Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Thunderstorms

VOL. XLVII., No. 147 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906. PRICE ONE CENT

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Mr. Oliver Answers Mr. Borden's Query Regarding Small Royalties on Yukon Gold Output

MR. DANIEL McGILLICUDDY ENGAGED AS EDITOR OF IMMIGRATION LITERATURE.

(See also Page 11.)

Ottawa, June 23.—The Commons rose at half-past eleven last night, after spending most of the day on estimates.

The leader of the Opposition called attention to the comparatively small amount that had been collected in Yukon gold royalties since the discovery of the Klondike gold fields ten years ago. The output of gold had been about $114,000,000, and, if royalty had been paid on all this, it would have yielded $7,000,000 in revenue to the Dominion. The returns, however, showed actual collections of $2,250,000. True, the regulations for a number of years exempted a considerable portion of the output from payment of royalty. The discrepancy, however, in his estimation, seemed very large.

The Minister of the Interior, however, did not consider Mr. Borden's point well taken. The output of a large proportion of the claims was so small that they paid no royalty at all. On a good many others the exemption covered half the annual output. Thus, there was nothing suspicious about the amount of the royalty collections.

Mr. Foster referred to the Mines Branch of the Interior Department as 'A fancy branch' got up for the benefit of Dr. Haanel, who ran it.

Mr. Armstrong, Conservative, of Lambton, referred to Dr. Haanel as a pet, and criticised the outlay on this department of the public service.

Mr. Oliver announced that Mr. Daniel McGillicuddy, of the Goderich 'Signal,' had been engaged as editor of immigration literature, at $1,200 a year.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE

THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE AND MR. T. P. O'CONNOR TO GO TO PHILADELPHIA.

London, June 22.—The London correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal' says the Hon. Edward Blake and Mr. T. P. O'Connor were chosen by the Irish party to represent the party convention of the United Irish League of America at Philadelphia, next October, and adds that the self-sacrificing patriotism of Messrs. Blake and O'Connor, in undertaking the mission, which, though distinguished, is extremely arduous, merit warm recognition .

DROPPED DEAD

MR. JOHN C. O'KEEFE, POLICE MAGISTRATE OF OTTAWA, PASSES AWAY.

Ottawa, June 22.—John C. O'Keefe, retired building contractor, brother of Mr. George O'Keeefe, ex M.P.P., and police magistrate of this city, dropped dead this evening upon returning to his home from a walk. He had just entered the house, and, calling for the servant, fell forwards and instantly expired. Deceased was a bachelor and 59 years of age.

WILL BE HELD FOR MURDER.

Port Arthur, Ont., June 21.— The post-mortem on the body of Lester Young, who was injured in a fight on the steamer 'Monarch,' and who died in the hospital here to-day, revealed the fact that the umbrella with which he had been assaulted had penetrated his brain. W. Slater, who struck the blow, will be held for murder.

MR. McOUAT LOSES CASE.

Cornwall, June 22.—The long-pending suit of McOuat vs. the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, has at last been decided by the Court of Appeal. It will be remembered that J. B. Rankin, referee, gave judgment in favor of Mr. McOuat for $400 with costs against the counties. The Counties' Council appealed against the judgment of the referee, and the appeal has been allowed and the action dismissed with costs. Mr. McOuat's cross appeal to have his damage raised from $400 to $1,332, has also been dismissed. This means that the counties have won the entire case, in the court of last resort, in drainage matters. The best talent has been engaged by both sides in this long-drawn-out legal battle over the Nation river drainage question, as the case was regarded as a test one by all concerned.

RATTLESNAKE'S BITE KILLS A MAN.

Winsted, Conn., June 21.— While Frank Cressoci, employed by the Barnum-Richardson Company, of Lime Rock, was wheeling wood to a charcoal pit in Sharon, a rattlesnake sprang from beneath a stick and sank its fangs into his hand. Dr. Sellew, of Salisbury, attended him, and his companions administered great quantities of whiskey, but he died in agony within twenty-four hours. He was buried at Salisbury yesterday. The snake, which Cressoci killed with a club, had eight rattles.

THE ARGONAUTS AT HENLEY

Canadians in Practice do the Course Faster Than Any Other Crew This Year

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 23.—Should the Argonauts lift the cup it will be one of the most popular wins in years, especially among river men and tradespeople at Henley. On all sides the wish for their ultimate success is heard. This morning the Argonauts in practice did the half-course to Fawley in 3.29. Third Trinity followed, doing the half-course to Fawley in 3.34, finishing out in 7.24. Last evening's time would show the Argonauts's full course to be a shade under 7.18, not 7.24. The Argonauts have done the half-course and full course faster than any other crew at Henley this year.

ALIEN LABOR LAW

Arguments were heard in the Recorder's Court yesterday in the case which Pierre Robidoux, a member of one of the local trades unions, instituted against the Harbor Commission in 1905. Plaintiff wishes the Commission condemned to a fine because, he says, they employed, contrary to the Alien Labor Law, two men from the United States in the work of completing one of the grain elevators.

Defendants last year appealed against the jurisdiction of the recorder, but the judgment of the Superior Court was against them, and this judgment was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Appeal, which ordered the case to proceed on its merits.

It was established that the two workmen in question were citizens of the United States, and that they had been solicited to work in Montreal by representatives of the Harbor Commission.

Defendant's counsel, Mr. Victor Cusson, argued that they had been obliged to import the men because they could not find competent men in this country.

Mr. J. C. Lamothe, replying for the plaintiff, maintained that experts could be engaged only in the case of an enterprise that was not actually established in Canada, and when such experts could not be obtained here. The defendants, therefore, in this case, rendered themselves amenable to the Alien Labor Law.

Mr. Recorder Weir took the pleas en delibere.

NEW BRIDGE OVER NIAGARA.

A new company, capitalized at a million dollars, has been incorporated at Ottawa, under the name of the Trans-Niagara Bridge Company, to build a bridge across the Niagara Gorge, north of the upper steel arch bridge. Among the incorporators are Frederick Nicholls, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, E. R. Wood, H. G. Nicholls and Allen C. Boyce, all of Toronto.

The project with which the bridge is directly connected is the construction of a through trolley line from Rochester to Toronto, by way of Niagara Falls, St. Catharines and Hamilton, with a branch to Port Colborne at the Lake Erie end of the Welland canal. This line will be built by the Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Company, in other words, the Mackenzie-Mann syndicate of Toronto. The Trans-Niagara Bridge Company has already been duly incorporated under the laws of New York State, and now the necessary formalities have been complied with in Canada it is expected that work on the bridge will be begun during the present year, perhaps before the summer closes.

WOULD-BE TEACHERS.

The examinations for persons desirous of qualifying for teachers' diplomas will be held next week by the Central Board of Roman Catholic examiners. The examinations for the academic and model diplomas will take place at the Plateau Commercial Academy, on Tuesday, at 1.30 p.m., and will be under the supervision of Mr. P. Ahern, principal of Sarsfield School, who will be assisted by Mr. Brault, school inspector; Mr. Leblond de Brumath, principal of the Plateau Academy; Mr. Malone, professor of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, and Professors E. N. Gobeil, N. Belisle and J. P. Miller. The examinations for the elementary diplomas will take place at Montcalm School, on Wednesday at 8.30 a.m., under the supervision of Mr. Napoleon Brisebois, professor at the Jacques-Cartier Normal School. Mr. Brisebois will be assisted by the following gentlemen: Mr. J. J. McGuire, principal of the Edward Murphy School; Mr. P. Lienard, professor at the Plateau, and Professors A. B. Charbonneau and J. McCallum.

FELL BETWEEN TWO BARGES

DROWNING ACCIDENT IN THE CANAL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Patrick May, aged thirty-five, who resided at 41 Colborne street, was drowned in the Canal yesterday afternoon near Cote St. Paul, while the cargo of the coal barge 'Alice,' which sank in the Canal on Wednesday, was being discharged.

When the water entered the lock May was standing on the deck of the barge, but the force of the water parted the moorings. May attempted to board another barge, which was alongside, but in doing so he fell between the two, and disappeared. The body was recovered later, and taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day. A widow and five children, the eldest of whom is eight years of age, survive.

NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS

Verdict of the Rennes Court Annulled

Paris, June 22.—It is said that Judge Moras has concluded his report in the appeal of Capt. Dreyfus and that he annuls the verdict of the Rennes Court and grants Dreyfus a new trial.

INCINERATION COMMITTEE

CONSIDERS QUESTION OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL.

The question of the disposal of hotel garbage and a consideration of the plans for the new incinerator in St. Denis ward engaged the attention of the Incineration Committee yesterday afternoon. A letter was read by the secretary from the proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, who protested against the small amount of garbage which was disposed of for him by the city.

Upon the request of Ald. Gallery the first section of the by-law concerning the removal of house offal, etc., which states the following, was read by Superintendent Laguerrier:—

'Every occupant of a house will deposit separately the offal and ashes of the house, which he inhabits or occupies, in a portable receptacle of not more than three bushels.'

Another section, which defines a house as 'any structure, building or outbuilding' was also read.

Ald. Gallery considered it extraordinary that a hotel, in which there were two or three hundred people, should be limited to the same extent, in the matter of garbage disposal, as a private house, in which a family of only two or three persons might reside. He thought the by-law was not being properly interpreted, or else it had been made without its author's having hotelkeepers in mind, or when hotels were small in capacity.

Several aldermen supported his contention.

Ald. Gallery then gave notice of motion for a change in the by-law in order that a special section relating to hotels might be added.

In this connection Ald. Gallery also gave notice of the preparation of a by-law, according to which all manure must now be carted away from the city at the expense of the owners of cattle and horses. These owners, he said, were quite willing to pay a small tax if the city saw to it that all manure would be removed.

Mr. Ross, engineer, of Westmount, appeared before the committee, and explained in some detail the cost and working of the incinerator which he had installed in the municipality of Westmount. He estimated the cost of installation of an incinerator capable of disposing of 50,000 tons of garbage daily at approximately $14,000.



MR. W. P. MARTIN,

Elected Vice-President of the American Association of Local Freight Agents.

HYGIENE COMMITTEE

WAITED ON BY ST. HENRI ABATTOIR PROPRIETORS.

A delegation of proprietors of private abattoirs in St. Henri Ward, appeared before the Hygiene Committee yesterday, being introduced by Mr. A. Rivet, M.P. for Hochelaga. The spokesman for the delegation, Mr. A. Leduc, made a vigorous protest against the proposed tax of $500 for private abattoirs in order that the expenses of meat inspectors might be covered. He was strongly in favor of a rigid inspection of private abattoirs, and believed that they were conducted with the same cleanliness as those controlled by the City, but the tax of $500 he considered as altogether too much. In his opinion, $100 was ample.

The inadequate inspection of the City's milk supply was pointed out by Chairman Dagenais. The committee considered that in addition to the present staff four meat and two milk inspectors were required in order to have the public health properly safeguarded.

Ald. O'Connell and Nault were appointed a committee to see that thorough repairs are made to the Gallery baths, situated on Wellington street, near the bridge, which have been leaking for some time.

MONTREAL HARBOR

Visitors Could not Recommend the Shipping Facilities

MR. McFEE SAYS A COMPETENT GENERAL MANAGER IS NEEDED.

The situation in the harbor is said to be growing serious from a trade point of view, and general dissatisfaction is expressed in shipping and commercial circles regarding the unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and if rumors prove true the St. Lawrence is suffering materially as a direct result. This is shown, it is said, by the fact that western trade representatives recently visited Montreal to study the harbor facilities here, and after a careful investigation they expressed the opinion that, under present conditions, they could not return a favorable report.

Speaking of the situation previous to his departure for England, last evening, Mr. Alexander McFee, the representative of the Corn Exchange on the Trust, said he could readily understand such an opinion being formed by experienced men who might have occasion to visit this port. He felt somewhat discouraged, as do other commissioners, on the unfortunate state of affairs within the port, and this, he emphatically said would not be rectified until a general manager was put in charge.

'The Harbor Board,' continued Mr. McFee, 'as now constituted, represents four of the largest local commercial institutions, whose growing interests require representatives on the board, especially at this important period in the development of the St. Lawrence trade. I do not hesitate to declare that, to deprive these bodies of having a voice in the management of the port would mean a serious blow if not an injustice to the commercial and shipping interests of this community. Again, it must be remembered that the city of Montreal, being so closely identified with the harbor, cannot afford to be unrepresented as it is by the chief magistrate.

'In my annual report to the Corn Exchange I set forth the weakness of the present management of the harbor, there being no individual under its control acting as an executive head. As is well known, six of the members of the Commission, Messrs. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Andrew Allan, H. H. Brault, E. Goff Penny, W. E. Doran and myself, dismissed all the employees, so as to leave the Board free to engage a general manager who would have the authority to appoint a staff, and, of course, the old employees would not be overlooked. The main object of this move was to reorganize the Trust and place it on a business basis, but I regret to say that our efforts in this direction have been of little effect.

'Notwithstanding this failure to improve matters in the harbor, it is not yet too late to carry out the policy which those six commissioners had undertaken to introduce. This can be done, not by the dismissal of the Trust, but by the appointment of a general manager responsible directly to the commissioners and who would have the confidence of all the interests using the harbor.

