Mr. Wilfred Skafte, Mr. Clarence F. Smith, Mr. A. Skafte, Mr. W. Stanway, Dr. A. Laphorn Smith, Mr. H. Gordon Strath, Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Mr. Carl W. Vollman, Mr. E. A. Whitehead, Jr., Mr. Smeaton White, Mr. W. Wainwright, Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, Mr. Jas. Reid Wilson, Mr. H. Wallis, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Mr. J. A. Walker, Dr. H. B. Yates.

The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. D. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ashe, Lady Allan, Mrs. H. A. Allan, Mrs. A. A. Allan, Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, Miss Angus, Miss M. Angus, Mrs. T. J. Alloway, Miss Alloway, Miss Armitage, Mr. James B. Allan, Mr. Fred. Archibald.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Benson, Mrs. J. H. Burland, Mr. Henri Baby, Mr. Arthur Baby, Miss Adine Baby, Mrs. F. Buller, Miss Buller, Mrs. S. H. Bethune, Mrs. Gordon Burnham, Mrs. H. S. Birkett, Miss Jessie Budden, Miss Nellie Budden, Mrs. W. Graham Browne, Mrs. A. Baumgarten, Mrs. J. G. H. Bergeron, Mr. H. Gordon Browne, Mr. W. B. Blackader, Miss Alice Blackader, Mrs. B. Hal Brown, Miss Hal Brown, Mrs. R. A. Brock, Mrs. Brimacombe, Mrs. Dr. and Mrs. Barclay, Dr. Philip Burnett, the Misses Burnett, Miss May Boyer, Mr. E. A. Boston, Mr. Dalziel Browne, Mr. Lorne Bond, Miss Muriel Bell, Miss Olive Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Brunner, Mr. Godfrey Brunner, Mr. Claude Brosseau.

Princess Maunsfield Colloredo, of Austria, Mrs. G. L. Cains, Miss Irene Cains, Miss Marjorie Clouston, Mrs. F. Minden Cole, Mrs. George Caverhill, Miss Clapp, Mrs. Y. J. Capen, Miss Edith Cassils, Miss Theo. Campbell, Mr. Russell Cowans, Mr. Wm. Chadwick, Dr. W. W. Chipman, Mr. E. G. M. Cape, Mr. T. H. Cushing, Mr. S. T. Calloway, Mr. J. R. Clancy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Carriere, Mr. Harold Cook.

Lady Drummond, Mrs. A. D. Durnford, Mrs. James Davidson, Miss Maude Davidson, Miss Mary Davidson, Mrs. T. C. Davidson, Mr. Thornton Davidson, Mrs. M. B. Davis, Miss Anite Duchastel de Montrouge, Miss Louise Duchastel de Montrouge, Mr. Charles de Lanau-diere, the Misses Drury, Mr. Harry Drury, Miss Dennistown, Miss Dickson, Miss de Rocheblave, Miss Lillian Dainty, Mr. Joseph Delormier, Mr. Belville De-launey (Paris).

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay Edgar, Miss Ellis, Mrs. W. H. Evans, Miss Ewan, Miss A. Ewan, Mr. Herbert Ewan. Mrs. L. J. Forget, Mrs. F. C. Fairbanks, Mrs. A. J. Ferguson, Mrs. R. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. H. J. Fuller, Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, Mr. Major Fishback. Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Gault, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ernest Gault, Mr. R. A. E. Greenhields, Miss Gillespie, Miss Gemin, Miss Gilmour, Miss Gordon, the Hon. Lionel Guest, Mr. H. R. Guernsey, Mr. J. H. Geddes, Mr. Huntley Gordon.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Hill, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hart, Mrs. G. R. Hooper, Mrs. E. F. Hebdon, Mrs. Edwin Hanson, Miss Laura Hanson, Miss Ina Hanson, Miss Florence Hanson, Lady Hingston, Miss Harold Hampson, Miss Marjorie Hays, Miss Orian Hays, Miss Louise Hays, Miss Mabel Hodgson, Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, Dr. J. W. Hickson, Mr. J. C. Hickson, Mrs. R. L. Hickson, Mrs. George W. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hampson, Miss Marjorie Howard, Miss Holland, Miss Kathleen Howard, Mr. Robert Howard, Mr. H. J. Horan, Mr. E. S. Hope, Mr. John Hope, Mr. Louis Herbert (Paris).