'I am sorry to note that at the meeting on Tuesday last, reports presented were to the effect that the completion of the permanent improvements were being indefinitely delayed, and further, the manner in which the business came before us at that session demonstrated beyond a doubt the serious situation the port is in, owing to the one fact that we have not got the proper officials to bring before us the actual requirements of the harbor.'

FAR REACHING IN EFFECT

TURKISH NEWSPAPERS ARE NOW DENOUNCING AMERICAN BUTTER.

Constantinople, June 22.—The uproar over food products in America has had an echo here. Several newspapers denounced the quality of imported American butter, and the Government caused an enquiry to be made. It is alleged that imported butter was found to have been doctored with the aid of chemicals to give it an appearance of freshness and to impart a pleasant aroma to it. It is said to be mere refuse, a conglomeration of several undefinable animal, vegetable, mineral and chemical substances. Shopkeepers have been palming it off to their customers as the 'Best Anatolian,' which sells at 14 piastres per oka. The market price of American butter is 5 1-2 piastres.

The Sultan has forbidden the introduction into Turkey of gramophone disks, which reproduce verses from the Koran.

NO QUORUM

AT HARBOR BOARD FOR FIRST TIME IN TWENTY YEARS.

There was no meeting of the Harbor Board yesterday. The Hon. Robert Mackay, Messrs. Racine, McFee, Brault and Allan attended at the board room, but as their number was one short of a quorum no business could be transacted. This is said to be an event which has not occurred once before in the last twenty years.

Remember before leaving the city for the seaside, mountains, or country, to order the 'Daily Witness.' Only twenty-five cents a month. To include the 'Illustrated Witness,' ten cents additional.

THE CORONATION

Ceremonies at Trondhjem Yesterday Were Grand in Their Very Simplicity

NO UNTOWARD INCIDENT HAPPENED TO CAUSE THEIR MAJESTIES THE SLIGHTEST UNEASINESS.

Trondhjem, June 23.—The coronation ceremonies yesterday, which were very elaborate, were conducted by the Bishop of Trondhjem, assisted by the leading Cabinet ministers and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. After the anointment of His Majesty by the Bishop, the latter and Prime Minister Michelsen cojointly placed the crown on his head, after which Foreign Minister Loveland and the Bishop cojointly handed him the sceptre. After a prayer, offered by the Bishop, the latter and Interior Minister Arctander cojointly handed the King the orb, and later War Minister Olsson and the Bishop handed the sword of state to His Majesty. These ceremonies were followed by the Benediction.

The King, having taken his seat on the throne, the Queen was crowned by the same high personages, and in a similar manner. The ceremony throughout was impressive.

When the newly-crowned King and Queen returned to their thrones after the episcopal benediction, all the royal guests and special ambassadors saluted their Majesties with deep reverences.

At the termination of the proceedings the president of the Storthing called, 'God save the King and Queen,' and the whole distinguished company heartily took up the cry.

Grouped around the King's throne during the ceremony were the Crown Prince and Crown Princess Christian of Denmark, Prince Harold of Denmark, and Prince Henry of Prussia, while about the Queen's throne were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Victoria of England, and Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

On their return to the Palace, the King and Queen received the congratulations of a deputation from the Storthing and the members of the government.

The vast throng outside the Palace broke out into hearty cheering in response to their Majesties' appearance at a window, still wearing their coronation robes.

The ceremony of crowning King Haakon and Queen Maud was striking and sombre in its simplicity, there was no unfortunate attempt at decorations to mar the granite grandeur of the background furnished by the noble cathedral, and the grey light of a cloudy day fell aslant from the upper windows upon two red-gold canopied thrones raised against the fiuted columns in the centre of the nave, while the white and grey bunting used to cover the unfinished portions of the building was scarcely apparent in the soft shadows of the long nave.

Their Majesties looked exceedingly well and took a lively interest in every part of the impressive ceremony. King Haakon joined in singing the hymns and closely followed the printed libretto of the orchestra choir, which gave a splendid interpretation of Halvorsen's characteristic Norwegian music.

Nothing occurred throughout the ceremoney to cause the principal participants the slightest uneasiness. The King, with soldierly bearing, marched erect and without a smile through the long choir to the throne before the altar in the Apse. He was thoroughly composed throughout. The crown, although reduced in size since it was used by King Oscar, proved too large for King Haakon and failed to confer dignity on the monarch, but His Majesty maintained his composure, despite the fact that the crown threatened to fall over his ears.

Queen Maud looked attractive in her royal robes and diamond collars. She bowed graciously on either side when she advanced to the throne to receive her crown. The Queen and her ladies-in-waiting were simply gowned. There were no court trains and they had no feathers in their hair. There were few elaborate toilettes among the audience.

PURE MILK LEAGUE

WILL BEGIN THE DISTRIBUTION OF MILK NEXT MONDAY.

On Monday next the Pure Milk League of Montreal will begin the distribution of milk, two new distributing stations being added this year by the co-operation of the Metropolitan Dispensary for St. Henri, and the Eastern Dispensary for Maisonneuve.

The Central Laboratory is situated in the rear of 208 St. Charles Borromee street, and the distributing stations are situated as follows:—

Archambault's drug store, 1608 St. Denis street, Bell Telephone, East 673.

Fortin's drug store, 260 Centre street, Bell Telephone, Main 3530.

Queeneville's drug store, 691 St. Catherine street, Bell Telephone, East 4642.

Leduc's drug store, Chaboillez square, Bell Telephone, Main 176.

Barolet's drug store, 1054 Ontario street, Bell Telephone, East 4664.

Metropolitan Dispensary, corner Notre Dame street and Atwater avenue. Bell Telephone, Westmount, 46.

Eastern Dispensary, 40a Desery street, Bell Telephone, East 3938.

The civic authorities have contributed a thousand dollars for the work of the league, and it is earnestly desired that a similar amount may be raised in order that the work may not be crippled through the long, hot season. The treasurer's address is 603 Dorchester street west.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The committee of the Douma appointed to investigate the Bialystok outrage places the blame on the police and subordinate officers of the military, who provoked the populace by false rumors against the Jews, and on the governor, who absented himself from his post, leaving no orders, and says that unless the ministry is soon changed Russia will fall to the level of Persia and Turkey, and become tributary to a civilized government.

The coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud in the ancient Norwegian capital of Trondhjem is described as strikingly impressive in its sombre simplicity. The granite grandeur of the old cathedral was unmarred by unfortunate attempts at decoration. The ladies-in-waiting were simply gowned, wearing neither feathers nor trains. The crown of King Oscar appeared throughout the ceremony in imminent danger of falling over King Haakon's ears, but even in this trying circumstance King Haakon maintained his own dignified bearing.

Captain Dreyfus is to have a new trial, the verdict of the Court at Rennes having been annulled.

The Black Watch Memorial Historical Building, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, is to be opened at Ticonderoga, on Lake George, on the fourth of July. On the walls is a tablet, the gift of the officers of the Black Watch now stationed at Fort George, Scotland, in memory of the officers and men of the regiment who fell before the French lines in the battle of July, 1758, and for whose splendid bravery at the time King George II. conferred upon them the title of the Royal Highland Regiment. The Fifth Royal Scots of Montreal, who are allied with the Black Watch, are to take part in the ceremonies.

The Canadians at the Henley regatta in the trial runs have gone over the course faster than any other crew this year.

A teller in the Union Bank, Alta., has disappeared, leaving a shortage in his books.

There are many rumors of early changes in the New Brunswick Government, among them that the premier, the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, and the Hon. W. Pugsley, the Attorney-General, are to retire.

The Diocese of Huron has decided to appoint a secretary or committee whose work it shall be to keep the head of the church in England posted as to what the church is doing in this country.

Cartierville and other places are to be supplied with electric light and power for thirty percent less than is charged in Montreal.

At the Roman Catholic High School, where three-fourths of the pupils are English-speaking, the prize of honor, given for gentlemanly conduct, by the vote of an overwhelming majority of the pupils, has been awarded to a French-Canadian, Mr. DeBellefeuille. This, Mr. Justice Curran, the founder of the prize, considers, speaks volumes for the future unity of our citizens.

The Senior School pupils said farewell last night to their old building, and when they meet again in September it will be in the new Commercial and Technical High School, on the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Urbain streets.

BRITONS AND CHINESE

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT TUNG NA GAN.

Hong Kong, June 22.—The Amoy correspondent of the South China 'Morning Post' went with a relief party, headed by the British consul, to Tung na gan, the scene of the recent murderous assault on two British subjects. It appears that Dr. Horne, an Australian, and Mr. Forbes Eadie, were walking along near Tung na gan, when a native seized Mr. Eadie's watch. Sixteen Chinamen then suddenly fired on the Britons, who were also attacked with swords. The Britons made a gallant defence with their fists, but were severely wounded. They were found and taken to the American Presbyterian mission, and afterwards conveyed to Amoy. Dr. Horne was dangerously wounded, but is progressing favorably.

DETECTIVE MURRAY'S WILL.

Toronto, June 22.—The late Provincial Government detective, Mr. John Murray, left an estate of $40,676, of which $32,000 is in debentures in loan companies. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation are appointed executors. The estate is divided principally between the two daughters, Katie Boyd, of Sydney, C.B., and Mary Murray. The first received $500 and furniture in the house for life, interest on $14,000 for ten years, after which the $14,000 is to be paid to her or her children. Mary Murray receives $500, interest on $12,000 for five years, when the amount is to be paid her. A number of small bequests are made.

LOCAL OPTION IN P. E. I.

Ottawa, June 23.—An order-in-council has passed giving effect to the wishes of the electors of King's, Prince Edward Island, who recently voted for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in order that they might replace its provisions by the Local Option Law recently enacted by provincial legislation, and which they regard as more effective.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

COUPER.—At 605 St. Antoine street, Westmount, on June 20, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Couper.

SHOTTON.—At 51 Charron street, on Monday, June 18, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shotton, a daughter.

WILKINSON — At the Parsonage, Sawyerville, Que., on June 20, 1906, a son to the Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Wilkinson.

MARRIED.

BURNAND — CHURCH — On June 20, 1906, at 10 a.m., at St. George's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, John Lewis Burnand, son of the late Lewis Bransby Burnand, Lloyds, London, England, and Agnes Muriel Church, daughter of the late Clarence Church, Esq., M.D., Ottawa.

BUTLER — ARGUE — On June 20, 1906, at the Bell Street Methodist Church parsonage, Ottawa, by the Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., Charles W. Butler, Carleton Place, to Margaret A. (Annie) Argue, of Ottawa, daughter of the late Thomas Argue, of Stittsville.

BUTTERWORTH — BANNERMAN — At the residence of the bride's parents, 24 East avenue, Ottawa East, by the Rev. W. A. McIlroy, Ernest A. E. Butterworth to Agnes Merrill Bannerman, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bannerman

FERGUSON — CRAWFORD — At the home of the bride's parents, Robert Crawford, 'Hillside Farm,' Gravel Hill, on June 20, 1906, by the Rev. W. G. Bradford, of Avonmore, Ont., Alexander Ferguson, of Strathmore, to Mary L. Crawford, of Gravel Hill, Ont.

HOUGHTON — NEWMAN — In Kingston, Ont., on June 20, 1906, by the Rev. W. H. Sparling, Lillian M., second youngest daughter of Mrs. Wm. Newman, to Allan G. Houghton, both of Kingston.

LEVER — HARDIE — At the residence of Mr. Henry Lever, Carleton Place, on June 20, 1906, by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D., Mr. Henry Reynolds Lever, Ottawa, to Miss Carrie Hardie, late of Toronto.

LOGAN — WALTON — At Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on Tuesday, June 19, 1906, by the Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Florence N. Walton, fifth daughter of Mr. Jno. Wilson, of Montreal, to Maxwell J. Logan, of London, England.

MacGREGOR—BARRON—At St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg, by the Rev. Dr. Chas. W. Gordon, on June 21, the Rev. Alexander MacGregor, B.A., of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, son of John MacGregor, of Cote de Midi, Que., to Grace Muriel Hope, daughter of Thomas Barron, of Lachute, Que.

MUNRO — KENNEDY — At Chalmers Church, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Macgillivray, on June 20, 1906, Eliza Kennedy, youngest daughter of the late Robert Kennedy, to the Rev. Gustavus Munro, of Blytheswood, Ont.

RUTHERFORD — GARDINER—In Kingston, Ont., on June 19, 1906, at the home of the bride, 188 Ordnance street, by the Rev. J. B. Hicks, Thomas Rutherford, to Annie M., youngest daughter of the late Francis V. Gardiner, both of Kingston.

RIXON—McCARROLL — On June 20, 1906, at Christ Church, Meaford, Ont., by the Rev. Thos. Brown, assisted by the Rev. Dean McCarroll, M.D., Detroit, Mich., Isabelle, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCarroll, Meaford, to Captain Arthur W. Rixon, son of the late Rev. Thomas Rixon.

DIED.

BELLHOUSE — At St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Ont., on June 20, 1906, Helen Atha, beloved daughter of Mr. W. A. Bellhouse, manager of the Merchants' Bank, Napanee, Ont., aged 21 years.

CARTWRIGHT — At Hamilton, Ont., on June 20, 1906, Lillian Cicily, beloved wife of C. W. Cartwright.

CARVETH — At Orono, County of Durham, Ont., on June 20, 1906, John Carveth, J.P., aged 86 years.

EDWARD.—On June 19, 1906, at Englewood, Ill., Mary McLaren, aged eighty-seven, relict of George Edward, and eldest sister of D. K. McLaren, of this city.

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

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

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The Store closes at 6 o'clock daily. Saturday, June 23.

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At 1-3 to 1-2 Less Than Usual

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New Lots just received add charm and beauty to the display, these new arrivals are noted for their style, exclusiveness and exceptional quality.

WAISTS MADE TO SELL AT 65c, ARE NOW 49c
WAISTS MADE TO SELL AT $1.00, ARE NOW 67c
WAISTS MADE TO SELL AT $1.35, ARE NOW 90c
WAISTS MADE TO SELL AT $1.85, ARE NOW $1.30
WAISTS MADE TO SELL AT $2.00, ARE NOW $1.65
WAISTS MADE TO SELL AT $2.50, ARE NOW $2.00

BANKRUPT STOCK OF TAFFETA SILKS

SELLING AT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

This was an opportunity we could not resist. The Silks had to be sold. It was not a question of price but quick disposal, and with our ever ready money we were able to secure the entire lot at prices less than cost of manufacture, which means that on Monday you will be able to buy New Taffeta Silk at about one-half their wholesale value.

18,000 Yards Colored Taffeta Silk, worth 65c, Monday 39c

This beautiful Taffeta Silk comes in a very large and choice range of new colors, most desirable for summer wear. The quality is of a superior character and the Silk should be sold for 65c. Monday Special .. 39c

SAVE 30c A YARD ON THIS SILK SALE MONDAY

NEW SHOT TAFFETA SILK 75c. Hundreds of people have bought of this wonderful Silk and yet so great was the quantity bought there is ample for hundreds more. Have you seen it. 'Tis the greatest value on record. Finest quality Shot Taffeta Silk scores of color combination and a regular 75c value. Can you resist buying some at Monday's Special price 45c

Handsome Silk Blouse Patterns

REDUCED TO HALF PRICE.

250 handsome All-Silk Blouse Patterns in a beautiful range of all the latest colorings. Also Black and White Peau de Sole. Some Taffeta and Louisene and others of Jap. Habutai. The entire lot to be cleared at the following tremendous reductions:

Blouse Patterns, regular $ 3.75, reduced to $2.38
Blouse Patterns, regular $ 6.25, reduced to $3.75
Blouse Patterns, regular $ 8.50, reduced to $5.50
Blouse Patterns, regular $11.10, reduced to $5.50

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited. 143 to 151 Notre Dame st. West, 184 to 194 St. James st., MONTREAL.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited. 143 to 151 Notre Dame st. West, 184 to 194 St. James st., MONTREAL.

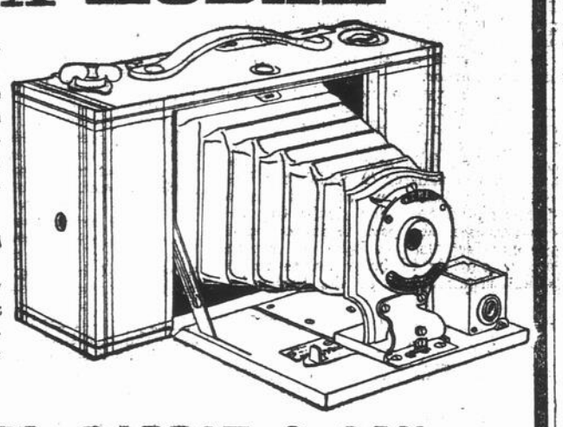
"The leafless deserts of the mind, the waste of feelings unemployed."—Byron.

IN TIME WE LOSE WHAT WE DON'T USE, THEREFORE,

GET BUSY.

IF IN DOUBT as to a good way in which to employ your mind and feelings, WE WOULD SUGGEST the purchasing of

A KODAK



at a very reasonable rate. You don't have to get a high priced one before you can get real enjoyment.

MASTER A 3¼ x 4¼ thoroughly and there won't be leafless deserts or brainy wastes,

GEO. BARRAT & SON,

146 Peel Street, Montreal.

964 UPTOWN. Photographic Supplies.

THE BEST HELP FOR THE EYES

is found in **properly fitted glasses,** and the best fitting glasses results from the careful scientific examinations I make. Come to me at the first indication of pain or uneasiness in the eyes, and I promise to help you.

FRANK C. FOX,

Refracting Optician,

Appointments— TEL. UP 1185.

32 McGILL COLLEGE AVE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Western (General) Hospital Building Fund reports the following subscriptions received to date:—R. Hersey, $5,000; C. F. Smith, Miss E. Orkney, B. A. Boas, $1,000 each; H. A. Hodgson, Peter Lyall, Sir H. Montagu Allan, C. W. Davis and Finley & Spence, $500 each; Drummond, McCall & Co., Bell Telephone Company, and Gault Bros. & Co., Limited, $250 each; W. H. Trenholme and J. Pitblado, $200 each; American Tobacco Company and the Empire Tobacco Company, $125 each; E. S. Clouston, Geo. Boulter, Jos. Pirigo, A. P. Willis, W. Y. King, Paul Galibert, the Hon. J. K. Ward, Tracy Ludington, H. Birks & Sons, [illegible] Stewart, M.D., Sir Wm. Hingston, A. D. Irvine, M.D., T. J. Rutherford, Charles Gurd, C. C. Gurd, M.D., Hy. Morgan & Co., E. W. Gnaedinger, C. T. Hare, John Murphy, A. T. Paterson and W. S. Leslie, $100 each; Theo. Labatt, $75; Alex. Scott, St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company and Lyman Sons & Co., $50 each; the Oriental Silk Company, Klotz & Co., and Geo. Hogg, $25 each; Mrs. Frank Hart, $15; Fitzgibbon, Schaffheitlin & Co., and C. A. Lingham, $10 each.

HAY MERCHANT ASSIGNS.

Zenophile Peladeau, hay dealer, of St. Constant, has assigned at the demand of Odilon Monchamp, with liabilities of about $17,000.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 23.

AMERICAN MEAT EXPORTS

BUSINESS FOR LAST YEAR MADE A RECORD.

Washington, June 21.—Exports of meats and meat products from the United States in the eleven months of the fiscal year 1906, ended with May, aggregated over a hundred and eighty million dollars in value, according to a report issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor. These figures shows a larger exportation of meats and meat products than in the corresponding period of any other year in the history of the export trade and an increase of practically sixty percent over 1896.

The increase occurs in all the principal products, but is especially noticeable in lard, oleo oil, salted pork, fresh beef and fresh pork.

Great Britain is by far the largest purchaser of American products. Of the $75,000,000 worth of bacon, ham, fresh beef and canned beef exported in 1905, the United Kingdom took $66,000,000 worth, or practically 90 percent of the total exports of meats, valued at a hundred million dollars, it took eighty million dollars' worth, while of the forty million dollars' worth of cattle exported in the same year it took $36,750,000 worth. Oleo exports go chiefly to the butter-making countries, the largest part to the Netherlands, which took $6,500,000 worth out of the $11,500,600 worth exported in 1905.

BLACK WATCH MEMORIAL

ROYAL SCOTS GOING TO TICONDEROGA TO ASSIST IN THE UNVEILING.

A delegation of fifty men of the 5th Royal Scots, who are allied with the Black Watch, will go from Montreal to Ticonderoga to assist at the unveiling of a Black Watch memorial there on July 4. On that date there will be opened the Public Library and Black Watch Memorial Historical building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and on the same occasion the unveiling will take place of a memorial tablet, the gift of the officers of the Black Watch regiment, now stationed at Fort George, Scotland, to the Ticonderoga Historical Society, and erected in the 'Black Watch Memorial' in honor of the officers and men of the 'Black Watch' who fell before the French lines at Fort Ticonderoga in the battle of July 8, 1758. In this engagement the Black Watch lost 8 officers, 9 sergeants and 297 men killed, and 17 officers, 10 sergeants and 306 men wounded. It was for their splendid bravery and sacrifice at this time that King George II. conferred upon them the title of the 'Royal Highland Regiment.'

SYNOD OF NOVA SCOTIA

BISHOP WORRELL DELIVERS HIS FIRST CHARGE.

Halifax, N.S., June 22.—The thirtieth session of the Diocesan Synod assembled in Halifax to-day with a large attendance of clerical and lay delegates. The charge of Bishop Worrell, his first, was delivered and referred to a special committee. The Rev. Dr. Armitage was appointed rural dean of Nova Scotia.

SHIPPING NEWS

'CANADA'S' PASSENGERS.

The Dominion line SS. 'Canada,' which sailed for Liverpool to-day, carries the following first-class passengers:—Mr. E. Abdelnour, Montreal; Mr. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, Cedar Rapids, Mich.; Dr. George L. Beardsley, Mrs. Beardsley, Miss Beardsley, Derby, Conn.; Mr. G. Blackburn, Mrs. Blackburn, Montreal; Mrs. G. H. Burgar, Miss Burgar, Welland; Master A. T. Burr, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. J. T. Cardinal, Miss Juliet Cardinal, Miss Marguerite Cardinal, Montreal; Miss Pauline Carriere, Ottawa; Mr. J. A. Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, London, England; Mr. George A. Campbell, Mrs. C. J. Chisholm, Montreal; Mrs. Cherry, Miss Cherry, Miss Nellie Cherry, Cedar Rapids; Mr. P. M. Clark, Toronto; Miss Coffin, Ottawa; the Rev. E. A. Cooke, Albany; Mr. Geo. Creak, Montreal; Mr. J. S. Downing, Mrs. J. Douglass, Miss Irene Douglass, Mrs. L. N. Duverger, Montreal; Dr. C. R. Fish, Chicago; Mr. H. Flint, Mr. E. Flint, Montreal; the Rev. P. Gaune, Mr. E. M. Hayton, Mrs. Robert Hall, Miss G. Hall, Montreal; Mrs. A. Ham, Miss L. M. Ham, Toronto; Dr. B. J. Harrington, Mr. B. G. Harrington, Montreal; the Hon. N. Hespeler, Winnipeg; Mr. John Higgins, Montreal; Mrs. Hookey, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. E. Lord, London, Eng.; Mr. Percival J. Illsley, Mrs. Illsley, Master Illsley, Master Illsley, Montreal; Mr. Inglis, Mrs. Inglis, London, Eng.; Mrs. E. Marquette, Master Hector Marquette, Mr. A. J. Munro, Mrs. Munro, Montreal; Mr. James McQueen, Miss Annie W. McQueen, Calgary, Alta.; Mr. T. O. Nicholson, Manchester; Mr. S. Nordheimer, consul of Germany, Mr. S. R. Nordheimer, Mr. Victor Nordheimer, Mrs. J. O. Orr, Master George Orr, Toronto; Mr. James Pringle, Mrs. Pringle, Stratford; Mr. J. L. Rochester, Mrs. Rochester, Ottawa; Capt. H. S. Scott-Harden, London, Eng.; Mr. Leonard Short, Buffalo; Mrs. Short, Buffalo; Miss Gena Smith, Miss Margaret Spurling, Windsor, N.S.; Mr. W. Steel, Sheffield, Eng.; Miss L. M. Strathy, Toronto; Mr. R. H. Street, Montreal; Sir Walter Thorburn, London, Eng.; Mrs. Jas. Thom, Master Gordon O. Thom, Master J. Balfour Thom, Montreal; Mr. Harding Thomas, Birmingham; Mr. Alexander W. Thompson, Cedar Rapids; Lieut.-Col. F. Toller, Mrs. Toller, Miss Toller, Ottawa; Capt. Samuel Tucker, Liverpool, Eng.; Mrs. George Vipond, Miss Vipond, Mr. Harry Vipond, Montreal; Mr. John Williamson, Montreal; Mr. E. A. Wood, Halifax, N.S.

CANADIAN RECORD.

Mr. G. McL Brown, general passenger agent of the C. P. R. steamship lines, states that the cabin passenger list of the 'Empress of Britain' is a Canadian record, and was only exceeded on four occasions last year by the large 'Yankee' lines.

LIGHTSHIP NARROWLY ESCAPED.

London, June 21.—The White Star line SS. Majestic narrowly escaped running down the lightship off Coningbec, on the Wexford coast, last night, when en route from Queenstown to Liverpool. The SS. Majestic was steaming at half speed through a thick fog when the lightship suddenly appeared immediately under her bows. The lightship was so close that the immediate parting of the steamer's helm alone prevented a collision. As it was, she grazed the lightship. A megaphone message from the latter vessel stated that she was not injured. The SS. Majestic's passengers thereupon gave a hearty cheer. Captain Hayes had instantly ordered boats manned to pick up the crew of the lightship if necessary.

NOTES.

Th Empress of Ireland, the C.P.R.'s new steamship, will call at Moville on her maiden voyage from Liverpool on June 29, and thereafter will call on Thursdays. The Empress of Britain, which leaves Quebec to-day, will also sail on Thursdays.

The SS. Canada, of the Dominion line, sailed this morning with 100 first class and a large number of second and third class passengers. The Manxman, of the same line, left port to-day for Avonmouth, with a cargo of butter and cheese.

The Allan liner Carthaginian, which has replaced the Sarmatian, sailed at daybreak to-day for Havre.

The C.P.R. SS. Lake Champlain will arrive in Montreal to-day. She landed 700 third class passengers at Quebec yesterday.

The Montreal, of the C.P.R. line, sailed from London for Antwerp yesterday afternoon.