Mr. William R. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Mr. George Jordan. Mrs. T. C. Kidd, Mr. A. Kleczkowski, Dr. Klotz. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loring, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lemieux, Mrs. F. Orr Lewis, Mrs. La Roque, Miss La Roque, Miss Bertha La Roque, Mrs. E. H. Lemay, Mrs. L. Maxwell Lyon, Mrs. James Law, Mr. E. Latramboise, Mr. R. H. Lane, Mr. Gordon Lewis, Mr. Stanley Lucas.

Mrs. Mills, Miss Marjorie Mills, Mrs. Frank May, Miss G. May, Miss B. May, Mrs. F. W. Molson, Miss Molson, Mrs. F. E. Meredith, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. F. H. Mathewson, Mrs. D. Morrice, Jr., Mrs. C. Meredith, Miss Evelyn Molson, Mrs. T. L. Morrissey, Miss Hilda Marler, Miss Evelyn Marler, Miss Amy Mathewson, Mrs. F. D. Molson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Molson, Mr. Frank Mills, Mr. Henry Monk, Mr. W. H. Molson, Mr. A. P. Murray, Mr. J. Gillespie Muir, Mr. J. Dinham Molson, Mr. Cleve Morgan.

Mrs. Robert Mackay, Miss Cairine Mackay, Mrs. R. W. MacDougall, Miss B. MacDougall, Miss Emma MacDougall, Mrs. C. J. McCulloch, Mrs. C. M. McCuaig, Mrs. D. McIntyre, Miss McLimont, Miss Amy McLimont, Miss MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McCulloch, Mrs. G. McKenzie, Dr. A. W. McKenzie, Dr. Ridley McKenzie, Mrs. H. J. McKee, Miss MacMcGough, Miss Gladwin MacDougall, Mr. R. McLimont. Mrs. Shirley Olive, Mrs. Lillie Ogilvie,

Dr. R. B. Owens, Mr. G. L. Ogilvie, Mrs. R. MacD. Patterson, Mrs. Hugh Paton, Miss Cecile Pinder, Mrs. Grace Patterson, Mrs. Perceval, Miss Porteous, Countess Paul of Etchevogen, Miss L. Peterson, Mr. T. M. Papineau, Miss B. G. W. Phillips, Mr. A. P. Pinkham, Mr. Conrad Porteous, Mr. Hazen Porteous, Mr. E. Raymond Pease, Mr. Alfreid Picard (Paris).

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Redpath, Mr. A. F. Riddell, Miss Riddell, Mr. J. A. Riddell, Mr. C. B. Robin, Mrs. Robin, Mrs. Hayter Reed, Miss Redmond, Miss Rainville, Miss Ruby Ramsay, Miss Mabel Richardson, Mr. Blair Russell, Dr. Lewis Reford.

Lady Shaugnessy, Miss Shaugnessy, Lady Seamon, Mr. and Mrs. Stead, Mrs. Stanway, Miss Stanway, Mr. H. S. Stikeman, Miss Stikeman, Miss Muriel Stikeman, Miss Helen Stikeman, Dr. and Mrs. Shires, Miss Sise, Miss Shepherd, Miss Alice Sutherland, Miss Shaw, Miss Eva Scottie, Mr. P. F. Sise, Mr. S. S. Savage, Mr. Gordon Strath, Jr., Mr. W. Skinner, Mr. C. W. Slaughter, Mr. Oswald Smithers, Mr. Charles Saxe, Commander Spain.

The Hon. J. R. and Mrs. Thibaut, Lady Tait, Miss Jeanne Taschereau, Miss E. Turner.

Mrs. F. L. Wanklyn, Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, Jr., Mrs. J. Reid Wilson, Miss Minnie Wilson, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Miss Beryl Wilson, Miss Wainwright, Mr. A. Wainwright.

Mrs. H. B. Yates.

SOME OF THE TOILETTES.