The R.M.S. Tunisian, with the Bisley team on board, should reach Liverpool to-day.

Arrivals in port yesterday were the steamships Salacia, Bellona, Hibernian and Manchester Commerce.

The Allan line SS. Parisian, from Glasgow, for Boston, via Moville and Galway, sailed from Glasgow last evening with 48 second and 167 third class passengers.

The Allan line SS. Laurentian, from Boston for Glasgow, sailed from Boston yesterday with 109 second and 20 third class passengers.

The R.M.S. Virginian, from Liverpool and Moville, for Quebec and Montreal, at Rimouski, sailed from Moville at 1.37 p.m. yesterday with 141 first, 568 second and 1,022 third class passengers.

Outing Watches

Ingersoll's Yankee Dollar Watch $1.00

NEW MODEL.



The Great "YANKEE" DOLLAR WATCH.

A marvel of cheapness and utility. Just the watch for actual use—hunting, camping, fishing, yachting, bicycling and for all classes of Workingmen. A reliable time keeper.

Absolutely guaranteed for one year by manufacturer.

D. BEATTY,

137 St. Peter Street,

Opposite Witness Office.

REMOVAL

P. D. DODS & CO.

Have Removed to

162 McGILL STREET,

to much larger premises to receive the increase of stock of their manufacture of paints and varnishes, also for the accommodation of their numerous city customers and also those of the country. Their ISLAND CITY READY MIXED PAINT for houses and floors, which dry in eight hours, will be delivered from the store.

P. D. DODS & CO.

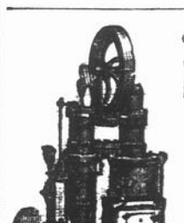
THE TROY LAUNDRY

invariably pleases its customers. It does its work *right*. It insists on *care* and *knowledge* in the treatment of every article. You cannot get better laundry service. Its suburban location and its special supply of soft water give it unequalled advantages.

Main 3644-3645—Main 5447—Main 1893—Main 3818—Up 1909.

Office and Factory, *VERDUN.*

Suburban Service—Tuesdays and Fridays.



The original and only genuine

Rider & Ericsson HOT AIR PUMPING ENGINE.

Over 30,000 in Use

Is sold only by

R. H. BUCHANAN & CO.,

234 Craig Street West, Montreal,

CANADIAN AGENTS,

Every Engine Fully Guaranteed.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

STEWART'S SPECIAL SALE

OF THE FOLLOWING LINES.

Men's Tan Lace Boots — $3.45
Were $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00.

Men's Pat. Colt Low Shoes
Men's French Pat. Calf Low Shoes
Men's Enamel Low Shoes — $2.95
Regular $5.00 Value.

Women's $3.50 Tan Lace Shoes — $1.75
A Variety of Styles. HALF PRICE

Women's Tan Lace Boots — $2.45
Regular $3.50 and $4.00 Value

W. H. STEWART, 3 STORES.

MACKAY STREET.

AUCTION SALE

of pieces of Land and Building material on

FRIDAY, 29th JUNE, 1906,

at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

On the premises, at the above date and hour, all the building material of a 3½ story stone and brick house, expropriated for the opening of Mackay street, from Dorchester street, in a southernly dicestion, will be sold by auction.

Terms: Cash on adjudication.

1 percent to be paid for auction duty.

The material must be removed immediately.

On the same date and hour will be sold on the premises those residues of land ceded by the proprietor to the City, in connection with the said expropriation, to wit:—

1o. A strip of land situate on Dorchester street, in the St. Andrew Ward, of the City of Montreal, being the western part of sub-division lot No. 21 of the official lot No. 1565 of the official plan and book of reference of the St. Antoine Ward. Bounded in front by Dorchester street, in rear by a lane, on one side by Mackay street (projected), and on the other side by sub-division 5 of said cadastral No. 1565 of said ward.

2o. A strip of land situate on Dorchester street, in the St. Andrew Ward of the City of Montreal, being the northeastern part of sub-division lot No. 21 of the official lot No. 1565 of the official plan and book of reference of the St. Antoine Ward. Bounded in front by Dorchester street, in rear by a lane, on one side by Mackay street (projected), and on the other side by sub-division 20 of said cadastral No. 1565 of said ward.

As shown on the plan prepared by Mr. J. R. Barlow, City Surveyor, dated 15th August, 1905, and deposited in the City Treasurer's office.

Terms: Cash.

1 percent to be paid for auction duty.

Active and passive servitudes shall be respected.

The above lots will be sold subject to the special tax to be imposed for the opening of Mackay Street.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 21st June, 1906.

W. M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

CITY OF MONTREAL

DOMINION OF CANADA.

$300,000.00

4 percent Bonds or Stock,

Maturing May 1st, 1946.

PAYABLE IN GOLD

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the City Clerk, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, in the City Hall, Montreal, up to two o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the sixth day of July, for the whole or part of $300,000.00 (three hundred thousand dollars), Four Percent "Registered Stock" or "Coupon Bonds," (at the option of the tenderers) $100 shares, or multiples thereof, if in Stock; $100 to $1,000 if in bonds. Option to be declared in tender. Bonds may be converted into Registered Stock at any time.

This issue is made for the purpose of carrying on necessary public works in the city, as provided by the Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 62 Vict., chap. 58, Sec. 344, and is redeemable by a sinking fund.

INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, Montreal, or at the Bank of Montreal in New York, where the stock ledgers and transfer books are kept. Election of place to be stated in tender.

STATISTICS.

The assessed value of the real estate of the city, exclusive of $46,000,000 exemptions is over.	$172,000,000
On which the rate of taxation is 1 percent for Municipal purposes and 2-5ths for schools.	
The Revenue of the City last year was	4,150,000
The interest on its debt (which is a first charge on the revenue) was	1,133,000

Of the exempt property the City itself owns about 1-3 of the whole.

PAYMENT.

Payment to be made as follows:
2 percent on application.
98 percent on or before the 20th July.

Tenderers may be present or represented at the opening of the tenders at the above-mentioned date, in the Finance Committee Room, City Hall, Montreal.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

The whole subject to ratification by the City Council.

W. ROBB, City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 21st June, 1906.

'THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.'

The success of the exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, 'The Light of the World,' in Australia, has been unprecedented in the history of art in the Old World. 302,183 persons passing through the turnstiles at Sydney in twenty-five days.—London 'Daily Express.'

France's imports from England in the first four months of 1906 amounted to 229,350,000 francs; exports to England, 387,755,000 francs.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

FIRE STATION REPAIRS.

The interminable question of the payment for the unauthorized repairs to certain fire stations, ordered last year by ex-Ald. Sauvageau during his term of office, is not yet settled. At the meeting of the Finance Committee, held yesterday afternoon, an opinion was read from the city attorneys, in which they pointed out that no liability lay against the city in the matter. The opinion stated that the question whether the city was liable for a contract or sale which had not been approved by the council or by a committee having jurisdiction in the matter, and whether the claimant had any legal claim against the city in such a case, was governed by clause 337 of the city charter, which reads as follows:—

'No contract or agreement whatever shall be binding on the city unless it has been approved by the council. The city shall not be liable for the price or value of work done, materials supplied, goods or effects furnished, of any kind whatever, nor for any fees for professional services, salary, wages, or other remuneration, without the special authorization of the City Council or of a committee having adequate jurisdiction, nor unless, in every case, a certificate from the comptroller is produced establishing that there are funds available and appropriated for the particular object for which payment is sought; and no right of action shall exist against the city unless the foregoing formalities are strictly observed, notwithstanding that the city may have benefited by any such contract, agreement, work done, materials supplied, or other services rendered.'

The committee agreed to send the matter on to the City Council, along with the agreement for settlement.

AMOS FARM EXPROPRIATION.

Another question which arose was whether the city could use revenue funds for expropriation purposes. This arose out of a communication from the city attorneys regarding the liability of the city to immediately deposit cash to cover the indemnities fixed by the report of the expropriation commissioners in the case of the Amos farm expropriation.

The city attorneys stated that they had arrived at the conclusion that the expropriation law regarding the Amos farm was imperative, and should have been completed and fulfilled within the three years specified which had now expired. In the second place, they further stated, the homologation of the commissioners' report had been pronounced by the court, without any appeal. The city was, consequently, obliged to make the deposit without any further delay, and complete the requirements of the law in the matter.

Ald. Lavallée said Mr. Ethier had told him that the Lafontaine Park expropriation was shelved for another year, and that the city could safely take some of the money set aside for that and pay this other expropriation with it.

The Chairman—He does not know. How does he know?

Ald. Lavallée—I don't know; I know that was what he told me.

Ald. Sadler—This expropriation means that the city's share is some $5,000 more than was expected. But I do not think we ought to take money out of revenue funds and use it for paying expenses of expropriation. That does not seem to me to be the right and proper thing to do, when there are so many directions in which funds are urgently needed by the city.

Mr. Ethier explained that the award in connection with the Amos farm expropriation was some $5,000 more for each side to pay than the sum specified in the expropriation law relating to that farm, but, in his opinion, the city was obliged to pay this extra amount, despite the fact that a considerably smaller sum had been specified in the charter, as the sum specified appeared to be more for the guidance of the legislature than to fix definitely the exact sum to be paid by the parties concerned.

The committee decided to report to council in favor of depositing the sum of $15,500, the city's share of the expropriation, the money to be taken out of the cash set aside for the Lafontaine Park expropriation payments.

CITY COULD NOT COLLECT TAXES.

A fortnight ago the city treasurer, Mr. W. Robb, reported to the committee, recommending that certain amounts—arrears of taxes levied on tenants of government property occupied for other than government purposes, and which the city had been unable to collect—be written off the city's books as uncollectable. This report was referred to a special sub-committee, composed of Ald. Sadler, De Serres and Lavallée, who reported thereon yesterday afternoon, recomending that Mr. Robb's suggestion be approved. The report added:

'Your committee would recommend, however, that a representation be made to the government of the injustice to others arising from their tenants taking advantage of the non-assessability of Crown property, respectfully suggesting that such measures be taken by the government as would prevent this anomaly in the future, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the government for that purpose.'

The report of the sub-committee was adopted. It was also decided to ask the City Clerk, the Hon. Senator David, to represent the city before the government with reference to the matter.

The amount thus written off the books of the city is $9,330.90.

WINDSOR HOTEL ASSESSMENT.

Following the example of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Windsor Hotel Company have written to the City Council asking for a fixed assessment for the land on which their extension is being built and that on which their present buildings now stand. The letter was read at the meeting and said, in part:—

'We respectfully request that the City Council fix the present value of the land upon which the extension is being built, for all assessment purposes, together with that now being paid on the present property, which is assessed at $700,000, such fixed assessment to be for a term of not less than twenty years on said property, and buildings to be erected thereon, to date from the completion of the said extension. The Windsor Hotel Company respectfully wish to point out that they do not ask for an exemption on the annex building, but desire such arrangement for the benefit that will follow from the improvement of the property in question, which will undoubtedly improve the value of the surrounding property, the value of which has been considerably enhanced by the construction of their present building, all of which will be of material benefit to the city at large. The company would also point out that they have been a potent factor in the building up and development of the city of Montreal, and venture to represent that they are entitled to ask for consideration of this request, not for the purpose of escaping the payment of a just taaxtion, but for the purpose of securing, and for the encouragement of the company in making large permanent improvements that will prove mutually beneficial.'

The letter was left over for future consideration.

THE VALUE OF ST. HENRI TOWN HALL.

When the city of St. Henri was annexed to Montreal, the City Hall of that municipality was assessed at $70,000, and was taken over at that value. Now the Curé of St. Henri wants to buy it, and the report of the Montreal city assessors is that a good value for both City Hall and the land on which it stands would be $37,000. This extraordinary difference brought forth some caustic comments from Ald. Sadler, and is expected to be the subject of further inquiry before any sale is effected by the city.

OWNERSHIP

of a Piano, Metrostyle Pianola, or a Pianola Piano for your town or country home is made easy by the Nordheimer methods. The highest grade and best known Instruments in the world are here to select from, and the prices and terms are within the reach of every home.

NORDHEIMER'S

Established 1840.
589 St. Catherine Street West.

Manufacturers of the Nordheimer Piano. Canadian representatives for the Steinway, and the only place in Montreal where the Metrostyle Pianola and the Pianola Piano are on daily demonstration.



THE LATE MR. JOSEPH LEEMING.

ATTEMPT ON LOUIS PHILIPPE'S LIFE IN 1835.

The outrage most closely recalled by the Madrid crime is Fieschi's attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe, in July, 1835, as the king rode along the lines of the National Guard in the Boulevard du Temple, says a London writer. There came a crash and a rush of bullets. Louis Philippe's arm was grazed; his horse was shot in the neck; Marshall Mortier fell dead, and about thirteen people were killed and thirty wounded. Fieschi had taken the upper floors of a house several weeks before, and there rigged up an oaken frame, 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, supported on four posts of oak, and itself supporting twenty-five gun barrels fixed in grooves at various angles, so as to command an area 25 feet in length and 10 in height. When he fired the trail of powder that let off this battery the king must inevitably have been killed if four barrels had not burst and two missed fire.

THE TRIP OF THE SEASON.