The Countess of Minto wore a gown of white lace sparkling with sequins over green. The corsage was finished with a shoulder knot of tiny red roses, and she carried a very large bouquet of American Beauty roses and maiden-hair fern. In her coiffure was a twist of pale green tulle, and she wore diamond tiara and necklace.

Lady Eileen Elliot and Lady Ruby Elliott were dressed alike, wearing gowns of lustrous white satin, simply made after the earlier Victorian style, with corsage knot of tulle and small pink roses. They wore pearls, and carried large bouquets of pink carnations tied with rose ribbons.

Mrs. Stanley Maude and her sister, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth, were gowned alike in black velvet, plainly made, in the early Victorian mode, the bodice being finished with a lace berthe.

Mrs. R. MacD. Patterson wore a gown of eau de Nil satin, richly trimmed with Brussels lace.

Lady Tait wore a gown of black sequined net over black, and her bouquet was of violets.

Miss Hingston's gown was of black Chantilly lace over white.

Lady Allan wore a blue, wearing a gown of pale blue satin and tulle, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Andrew Allan wore a gown of hand-painted chiffon over white satin, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. L. J. Forget wore a black gown, with white Directoire panels.

Mrs. J. R. Thibaut wore a white gown handsomely trimmed.

Mrs. A. Baumgarten's gown was of pale blue mousseline de soie, with trimming of real lace, and finished with touches of pink panne velvet.

Mrs. C. Ernest Gault was in pale blue, the gown of pale blue crepe de Chine having secured lace medallions inset, and being finished with a touch of burnt orange.

Mrs. T. J. Alloway wore a black sequined gown.

Mrs. T. C. Kidd's gown was of mauve chiffon cloth with garniture of white lace.

Mrs. Percy R. Gault was in white, wearing a gown of Bruges lace.

Mrs. Jeffrey H. Burland wore a gown of white chiffon cloth with trimming of rose point lace, and garniture of pink roses.

Miss Ewan's gown was of black sequined net, over black.

Mrs. A. F. Riddell wore a black sequined gown over white, relieved with touches of pale blue.

Miss Mary Lee Riddell, a debutante, was dressed in white chiffon, brightened with gold paillettes, and her bouquet was of white roses.

Mrs. Austin C. Stead wore a gown of white chiffon softly shirred and trimmed with fine blonde lace.

Mrs. Wm. Stanway wore a black gown sparkling with jets, and diamond ornaments.

Miss Stanway was in white net worked in a tulle pattern over pale blue, the bodice finished with a lace berthe and touches of turquoise.

Mrs. W. Graham Browne wore a gown of cream-colored Limerick lace, and her flowers were violets.

Mrs. F. Orr Lewis wore a silver sequined gown with overdress of real lace, diamond ornaments, and had pink roses.

Mrs. Harold Hampson's gown was of cream lace with opalescent trimming, over white chiffon and white silk.

Miss Hilda Wainwright was gowned in white lace over a dress of white chiffon.

Mrs. F. W. Molson wore a gown of black silk net, with encrustations of net over white chiffon.

Mrs. L. Morrissey's gown was of white lace, having a garniture of French grey chiffon velvet roses, with cut steel centres, applique, and she wore diamond ornaments.

Mrs. H. S. Birkett was gowned in white chiffon over white silk, with trimmings of lace.

Miss Leighton, of Bristol, England, wore cream crepe de Chine, trimmed with chiffon.

Mrs. La Roque wore a gown of white lace applique over white silk.

Miss La Roque's gown was of white crepe de Chine with touches of pale blue.

Miss Bertha La Roque was in white crepe de Chine.

Mrs. E. H. Lemay wore a black sequined gown over white satin, and her bouquet was of violets.

Mrs. James Reid Wilson was gowned in black embroidered net over white satin.

Miss Minnie Wilson wore a gown of opalescent sequins over white satin, and her bouquet was of pink roses.

Mrs. C. T. Hart was gowned in black moire antique, and black lace overdress over white chiffon.

Mrs. B. Hal Brown wore a dress of black and white blonde net over white satin veiled in chiffon, trimmed with lace and chiffon roses. Her bouquet was of violets.

Miss Marguerite Hal Brown, a debutante, was dressed in white embroidered net over tulle, veiled in chiffon, with trimmings of lace and ribbons, and pearl ornaments. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Hays was in white, wearing a white chiffon dress with trimming of fine white lace.