The marvellous Saguenay will be brought to the very doors of Montrealers by the special Dominion Day trip of the fast new steamer, 'St. Irene,' of the R. & O. Line, which leaves on Friday, June 29th, at 8 p.m., and returns Monday, July 2nd, at 6 p.m. Just a nice outing for families at the popular price of $15.75, including meals and berth en route. This will be the only excursion to the Saguenay this summer. No more tickets will be sold than there are staterooms' berths on steamer. Plan of steamer and tickets at the company's office, 128 St. James street, opposite the post-office.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

GREAT ANNUAL JUNE SALE.

NEXT WEEK we will offer a great many SPECIAL LINES
At LIBERAL DISCOUNTS
With 10 Percent Extra for Cash.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

For MONDAY, the 25th inst.

The Balance of our FANCY DRESS MUSLINS on Counters to clear at one price, viz. **15c** per yard. Regular prices of these choice materials are 25c, 30c and 35c.

SWISS MUSLINS.

3 pcs. only Blue with White Pin Dots.
2 pcs. only Red with White Pin Dots.
Regular price 45c per yd., to clear at **20c**

QUILTS, FLANNELS, LINENS.

50 WHITE QUILTS, **20** percent and **10** percent for cash.
50 WHITE QUILTS, **10** percent and **10** percent for cash.
Lot of COLORED COUNTERPANES, **33** 1-3 percent and **10** percent for cash.
Lot Fine SATEEN DOWN QUILTS, (single and double) **20** percent and **10** percent for cash.
Lot SATEEN DOWN QUILTS, $9.50, for **$8.00**, less **10** percent for cash.
Lot FRENCH WRAPPERS AND BLOUSE FLANNEL, **33** 1-3 percent, and **10** percent for cash.
Remnants of FLANNEL, **33** 1-3 percent and **10** percent for cash.
TABLECLOTHS and NAPKINS, **20** percent and **10** percent for cash.
Special Lines in LINEN, extra value, **10** percent and **10** percent for cash.
WHITE COTTONS, Special Lines, **10** percent and **10** percent for cash.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPT

YOUTHS' AND MEN'S SUITS, in English, Irish and Scotch Tweeds, Light, Medium and Dark Shades; sizes 33 to 42 inch chest; prices, **$15.00 $16.50, $18.00, $20.00, $22,** and **$25.00**, less **50** percent.
YOUTHS' AND MEN'S SUITS, in Homespun and Oxfords, unlined, mostly Light Greys; sizes 33 to 42 in. chest; prices **$10.00** to **$15.00**, less **10** percent.
Special lot of YOUTHS' and MEN'S WASHABLE VESTS, about 100 to choose from, asst. sizes, less **50** percent.
YOUTHS' AND MEN'S WASHABLE VESTS, S.B. and D.B. (the newest); sizes 33 to 44, less **10** percent.
BOYS' SHIRT and BLOUSE WAISTS, small sizes only, regular $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, for **50c** ea.
BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS, all sizes, less **20** percent.
BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, less **50** percent.
BOYS' 3-PC. SUITS, less **50** percent.
MEN'S ODD PANTS, **$2.50**.
BOYS' WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS, Colored; sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years, less **50** precent.
BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS, less **10** percent.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

40 LADIES' BLACK SILK UNDERSKIRTS, values $8.50 and $10.50, for **$5.50** and **$6.00**.
25 LADIES' BLUE SPOTTED DUCK SKIRTS, less **50** percent.
10 CHILDREN'S 3-4 WHITE CANVAS COATS, value $10.00, for **$3.00**.
50 LADIES' FANCY MUSLIN KIMONOS, less **33** 1-3 percent.

GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT.

100 doz. TUMBLERS, nicely etched, regular $2.00 and $2.25, for **$1.50**.
Entire stock of Odd lines in TUMBLERS, less **20** percent.

CUT GLASS DEPARTMENT.

Large Assortment of best American and Canadian CUT GLASS, consisting of Bowls all shapes and sizes, Vases, Comports, Celeries, Cream and Sugars, Candlesticks, Ice Cream Dishes, Nappies, Water Bottles, Jugs, Decanters, Punch Bowls, etc., etc., less **10** percent.
Special Table of discontinued lines, less **33** 1-3 percent.
SPECIAL LEADER—8 in. Cut Glass Bowls, beautifully cut, for **$4.75**.
The brilliancy and deep cutting of this Bowl is equal to that of the regular $10.00 Bowl.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

5 Slightly Damaged DINNER SETS, regular $37.50, $40.00 and $45.00, less **33** 1-3 percent.
10 Special DINNER SETS, regular $25.50, for **$17.50**.
Entire Stock Patterns in DINNER SETS, less **10** percent.
Other DINNER SETS, less **20** percent.
SPECIAL TABLES—Odds and Ends, such as Plates, Cups and Saucers, Tea Pots, Butter Dishes, Bowls, etc., etc., at HALF-PRICE.
SPECIAL TABLES at **15c, 25c, 35c, 50c** and **$1.00**, with articles suitable for country residences.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

Fancy RIBBONS and Remnants of RIBBONS, less **50** percent.
Fancy RIBBONS and BABY RIBBONS, less **25** percent.

LACES! LACES!

VAL. LACES, **33** 1-3 percent, and **50** percent.
VEILINGS and FANCY VEILS, less **50** percent.
FANCY LACES and LACE COLLARS, less **75** percent.
TORCHON LACES, **10c** per card.
Ends of DRESS NET, **75** percent.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Every Article Guaranteed Quadruple Plate.

Entire Stock less **10** percent.
Special Lines FERN POTS, 4 in., regular $2.25, for $1.50.
25 beautifully Decorated BISCUIT JARS, Doulton Samples, regular $7.50, to $10.50, for **$4.00**.
15 Slightly Damaged Round and Square WAITERS, Asst. sizes, regular $4.00 to $18.00, less **33** 1-3 percent.
20 PUDDING DISHES, regular $7.50 for **$4.00**.
50 BREAD TRAYS, regular $4.50 to $9.00, at HALF-PRICE.
1 Special Table of Soup Tureens, Candelabras, Fern Dishes, Tea Sets, Nut Bowls, Cruet Trays, Cake Baskets, Bread Boards, etc.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

25 CRUETS, with Cut Glass Bottles, regular $9.00, for **$4.00**.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.
Remaining Lots at still further Reductions.

Special Line of Wilton and Axminster CARPETS, less **10** percent to **33** 1-3 percent.
Special Line of Brussels and Tapestry CARPETS, less **10** percent and **20** percent.
Short Lengths of CARPETS, in Tapestry, Brussels, Axminster and Wilton less **33** 1-3 percent.
50 MADE-UP SQUARES, in Brussels, Axminster and Wilton, less **50** percent.
Balance of all MADE-UP SQUARES, less **33** 1-3 percent.
Special Lot of INDIAN MIZAPORE RUGS, suitable for offices and country houses, less **33** 1-3 percent.
Special Lot of large PERSIAN FARAGHAN RUGS, less **50** percent.
Balance of EASTERN RUGS, such as Indian, Persian, Turkish and Antique Anatolians, Ceareans, Mousouls, Kazake, Genjes, Shirvans, fine Fabriz, Kirmans, etc., etc., at **20** percent discount.
Balance of JAPANESE COTTON RUGS, less **33** 1-3 percent.
Balance of JAPANESE and CHINA MATTING, less **20** percent.
Balance of FIBRE CARPETS and RUGS, less **15** percent.
Balance of Remnants of MATTING, less **50** percent.
Special lot of WOOL SQUARES, less **15** percent.
Balance of MOONG RUGS for Galleries, less **33** 1-3 percent.
Special line of OILCLOTH and LINOLEUM, less **10** percent.
All Goods purchased now may be stored free of charge until required.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

Guaranteed LAWN MOWERS for **$3.25**, less **10** percent.
STEEL JACKS for Automobiles, Carriages, Waggons, etc., capacity 1,200 lbs., regular $1.50, for **$1.00**, less **10** percent.
GARDEN HOSE, best size, quality, and most durable, less **10** percent.
TOILET STANDS, all steel, light and strong, best for family, military and camping, price **$1.75**.
WIND-PROOF LANTERNS, with hanging stand, or to fit on dash, with prism glass globes and reflectors.
ENAMELLED STEEL DOUCHE PANS, best shape, size and color.
2-Burner SMOKELESS OIL STOVES, more heat with less oil than old ones, price **$5.00**, less **10** percent.

WALL PAPER DEPARTMENT.

A Special range of WALL PAPERS, suitable for Bedrooms, Dining-rooms, Drawing-rooms, Libraries and Halls, from **30c** to **$1.75** per single roll, less **50** percent.

10 Percent Discount for Cash, in Addition to Liberal Discounts in Every Department.

Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

(Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Streets.)

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A. (Pastor) will preach at both services.

Evening subject—"Chance and the Gambling Spirit."

Everybody Welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

REV. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D., Pastor.

FAREWELL SERVICES IN OLD BUILDING,

St. Catherine and City Councillors Streets,

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

11 a.m.—The Pastor will preach, the subject being: "CONSISTENCY, CONSTANCY AND CONFIDENCE." The Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of this service.

3 p.m.—An interesting session in connection with the Bible School. Former members of the school especially invited.

7 p.m.—Farewell gathering. The theme of the Pastor's Address will be: "RECORD AND REHEARSE."

The public cordially invited. All who have been attendants at this place of worship, whether regular or casual, will be particularly welcome.

Annual Foreign Mission Offering will be received at either service.

Zion Congregational Church.

Preacher, Morning and Evening—

REV. T. A. MUNROE.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, June 24th, 1906.

11 a.m., MR. RITCHIE BELL.

7 p.m., THE PASTOR.

Monthly Communion and Reception of Members in connection with Evening service.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner Dorchester and Guy Streets.

REV. J. L. GILMOUR, B.D., - - Pastor.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Evening Subject—"THE CHRISTIAN FIGHT." Strangers Welcome

ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

255 St. Catherine Street West.

REV. ROBT. CAMPBELL, D.D., Pastor. MR. J. W. WOODSIDE, Assistant.

Sunday, 24th June,

11 a.m., Divine Service. 3 p.m., Sabbath School. 7 p.m., Communion Service

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

ST. CATHERINE STREET.

REV. DR. YOUNG will preach at both services.

Subject for the Morning—"YESTERDAY NOT BETTER THAN TO-DAY."

" " " Evening—"ONLY ONE DARK SPOT IN A BRIGHT LIFE."

Prof. Hilton, assisted by Mr. Carter, will give a short Musical Recital at close of evening service.

VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOMED.

DOMINION PARK

POPULAR RESORT OF THE PEOPLE.

Weedon and his Lions

REMAIN FOR ANOTHER WEEK.

Extraordinary Attractions

Being Added all the Time.

The Smallest Infant in Montreal now to be seen in the Incubator Hospital.

ADMISSION {ADULTS 10 cents. CHILDREN 5 cents.

Tickets on Sale at all Street Railway Ticket Offices.

All cars going east lead to the Park.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

Art Association

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held in the Galleries, 23 Phillips Square, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 21st JUNE INSTANT, at 4 o'clock to receive the Report for 1905-'06, to elect Officers for the coming year, and for other business.

By order,
J. B. ABBOTT, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Dominion Square.

SATURDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock.

WEEK-NIGHT MEETING FOR MEN.

MR. W. H. GOODWIN, Chairman.

This will be the third in the very interesting series of meetings being conducted this month.

SUNDAY, 3 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.

Studies in 'The Life of Christ.'

Leader—MR. C. K. CALHOUN, Secretary.

TUESDAY, 7 P.M.

WEEK NIGHT BIBLE CLASS.

Leader—MR. J. STUART JAMIESON.

Topic—'The Trial and Death of Stephen.'

A hearty invitation to men at all these meetings.

PILGRIMS FROM MANITOBA.

About seventy pilgrims from St. Boniface and other points in Manitoba passed through the city on their way to Ste. Anne de Beaupre

SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, 24th June, 3 p.m.

Speaker—MISS AMELIA MUIR.

Soloist—T. A. CROSSLEY.

The subject of the address will be 'Life.' Come and have a good time. There should be a large attendance.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN

Meets in

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
(Corner Logan and Papineau avenue.)

every SUNDAY, at 3 p.m.

Speaker: MR. J. E. MERRITT, Physical Director, Y.M.C.A.

Soloist: MRS. HEGGIE.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, and EUROPE CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

June.			Per SS.
*22	6.00	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
26	9.30	a.m.	" Teutonic, White Star.
*26	6.00	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
27	9.30	a.m.	" Deutschland, H. Amer.
a28	6.00	p.m.	" Ionian, Allan.
29	9.30	a.m.	" Etruria, Cunard.
*29	6.00	p.m.	" " Supplementary.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

a—Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Allan steamer; the last time of mailing being 5.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

Weekly Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

COME -TO- OTTERBURN PARK on Wednesday, June 27th, 1906

With Nazareth Street Mission

Sabbath School Picnic

Tickets—Adults, 65c. Children, 35c.

Train leaves Bonaventure Station 8.30 a.m., stopping at St. Henri and Point St. Charles.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

SALVATION ARMY PICNIC

At GIRDWOOD'S GROVE,

MONDAY, July 2nd, 1906.

All City Corps Unite and Brass Bands Will Attend.

Cars leave Citadel, Victoria Square, 'Point' Subway, and corner of St. Catherine street and Delorimier ave., at 9 a.m. sharp.

Tickets, 35 cents and 15 cents.

The public will be welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. SABBATH SCHOOL

Picnic to Ste. Rose

JULY the 7th, 1906.

Trains leave Place Viger Station at 9 a.m. and 1.40 p.m.

TICKETS—Adults, 55c. Children, 30c.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

TO BE PROSECUTED UNDER TERMS OF THE ELKINS LAW.

Washington, June 22.—Formal announcement of the purpose of the government to prosecute the Standard Oil Company was made to-day by United States Attorney-General Moody. It appears from his statement that the proceedings in the first instance will be held under the terms of the Elkins law, which prohibits rebates in interstate commerce. The Attorney-General, however, gives notice that in all probability, should the investigation he still is making justify it, he will bring further action against the Standard Oil Company under the terms of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and also will take steps to ensure against the continuance on the part of the company of the discriminations in trade and transportation, not now subject to prosecution under existing law, but especially provided against in the pending rate bill. The Attorney-General's statement follows.

'After full consideration of all the information now obtainable, including the report of the commissioner of corporations and the evidence taken by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, I have reached the conclusion that criminal proceedings against the Standard Oil Company should be begun in certain cases, where there appears to have been a violation of the laws regulating interstate commerce and prohibiting rebates and other unlawful discriminations. Accordingly, such proceedings will be begun at once in the appropriate judicial districts.

These cases are regarded, and will be treated as of importance, as it seems clear that in so far as the Standard Oil Company has obtained monopolistic control of interstate trade, that control has been in large degree made possible by discriminations in transportation rates, the discrimination being in some cases in violation of law, and in other cases, though injurious to the public welfare, not in violation of the law, and, therefore, subject only to such correction as may be afforded by the railway rate legislation now pending in Congress.

'I shall continue the investigation of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company and of such complaints as have been or may be brought to the attention of this department with a view to ascertaining whether or not there has been any violation of the Anti-Trust Act or of any other federal law. This investigation will require assistance outside of the department, and I have employed as special counsel Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, who was one of the counsel for the government in the recently terminated litigation against the Western Paper Organization, and Mr. Charles B. Morrison, of Chicago, now United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois. Mr. Morrison will in the near future resign his place as district attorney.

'The course of action I have stated has received the approval of the President and all the members of the cabinet.'

GROCERS' GUILD

MEETING AT QUEBEC BY MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL BODY.

Quebec, June 21.—A provincial meeting of the Grocers' Guild was held at the Quebec Board of Trade chambers this morning under the presidency of Mr. L. E. Geoffrion, of Montreal.

Mr. J. Stanley Cook, secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, accompanied the outside members of the Provincial Grocers' Guild, and acted as secretary. The principal questions under discussion were sugar, molasses and tobacco and freight rates, but it was decided to withhold the same from publication. The next provincial meeting will be held at Ottawa in the mouth of October. The visitors were subsequently entertained at luncheon at Kent House.

ROYAL BRITISH VETERANS.

Halifax, June 22.—The Royal British Veterans' Society at a meeting to-night presented a large photograph of themselves to General Secretary Charles Parsons, who soon leaves for England. They also gave him an address at the same meeting. The colors presented by the Maritime members of Parliament to the Halifax provincial battalion, as it passed through Ottawa on the way to the North-west at the time of the Riel rebellion, were presented to the veterans' society for safe keeping.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

BASEBALL.—Pappalau's home run in the tenth won for Montreal yesterday.—American and National League games.

LACROSSE.—Souris, Minto cup aspirants, defeated Winnipeg.—Tecumseh team—Officials for Shamrock-National game.

CRICKET.—Friendly game between McGill and Montreal on McGill ground.

ATHLETICS.—Spring handicaps this afternoon at M.A.A.A.

BOWLING—Game in rink competition at Westmount.

ROWING.—Argonauts create good impression in England.

BASEBALL

PAPPALAU'S HOME RUN WON AGAINST NEWARK IN THE TENTH.

Newark, June 22.—Montreal made a hurricane finish in their game with Newark here to-day. The home team scored in the first and second innings, making one run on each occasion. After that they could do nothing with Pappalau, who pitched an excellent game. It was not till the seventh that the Royals opened their score, when one run was brought in. Again in the ninth the visitors annexed another, and tied the score. In the tenth, with two men out, Pappalau let out at an easy one, and put it over the left field fence for a home run. Newark could do nothing in their half of the innings, and Montreal were left winners by 3 to 2.

MONTREAL.

	A.B	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Joyce, lf	5	0	1	2	0	0
J. Bannon, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
A. Wagner, 3b	4	1	1	2	3	1
Huelsman, rf	3	0	1	0	0	1
G. Bannon, 2b	3	0	1	6	2	0
Massey, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	1
Hartman, ss	4	0	1	0	5	0
Dillon, c	4	0	0	6	2	0
Pappalau, p	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	35	3	7	30	14	3

NEWARK.

	A.B	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Malay, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Gatine, ss	4	0	0	0	1	0
Yorkman, 3b	4	1	1	2	2	1
Foster, rf	4	0	1	5	0	0
Jones, lf	4	0	0	7	0	0
Brown, 1b	4	1	2	5	0	0
C. Wagner, 2b	3	0	0	5	3	0
O'Neill, c	3	0	1	6	2	0
Fertsch, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Engle, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0
xMahling	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	7	30	9	1

xBatted for O'Neill in ninth.

Score by innings—

Newark .. .. 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Montreal .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—3

Summary—Two-base hits, G. Bannon. Home run, Pappalau. Sacrifice hits, C. Wagner, Fertsch, G. Bannon. Stolen bases, Foster, Joyce, Massey, J. Bannon. Struck out, by Fertsch, 5; by Pappalau, 6. First on errors, Newark, 1. Left on the bases, Newark, 4; Montreal, 4. Umpire, Conahan. Attendance, 1,000.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

	R.	H.	E.
At Jersey City—			
Jersey City .. .. 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 x—4	10	1	
Rochester .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	3	2	
At Baltimore—			
Baltimore .. .. 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0—5	10	3	
Toronto .. .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2—6	10	2	
At Providence—			
Providence .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8	4	
Buffalo .. .. .. 1 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 1—7	15	2	

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Jersey City	29	16	.994
Buffalo	26	21	.553
Newark	24	21	.533
Baltimore	24	21	.533
Rochester	24	22	.522
Montreal	22	27	.449
Providence	20	38	.417
Toronto	15	30	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

	R.	H.	E.
At Philadelphia—			
Boston .. .. 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—6	13	1	
Phila. .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0—4	13	1	
At St. Louis—			
St. Louis .. .. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	4	
Cleveland .. .. 2 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 6—12	16	4	
At Chicago—			
Chicago .. .. 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 x—5	8	2	
Detroit .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	3	
At Washington—			
Washington .. .. 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2	9	0	
New York .. .. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	7	2	

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	34	20	.630
Philadelphia	32	23	.582
New York	32	24	.571
Chicago	28	25	.528
Detroit	29	26	.526
St. Louis	29	27	.518
Washington	20	35	.364
Boston	16	40	.286

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

	R.	H.	E.
At New York—			
Philadelphia .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	4	1	
New York .. .. 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 x—4	3	1	
At Boston			
Boston .. .. .. 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 3 x—9	14	3	
Brooklyn .. .. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	7	2	
At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg .. .. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—2	5	0	
St. Louis .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	5	1	

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	41	19	.683
Pittsburg	36	18	.667
New York	38	20	.655
Philadelphia	31	30	.508
Cincinnati	24	36	.400
St. Louis	24	37	.393
Brooklyn	21	36	.368
Boston	20	39	.339

M.A.A.A.

SPRING HANDICAPS AND FOOTBALL GAME AT THE GROUNDS THIS AFTERNOON.

To judge from the number of entries the M.A.A.A. spring handicaps, this afternoon, should be among the most interesting of this season's meets. Most of the best known sprinters and distance runners in local harrier circles have entered for the various events, but a large number of new names appear in the entry list, and the doings of some of these men during their training seem to indicate that there will be some remarkably close finishes.

In the mile and three-mile events such well-known runners as those of Peter Deer, Stanley and Palmer appear.

In addition to the handicaps the M. A. A. A. Football team will play a scheduled senior game with the Y.M.C.A. In point of strength there does not appear to be much difference between the two teams, and under so smart a referee as Mr. Tuck, of the C.P.R. Club, a good game should result. M.A.A.A. will be represented by Henderson, Cornell, Doyle, Crosby, Roughton, Jack, Crankshaw, Loveday, Dearnaley, Graham and Gittus.

OUTREMONT SOCKER.

The Outremont senior players are all requested to turn out to-day at 2 p.m. on their own grounds before going out to meet the Points.

The intermediate also play the Points on Fletcher's field, and the game will start at 4 p.m.

CRICKET

MONTREAL AND McGILL TO PLAY A FRIENDLY.

A friendly game between McGill and Montreal will be played this afternoon on the McGill grounds. The clubs will be represented as follows:

Montreal—S. B. Motherwell, Dr. G. Fisk, C. B. Godwin, H. J. Heygate, G. E. Moberly, A. V. Clarke, G. C. Smith, E. C. Smith, W. H. Stubbs, Wallace (pro.), and A. N. Other

McGill—W. C. Baber, E. E. Winter, D. Gough, W. W. Robinson, A. Hodgson, A. Morris, C. W. Gamble, J. Cameron, E. L. Richards, Hainsworth (pro.), and N. N. Other.

LACROSSE.

MINTO CUP ASPIRANTS WON AGAINST WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., June 22—Souris lacrosse team, champions of W.C.L.A., and aspirants for Minto Cup honors, defeated Winnipegs here to-night by 6 to 3, before a crowd of about 4,000, who watched the game in spite of drizzling rain. The champions never had to extend themselves, and their form was a surprise to spectators of the game.

TECUMSEH'S TEAM FOR TO-DAY.

Toronto, June 22.—Stewart will not be able to play with the Tecumsehs in to-day's championship N.L.U. match with the Capitals at Hanlan's Point, having been ill since the last game. The Tecumsehs will line up as follows:—Clark, goal; Pitcher, point; Davidson, cover pt.; Graydon, first defence; Pickering, second defence; Rowntree, third defence; Felker, centre; Querrie, third home; Whitehead, second home; Durkin, first home; Adamson, outside home; Murton, inside home.

Referee, Deese Brown, Montreal.

Judge of play, F. W. Waghorn.

OFFICIALS FOR THE NATIONAL-SHAMROCK GAME.

The officials selected for this afternoon's game on the National grounds between Shamroc kand National are Arthur Hamilton and Roddy Finlayson, of the M.A.A.A. club.

ARGONAUTS LOOK DANGEROUS

METROPOLITAN DAILY'S OPINION OF CANADIAN CREW.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 22.—The 'Chronicle' says the Argos must be labelled dangerous. In their present form, they look like beating any of their English rivals, except Third Trinity.

Henley, Eng., June 22.—The Argonaut crew, of Toronto, entered for the grand challenge cup, did half the course this morning in 3 mins. 22 secs. This is considered extraordinarily fast time during the training period and the Canadians' chance of capturing the cup are regarded as second to none.

YACHTING

OFFICERS OF THE KINGSTON CLUB.

Kingston, June 22.—The directors of the Kingston Yacht Club Association met to-day and elected officers as follows:—President, J. M. Campbell; vice-president, H. W. Richardson; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Macnee.

MOTOR BOAT NEWS.

Members of the Grand Trunk Boating Club are showing some considerable interest in motor boats this season. Amongst the latest addition is the 'Hy-a,' the property of Mr. William Cuthbert.

Motor boats are becoming more and more popular at Beaconsfield. This season a marine railway has been laid down capable of holding any sailing yacht, launch or motor boat.

Longueuil is not behind other summer resorts in its fleet of motor boats. Mr. McLachlan's new boat, launched this week, is the latest acquisition to the fleet.

Three new boats have been added to the fleet at St. Annes.

TENNIS

MISS SUTTON WON IN SEMI-FINAL FOR LADIES' SINGLES.

Leicester, Eng., June 22.—In the open lawn tennis tournament to-day, Miss Sutton, of Pasadena, Cal., defeated Miss Morton, on the semi-final round of the ladies' singles, by 6—2, 6—2.

In the second round of the mixed doubles, A. F. Wilding and Miss Longhurst beat H. L. Doherty and Miss Sutton, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

BOWLING

RINK COMPETITION GAME AT WESTMOUNT.

One game in the rink competition at the Westmount Club took place last night, Mr. David Wilson's rink defeating that of Mr. W. S. Wilson, by 21 to 15. Summary:

N. K. McDonald	R. H. Fulton
W. H. Trenholme	L. P. Snyder
T. de G. Stewart	H. E. Gardener
D. M. Wilson	W. S. Wilson
21	15

HOSPITAL VISITORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing next Monday, June 25, are: Messrs. Jno. G. Savage, Geo. Hyde, C. S. J. Phillips, Jas. Rodger.

VERDUN MODEL SCHOOL

The closing exercises of the elementary department of Verdun school took place yesterday afternoon. A special prize was donated by Mr. James Mollison, Grace M. Prowse, for securing the highest percentage in this department of the school. The list of honors and promotions is as follows:—

GRADE III.