Miss Orian Hays wore a gown of white chiffon, lace trimmed.

Miss Eileen Hingston was in green and white, wearing a dress of white net over green.

laid occurred on account of legal proceedings taken by the proprietors of property on Notre Dame street in contestation of the assessment roll which continued for over four years, and the city claimed that the time limited for prosecution was suspended while the contestation was pending, and that no action could be taken by the city until the courts decided that the assessment roll was valid.

Judge Robidoux maintained the opposition to the seizure, and the present appeal is from the judgment of the Court of King's Bench affirming the decision of the trial judge. Atwater, K.C., and Ethier, K.C., for appellant; Bond and Lacoste for respondents.

NINETEEN MEN DROWNED.

WENT DOWN AT SEA IN SATURDAY'S GALE—VICTIMS MOSTLY FISHERMEN.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 13.—News has reached here of the wreck of the little steamer "Call," of New London, Prince Edward Island, during last Saturday's gale, with the loss, it is believed, of all on board, some nineteen souls, of whom fourteen were men, were passengers. Among those on the steamer was the son of Mr. John Fagar, of this city, one of the principal owners.

The "Call" was a new vessel, plying between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island ports on a regular pocket service. The steamer was bound from Tracadie, New Brunswick, to New London. It is thought that her passengers were nearly all fishermen.

Last Saturday's storm raged with great severity in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, blowing directly on the northern shore of Prince Edward Island. It is believed that the vessel either was thrown on the ledges at the entrance of the harbor or foundered a short distance off the shore.

The "Call" was owned principally in Chatham, N.B. She was about 300 tons burden.

RE-MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED.

MARKED DIVISION OF SENTIMENT AT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN BOSTON.

Boston Oct. 13.—A marked division of sentiment regarding the proposal to prevent the re-marriage of the innocent party to a divorce during the life of the former partner, developed at yesterday's session of the House of Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention.

Several prominent delegates expressed the opinion last night that the present convention would refer the problem to the next triennial conference.

The House of Bishops presented the Archbishop of Canterbury with a silver loving cup. The English Primate left the city for New York to-day, and will sail for England to-morrow.

A RESERVE CASE.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—The Court of Appeal has granted a reserve case on the application of J. C. Drummond, found guilty of perjury at Brantford in giving his evidence on the trial of Kennedy, who was charged with the murder of Irene Cole. At Drummond's trial the clerk of assizes swore as to the trial of Kennedy and Drummond giving evidence there. The ground of the reserve case is that this was not the proper way to prove those facts.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The sophomores of McGill held a meeting last night in Molson Hall to decide on a new class yell. The following was chosen: Keemo, kimo, tidilly wink!

Hotchum, scotchum, pass the drink! Of all the years we are the pink! Naughty seven, dink, dink!

The theatre night costume will be a long white gown with red front, and one sleeve red and the other white, and with a blue sash passing over the right shoulder. A red and white megaphone hat completes the costume.

Theatre has been taken for Monday night by the students, who control the ticket sales for that occasion.

The passes in the examination in the English literature assigned for summer reading for students entering their second year, are as follows: Class 1, Elliot, Lamb and Munn; class 2, Sproule, Brooke, Beaton, Morrison (equal), Little and Frimingham; class 3, Brown (L. O.) and Kingston (equal), Holloway and Seely (equal), Morrow and Westland (equal), Allen, Gable, Haskell, Lynch, McCallum and Mulock (equal), Haughton and Martin (equal), Macquay and Strumbert (equal), Otty and Pringle (equal), Hill, Hay, Kenyon, Miller, Rogers and Williams (equal), Beckwith, Hepburn, Riddell and Robb (equal); Drummond, Racey, McKinnon (equal), Brody, Brown (S. B.), Ellis, Howe, Matthews, Maxwell, Millen, Paterson, Richards, Spafford, Montgomery, Renaud, Scott, Whitcomb, Moysie, Wilson and Woodyatt (equal).