Clarence Cohn, honors in arithmetic, read., spell.; Jessie Hibbs, draw., writ.; Margaret Robertson, read., writ.; Margaret McFadden, writ.; Margaret M[illegible] cond., draw., spell.; Lillie Stevens, spell.; Willie Cumming, draw., writ.; Willie Stevens, draw., writ.; Peddle, draw., writ.; Ethel Thom[illegible] writ.; Ruby Clarke, read., writ.; Manhire, draw., writ.; Grace Fl[illegible] Fr., read., writ.; Aggie Chalmers, Wallace Fullard, writ.; Jennie Hol[illegible] spell., writ., Harry Potter, draw., Ernest Ford, draw., writ.

Promotion list.—C. Cohn, J. H[illegible] M. Robertson, E. McFadden, M. Mc[illegible] fat, L. Stevens, W. Cumming, W[illegible] vens, E. Peddle, E. Thompson.

GRADE II.

Pearle Clarke, honors in cond., Beatrice Evely, geog.; Wallace H[illegible] recit.; Hildred Fullard, cond.; Ford, read.; Kenneth Griffiths, Winnie Hayden, recit.; George M[illegible] hire, writ.; George Marlow, cond., cit.; Violet Moffatt, Eng., [illegible] tole Mallhot, arith., writ., French; Eva Peddle, recit.; Arthur Peddle, spell., geog., cond., read.; Alice Riepert, cond.

GRADE I.—PART II.

Grace Prowse, honors in arith., spell., Script., read., recit., writ., cond.; Lisle Sellier, arith., spell., Script., recit., writ., cond.; Hildred Greenwood, Script., read., recit., spell.; Lilian Turner, arith., read., writ.; Elsie Cochrane, spell., read., writ.; Dow Kyle, arith., recit.; Samuel Jennings, arith., recit.; Beatrice Williams, arith., recit.; Dolly Hainsworth, read., Lilian Walker, recit.; Ethel Keys, cond.

GRADE I.—PART I.

Gladys Stevens, hon. in recit., spell., Script., writ.; Grace Hainsworth, hon. in read., recit., spell., Script., writ.; Isabel Thompson, hon. in read., spell., Script.; Olive Clarke, hon. in read., spell., Script.; Bertie Griffiths, hon. in read., recit., spell., Script.; Jessie Ferguson, hon. in recit., spell.; Robert Manhire, hon. in arith., writ.; Ruth Hardy, hon. in recit., read.; Ernest Waldron, hon. in recit., Script.

GRADE I.—TRANSITION.

Charles Jennings, honors in arith., read., spell, recit., cond.; Rose Marlow and Mary F. Johnston, arith., read., spell., recit., cond.; Hilda McGee, arith., read., writ., cond.; Beatrice Peddle, arith., recit., writ.; Violet Eager, arith., read., recit.; Norman Evedy, read., spell., writ.; Fred Elvidge, arith., recit., cond.; Harry Riepert, arith., recit., cond.; Emma Waugh, arith., recit.; Jack Williams, spell.; Emily Twambley, arith., cond.; Lillie Rumens, read., cond.; Carrie Gosse and Earl Cumming, read., cond.; Joseph Perez, arith.; Mary McGee, cond.; Pearl Campbell, writ.; Ernest Dawe, George Sharpe, Thomas Yull, recit.; Blanche Fletcher, read.; Violet Clarke.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

The Central Business College, Academy Department, closing, took place on Tuesday, with the following results: Senior Division: Alexander Charlton, arith., bookkeeping, French, dictation, reading; Carrie Dawson, spell., gram., French, dict.; Neil Morgan, geog., Can. hist., geom., draw., French, arith., bookkeeping; Zelma Chapleau, geog., draw., read., writ., arith, French; Dorothy McFall, writ., French; Thomas Hurst, read., dict., spell.; Lillian Evans, writ., draw.; Louis Lecasse, read., spell., gram., arith., French.

Intermediate division: G. Gittleson, read., spellu., draw., writ., gram., French; L. Gittleson, gen. prof., alg., geom., bookkeeping, shorthand, Latin, French; Ernest Ellard, gen. prof., comp., read., dict., French; Bruce McConnell, read., gram., writ., draw., French; P. Hughes, read., spell., gram., arith., French, draw., dict.; A. Beardsell, spell., writ., gram., French, geog., hist.; H. Bagg, gen. prof., comp., draw., alg., geom., French, Latin, bookkeeping, dict.; H. Lynes, spell., gram., dict., draw.; W. Beardsell, read., spell., gram., French; W. Urquhart, read., spell., arith., writ., draw., dict.; Charles McFall, read., spell., gram., writ., dict, French, draw.; William Reay, read., gram., draw., writ., gen. prof.; Western Denman, read., spell., writ., gram., draw., French; W. Napier, read., gram., writ., comp., draw., French; Henry Derynck, read., spell., gram., arith., French, geog.; Adery Carter, writ., read., spell., French., draw.; Gladys Bark, read., spell., French, arith.

Certificates and diplomas were awarded to business and shorthand pupils.

BANK CLERK MISSING

TELLER IN THE UNION BANK OF CANADA, MEDICINE HAT, DISAPPEARS.

Medicine Hat, Alta., June 22.—W. E. Compton, teller in the Union Bank here, has disappeared, and there is shortage in his books, but the amount cannot be learned. He is a young Englishman, and had no relatives in Canada. Compton has been traced to Vancouver.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Bankrupt Sale of Silks.—Montreal ladies are cordially invited to share with us the great opportunities of this sale. A prominent silk importer got into financial difficulties, and, being unable to meet his payment, his large stocks of fine silks were sacrificed in a bankrupt sale. Of course, it was not a question of how much money could be got for silks, but how quickly it could be. The S. Carsley Co., Limited, with their usual ready cash, bought up the stock at less than half their cost prices, and are now offering Shot and plain Taffetas at less than wholesale prices.

Catarrh

Whether it is of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, or more delicate organs, catarrh is always debilitating and should never fall of attention.

It is a discharge from the mucous membrane when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure, commonly scrofulous, condition of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all forms of catarrh, radically and permanently—it removes the cause and overcomes all the effects. Get Hood's.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

CLOSING EXERCISES TOOK PLACE LAST EVENING.

The closing exercises at the Roman Catholic High School were held last evening, the Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, chaplain, presiding. Many of the clergy and citizens occupied the seats of honor. The pupils acquitted themselves admirably in the different items of the programme.

Mr. Justice Curran, in the course of a brief address, said he wished to emphasize one incident; the prize of honor was given for gentlemanly conduct. The prize was awarded on the vote of the boys of the school. Three-fourths of the pupils were English-speaking, but so far were the majority that Mr. De Bellefeuille, a French-Canadian, had secured the prize by an overwhelming majority. This, he considered, a good augury for the future unity of our citizens, more especially as this was the second occasion in the history of the school when such an incident had taken place. The audience greeted the judge's remarks with great applause.

At the close, the Rev. Dr. Callaghan made an impressive address. He hoped and predicted that the Catholic High School would go on prospering. They must rally to the support of such an institution, where a good sound English education was given, and French was not neglected. He gave some excellent advice to the pupils, and closed his eloquent speech with warm congratulation to the able principal and his staff.

BELMONT SCHOOL

The closing of the Belmont School took place last evening. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, while the programme greatly pleased the large audience present. Following is the full prize list:—

MEDALLISTS.

(Sixth year and Fifth year.)

Gold medal, presented by St. Joseph's section of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and awarded to Hector Boire for the history of Canada.

Silver medal, presented by the Montreal Catholic Commission, and awarded to Oscar Milot for gymnastics.

Bronze medal, presented by Mr. Ludger Gravel, and awarded to James Freeland for arithmetic.

Bronze medal, presented by Mr. F. X. Craig, and awarded to Lawrence Vandette for industrial drawing.

Bronze medal, presented by Madame J. V. Desaulniers, and awarded to James Freeland for gymnastics.

(Fourth year, first division.)

Silver medal, presented by Mr. Joseph Renaud, former pupil of Belmont School, and awarded to Egbert Dagenais for excellence.

Bronze medal, presented by Mr. F. X. Craig, and awarded to Armand Duchesne for industrial drawing.

Bronze medal, presented by Professor H. T. Scott, and awarded to Joseph Monarque for gymnastics.

(Fourth year, second division.)

Silver medal, presented by Mr. Leon Renaud, former pupil of Belmont School, and awarded to Arthur Charbonneau for excellence.

Bronze medal, presented by Mr. F. X. Craig, and awarded to Henri Lavoie for industrial drawing.

CERTIFICATES OF PRIMARY STUDIES.

(Intermediate course.)

With great distinction for French and English, Hector Boire.

With distinction for French and English, Oscar Milot.

With great distinction for English, James Freeland.

With distinction for English, Edward Kirk and Michael Flynn.

(Elementary course.)

With great distinction for French and English, Egbert Dagenais, Joseph Monarque and George Emile Savage.

With distinction for French and English, Joseph St. Onge, Hector Duranceau, Hector Leroux and Charles Brosseau.

With great distinction for English, William Wilson, Albert O'Keefe.

With distinction for English, Martin Callaghan, Fred. O'Flaherty, Ern. Kenny, Frank McCabe, William Donoghue, Fred. Barry, Edward Barry, John Bates.

With distinction for French, Arm. Duchesne, Ald. Lafleche, Ivanhoe Duranceau, Alphonse Brasard.

SIXTH YEAR.

Hector Boire, 8 prizes, 12 honors; Jas. Freeland, 7 prizes, 9 honors; Oscar Milot, 5 prizes, 6 honors; Edward Kirk, 5 prizes, 3 honors; Edm. Behiau, 2 prizes, 11 honors; Michael Flynn, 3 prizes, 6 honors.

Special prizes for assiduity: Jas Freeland, Edward Kirk, Hector Boire, Mich. Flynn.

Special prizes for application and good conduct: James Freeland, Edw. Kirk.

Special prize for industrial drawing, presented by Mr. F. X. Craig, and awarded to Lawrence Vandette.

Special prize for religious instruction presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Edward Kirk.

Special prize for singing, presented by Mr. and Mrs. A. Moquin, and awarded to Angus Mongeau.

A 'pass,' presented by the Shamrock A. A. A. for the season of 1906, as a special prize for gymnastics, and awarded to Hector Boire.

MANUAL TRAINING.

First prize, Lawrence Vandette; second prize, Ernest Daslauriers.

Prize for the general competition between the different schools under the Catholic commission and awarded to Lawrence Vandette.

FIFTH YEAR.

Lawrence Vandette, 13 prizes, 1 honor. Henri Savage, 5 prizes, 12 honors; Ern. Deslauriers, 4 prizes, 3 honors; Jos. Meloche, 4 prizes, 6 honors; Leon Demers, 4 prizes, 4 honors; Alph. Laberge, 2 prizes, 2 honors; Ern. Lariviere, 2 prizes, 2 honors; Jules Douesnard, 1 prize, 5 honors; Ern. Cloutier, 1 prize, 2 honors; Emile Racine, 1 prize, 1 honor; Angus Mongeau, 1 prize; Emile Decarie, 1 prize.

Special prizes for assiduity, Ern. Deslauriers, Leon Demers, Henri Savage, Alph. Laberge, Jules Douesnard.

Special prizes for application and good conduct; Leon Demers, Jos. Meloche, Lawrence Vandette, Alph. Laberge.

Special prize for religious instruction presented by the Rev. M. A. Corbeil, and awarded to Joseph Meloche.

FOURTH YEAR, FIRST DIVISION.

Egbert Dagenais, 9 prizes, 1 honor; Jos. Monarque, 7 prizes, 7 honors; Alb. O'Keefe, 4 prizes, 9 honors; Fred. O'Flaherty, 5 prizes, 3 honors; Geo. Emile Savage, 5 prizes, 3 honors; Martin Callaghan, 4 prizes, 2 honors; Wilhe Wilson, 3 prizes, 5 honors; Arm. Duchesne, 3 prizes, 5 honors; Elie Seguin, 3 prizes, 4 honors; Jos. St. Onge, 3 prizes, 4 honors; Ern. Kenney, 3 prizes, 1 honor; F. McCabe, 2 prizes, 3 honors; Edw. Barry, 2 prizes, 2 honors; Ald. Lafleche, 2 prizes, 2 honors; John Bates, 2 prizes, 1 honor; Romeo Gregoire, 2 prizes; Chas. Brosseau, 1 prize, 6 honors; Willie Donoughue, 1 prize, 3 honors; Art. Lavoie, 1 prize, 2 honors; Fred. Barry, 4 honors; Alph. Brassard, 4 honors.

Special prizes for assiduity, Ald. Lafleche, Ern. Kenny, Geo. Emile Savage, Jos. Monarque, Martin Callaghan.

Special prizes for application and good conduct, Geo. Emile Savage, Jose. St. Onge, Jos. Monarque, Elie Seguin, Arm. Duchesne, Martin Callaghan, Egbert Dagenais.

Special prize presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly and awarded to F. O'Flaherty for English catechism.

Special prize, presented by M. F. X. Craig, and awarded to Arm. Duchesne for industrial drawing.

Special prize for singing, presented by Messrs. Cadieux & Derome, and awarded to Romeo Gregoire.

Special prize presented by the Rev. M. A. Corbeil and awarded to Elie Seguin for religious instruction.

FOURTH YEAR—SECOND DIVISION.