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY MCKAY DEAD.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry McKay, at one time port warden of Montreal, died yesterday, at 144 Mansfield street, at the age of 84. Lieut.-Colonel McKay came to Montreal about the year 1870. He joined the Montreal Garrison Artillery, which corps was then commanded by the late Senator James Ferrier, and went to the front in command as senior major, when the regiment was sent to Huntingdon to defend the border against the Fenian raiders. Afterwards he was appointed port warden by the Macdonald administration, but for some years past had been living in retirement. He was a relative of the late George W. Hamilton, and of Bishop Hamilton. The funeral will be private. In early life he was engaged in the banking business.

BIG LAND SALE.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 13.—The Saskatchewan Valley & Manitoba Land Company has just disposed of 50,000 acres of land to Messrs. Sutherland and J. Eugene, of Saskatchewan.

THE 'DUMPING' CLAUSE.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE—THE MEASURE OF RELIEF AFFORDED.

A great deal of dissatisfaction among Canadian importers, who consider an unfair importation of the 'dumping' clause recently enacted to the tariff, which affects at least 10 per cent of the goods imported into Canada.

A recent decision in reference to freight allowances prevents the Canadian wholesale houses from buying United States goods as cheaply as they used to. It is the duty of the United States to pay or allow a freight allowance, when made by a Canadian manufacturer to purchase in a certain boundary, such as New York, Baltimore, and Boston, or east, and Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis on the west, and the territory between these points. Freight allowances, when made by Canadian manufacturers to purchase in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg and other wholesale centres, are made in no manner whatever, but are being exactly the same as those of American home purchasers.

This action of the Customs is considered to be most unjust, and will work against the best interests of the growth of the Canadian wholesale trade. It will help wholesale merchants in such cities as Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Detroit, St. Paul, Seattle, as well as a great disadvantage against Canadian houses. At the present time, the trade between Winnipeg and St. Paul is the trade of Manitoba and the territories. Under this ruling of the Customs, St. Paul being a delivery point of United States manufacturers, the goods there are enabled to buy their goods at a lower price than those of Winnipeg.

The same free of freight charges at the same prices as the Winnipeg houses are compelled to pay for their goods at points such as Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Winnipeg houses, however, are deprived of this benefit, as they are not located in the territories. This action on the part of the Canadian Customs compels the Prairie City merchants to pay an average of ten per cent more for imported goods than that paid by the United States competitor.

When the Hon. Mr. Patterson, Minister of Customs, was in Montreal recently, a delegation of wholesale men waited on him and explained this freight matter, pointing out its injustice to Canadian merchants. The minister promised early consideration and the following decision was received to-day from Ottawa by a well-known importing house:—

Respecting the freight deduction I must state that in 1899 the Department of Customs issued the following regulation:—

Freight allowances deducted on invoices from the usual selling price of goods for consumption at the port of import is a special reduction which should not be allowed in appraising the value of goods for duty purposes.

Under the law the value for duty of any article cannot be less than its fair market value when sold for consumption in the market of the country whence, and at the time exported, directly to Canada, therefore the deduction which appears on invoices covering importations of these but should not be allowed for customs purposes in Canada.

I may also state for your information that during the recent session of parliament legislation was passed which stipulated that where the selling price of goods is a class or kind made in Canada is lower than the fair market value for duty, there shall be no deduction in addition to the duty payable on the goods when properly appraised at a special duty equal to the difference between such selling price and the fair market value, provided that the special duty shall not in any case exceed fifty per cent of the payable.

Also provided that where the difference between the fair market value of the goods and the selling price is only to a small percentage of the fair market value, such small percentage shall be exempt from the special duty clause.

The Board of Customs has decided that where the difference between the selling price of the goods to be imported into Canada does not exceed 50 per cent of their fair market value, the difference shall not be subject to the special duty clause, unless otherwise specified in the schedule.

However, where the whole or a part of the special duty is applied to the difference in this case between the selling price and the value for duty, as above determined, exceeds the value of the goods will be subject to the application of the special duty clause.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN McDUGALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

AN AMERICAN CHOSEN.

Rome, Oct. 13.—After meeting a week past the provincial assembly of St. Francis of the Minor Order, elected the Very Rev. Don Reuter, of Trenton, N.J., to be the first American to become general of any religious order.

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

LIBRARY
Waterloo
Clement, R.
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J. L. Lamb

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