George McDonnell, 9 prizes, 3 honors; Henri Lavoie, 7 prizes, 5 honors; Arthur Charbonneau, 5 prizes, 7 honors; Theodore Limoges, 5 prizes, 6 honors; Paul René Mailloux, 3 prizes, 5 honors, Stewart Osborne, 3 prizes, 6 honors; Noel Archambault, 3 prizes, 4 honors; Louis Lafleur, 2 prizes; 9 honors; Sylva Lamothe, 2 prizes, 6 honors; Henri Lavoie, 2 prizes, 4 honors; Ern. Pregent, 1 prize, 4 honors; Joseph Langevin, 1 prize, 4 honors; Osias Lavigne, 1 prize, 2 honors; Phil. Boyer, 1 prize, 1 honor; Henri Dubé, 2 honors; Godfroy Lefaivre, 1 honor.

Special prizes for application and good conduct: Geo. McDonnell, Art. Charbonneau.

Special prizes for assiduity: Theod. Limoges, Jos. Langevin.

Special prize for English catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Henri Lavoie.

Special prize for application and good conduct and gentlemanly deportment, presented by a friend of education and awarded to Paul Réné Mailloux.

THIRD YEAR—FIRST DIVISION.

Stewart O'Cain, 12 prizes, 4 honors; Henri Boileau, 4 prizes, 6 honors; Archie Orr, 3 prizes; 6 honors; Arm. Robillard, 3 prizes, 5 honors; Henry Lacroix, 3 prizes, 3 honors; Rodolphe Decarie, 2 prizes, 4 honors; John O'Brien, 2 prizes, 2 honors; Henri Bonenfant, 2 prizes, 2 honors; Phil. Martin, 2 prizes, 2 honors; Eug. Presseau, 2 prizes, 2 honors; Hector Houle, 2 prizes, 2 honors; Louis Edw. Gaudry, 1 prize, 5 honors; Alb. Laduke, 2 prizes, 1 honor; Eug. de Laplante, 2 prizes; Aimé Coté, 7 honors; Oscar Dubé, 1 prize, 3 honors, Eug. Rousse, 1 prize, 2 honors; Jos. Clotier, 1 prize, 2 honors; Alc. Normandeau, 1 prize, 1 honor; Romeo Charbonneau, 4 honors; Ern. Lavigne, 1 prize; Wilf. Robillard, 3 honors; Stephen Langevin, 2 honors; Leo. McGivern, 1 honor; Hugh McCloskey, 1 honor; Ovila Lagacé, 1 prize.

Special prizes for assiduity: Eug. Rousse, Hector Houle, Alv. Normandeau.

Special prizes for application and good conduct: Arm. Robillard, Jos. Cloutier, Henry Lacroix, John O'Brien, Alb. Laduke, Henri Boileau, Stewart O'Cain.

Special prize for Eng. catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Archie Orr.

Special prize for singing, presented by Messrs. Cadieux and Derome, and awarded to Phil. Martin.

THIRD YEAR—SECOND DIVISION.

Edmond Gervais, 8 prizes, 4 honors; Harry Nevin, 4 prizes, 4 honors; Wm. G. Couper, 4 prizes, 4 honors; Charles Limoges, 4 prizes, 3 honors; Rodolphe Léveillé, 4 prizes, 3 honors; Alf. Lauzon, 3 prizes, 5 honors; Fred. Manning, 3 prizes, 4 honors; Geo. Charters, 2 prizes, 3 honors; Emile Galarneau, 2 prizes, 3 honors; Edouard Lapointe, 2 prizes, 2 honors; Donat. Bourdeau, 2 prizes, 1 honor; Florimond Demers, 1 prize, 6 honors; Leo. Nolan, 1 prize, 4 honors; Thos. McDonald, 1 prize, 4 honors; Aimé Charbonneau, 1 prize, 3 honors; John Flynn, 1 prize, 2 honors; Joseph Patenaude, 1 prize, 1 honor.

Each one prize: Alb. Quesnel, Geo. Perrotte, Donat Demers.

Special prizes for assiduity: Edm. Gervais, Charlem. Limoges, Rodol. Léveillé, Alf. Lauzon, Geo. Perrotte, Donat Demers.

Special prizes for application and good conduct: Edm. Gervais, Rodolphe Léveillé.

Special prize for English catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Leo. Nolan.

Special prize for application and good conduct and gentlemanly deportment, presented by a friend of education, and awarded to Charlemagne Limoges.

SECOND YEAR, FIRST DIVISION.

Wm. J. P. Duggan, 7 prizes, 3 hon.; Paul Barbe, 6 prizes, 4 hon.; David Sutherland, 4 prizes, 5 hon.; John Coffey, 3 prizes, 6 hon.; Joseph Valade, 3 prizes, 4 hon.; Rodolphe Desrochers, 3 prizes, 3 hon.; Lucien Barrette, 2 prizes, 6 hon.; Robert Smith, 3 prizes, 1 hon.; Frank McDonnell, 3 prizes, 1 hon.; Eugéne Rooh, 1 prize, 6 hon.; F. X. Simard, 2 prizes, 3 hon.; Raoul Leroux, 4 hon.; Emeric Biron, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Frank McIver, 1 prize, 2 hon.; René Hamel, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Ern. Leduc, 1 prize, 1 hon.; Henri Samson, 3 hon.; Mich. Paquette, 3 hon.; Donat Grégoire, 2 hon.; Olivier Lamarche, 2 hon.; Elphege Valade, 2 hon.; John Burns, 2 hon.; Geo. Galarneau, 2 hon.; Roméo Neveu, 1 hon.; Horace Raboin, 1 hon.

Each one prize: A. Labouresdière, Wm. Huneault, John Donohue, A. Patenaude, John Kelly.

Special prizes for assiduity: John Coffey, Wm. J. P. Burke.

Special prize for application and good conduct: Lucien Barrette.

Special prize for catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Wm. J. P. Burke.

SECOND YEAR, SECOND DIVISION.

Maurice Barbe, 11 prizes; John McCloskey, 7 prizes, 2 hon.; Paul Demers, 4 prizes, 4 hon.; Willie Orr, 3 prizes, 3 hon.; Wm. P. Duggan, 2 prizes, 6 hon.; Francis A. Walker, 2 prizes, 5 hon.; Walter Lamontagne, 2 prizes, 3 hon.; Robert Moran, 2 prizes, 1 hon.; Joseph Vandette, 2 prizes, 4 hon.; Isidore Douesnard, 1 prize, 4 hon.; Albert Watson, 1 prize, 4 hon.; John Davis, 1 prize, 4 hon.; Geo. Brault, 1 prize, 3 hon.; Aimé Jubinville, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Léo Savard, 1 prize, 1 hon.; Albert Galarneau, 1 prize, 1 hon.; Walter Stanley, 1 prize; Origéne Brunet, 4 hon.; Emile Gaumont, 3 hon.; Percy Ledoux, 2 hon.; Adrien Maillet, 2 hon.; Anatole Montpetit, 2 hon.; Edouard Robert, 1 hon.

Special prizes for application and good conduct: Willie Orr, Maurice Barbe, Francis A. Walker, Léo Savard, Robt. Moran.

Special prizes for assiduity: John McCloskey, Albert Galarneau, Maurice Barbe, Isidore Douesnard.

Special prize for English catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Francis A. Walker.

FIRST YEAR, FIRST DIVISION.

Armand Savage, 6 prizes, 3 hon.; Alf. Geo. Sinel, 6 prizes, 2 hon.; Thos. O'Shaughnessy, 5 prizes, 1 hon.; Cantwell Dupuis, 4 prizes, 4 hon.; Alfred Jubinville, 4 prizes, 2 hon.; John O'Cain, 4 prizes, 1 hon.; Eugéne Ladouceur, 3 prizes, 4 hon.; Wilfrid Langevin, 3 prizes, 3 hon.; Adelphis Denis, 2 prizes, 3 hon.; Raoul Jasmin, 2 prizes, 3 hon.; Angelo Bienjonnetti, 2 prizes, 3 hon.; Harold Thornton, 2 prizes, 1 hon.; Eugéne Proulx, 2 prizes, 1 hon.; Norman McKugh, 2 prizes, 1 hon.; Russell Lavallée, 1 prize, 5 hon.; Benedict Ryan, 1 prize, 3 hon.; Wm. McCabe, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Alphonse Durocher, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Emile Lefebvre, 1 prize, 1 hon.; Daniel Franey, 1 prize, 1 hon.; Roméo Patenaude, 4 hon.; John Art. Kelly, 1 prize; Edward Milloy, 1 prize; John Broeman, 3 hon.; Wilfrid Martin, 2 hon.; Marcel Demésy, 2 hon.; Wm. McNally, 2 hon.; Edw. McMahon, 1 prize; Cam. Monette, 1 prize; Allan Gibson, 1 hon.

Each one prize: Walter O'Brien, Ernest Langevin, Robert Wm. Milloy, Armand Lecavalier, Léopold Bélisle, Peter Jas. Martin, Alf. Chs. Mitchell, Harold Kelly.

Special prizes for assiduity: Wilfrid Langevin, Raoul Jasmin, Norman McHugh, Alf. Jubinville, Arm. Savage, Camille Monette.

Special prizes for application and good conduct: Arm. Savage, Alf. Geo. Sinel, Norman McHugh, John O'Cain, Alf. Jubinville, Eug. Ladouceur, Thos. O'Shaughnessey, Raoul Jasmin, Angelo Bienjonnetti, Eug. Proulx, Emile Lefebvre, Edw. Milloy, Edw. McMahon.

Special prize for English catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Harold Thornton.

Special prizes for English declamation, presented by Mr. R. J. Louis Cuddihy, and awarded to Thomas O'Shaughnessey and Russell Lavallée.

(First year, second division.)

Henri Riendeau, 5 prizes, 1 hon.; Adrien Normandeau, 4 prizes, 4 hon.; Arthur Bushell, 4 prizes, 1 hon.; Gaston Charlebois, 3 prizes, 2 hon.; Percy Griffin, 3 prizes, 2 hon.; Ernest Lapierre, 3 prizes, 1 hon.; Raym. McDonnell, 3 prizes, 1 hon.; John Orr, 3 prizes, 1 hon.; Armand Bruneau, 3 prizes; James Henderson, 2 prizes, 5 hon.; Rodol. Dechantal, 2 prizes, 1 hon.; Emile Biron, 2 prizes; Cyril McGarrity, 1 prize, 5 hon.; James O'Donoghue, 1 prize, 4 hon.; Rodol. Laviolette, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Antonio Patenaude, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Thomas Love, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Arm. Patenaude, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Thomas Haggart, 1 prize, 1 hon.; Henri Lemieux, 1 prize, 1 hon.; Gérard Denis, 1 prize, 1 hon.; Arthur Harrison, 1 prize; Emile Chartrand, 1 prize; Joseph O'Connor, 1 prize; Raoul Labreche, 2 hon.; Emile Galarneau, 1 hon.; Willie Ouellet, 1 hon.; John Donnelly, 1 hon.; Alfred Dechene, 1 hon.

Each one prize: Thomas Burns, Walter McMahon, Edouard Seymour, Joseph Lecours, Henri Lecours, Joseph Robert, Joseph Montpetit, Edouard Dupré, Hermas Larocque.

Special prize for assiduity, Emile Biron.

Special prizes for application and good conduct: Henri Riendeau, Adrien Normandeau, Arthur Bushell, Ernest Lapierre, Raymond McDonnell, John Orr, Armand Bruneau, Emile Biron, Cyril McGarrity, James O'Donoghue, Rodolph Laviolette, Antonio Patenaude, Armand Patenaude, Thomas Haggart, Joseph O'Connor.

Special prize for catechism presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Arthur Bushell.

Special prize for English declamation, presented by R. J. Louis Cuddihy, awarded to Raymond McDonnell.

(First year, third division.)

Thomas Casey, 5 prizes, 2 hon.; Allan Sullivan, 4 prizes, 2 hon.; Edouard Lalonde, 4 prizes, 1 hon.; Ernest Neveu, 3 prizes, 3 hon.; Edward Bannon, 3 prizes, 2 hon.; Nap. Couturier, 2 prizes, 2 hon.; Francis Duggan, 2 prizes, 2 hon.; Emile Foisy, 2 prizes, 3 hon.; Daniel Henderson, 2 prizes, 2 hon.; Rosario Sylvain, 2 prizes, 2 hon.; Leo Bleau, 2 prizes, 1 hon.; Sydney Francis, 2 prizes; Patrick Mines, 1 prize, 3 hon.; Robert Mines, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Reynold Smith, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Charles Bouton, 1 prize, 2 hon.; Arthur Vandette, 1 prize, 1 hon.; George Dixon, 1 prize, 1 hon.; Louis Leclerc, 1 prize, 1 hon.; John Hawkins, 1 prize; Percy Tutil, 1 prize; Arth. Chamberland, 1 prize; Wilf. Savard, 3 hon.; Arthur Lavigne, 2 hon.; Mat. Love, 1 hon.; Leopold Malette, 1 hon.; Leo Brophy, 1 hon.; John Cawie, 1 hon.; John Dreer, 1 hon.

Each one prize: Antonio Biron, Romeo Durocher, Lynton Stanley.

Special prizes for good conduct and application: Ernest Neveu, Napoleon Couturier, Edouard Lalonde, Thomas Casey, Leo Bleau, Edward Bannon, John Hawkins, George Dixon, Patrick Mines, Sydney Francis.

Special prizes for assiduity: Alfred Lecours, Raoul Lecours.

Special prize for English catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Edward Bannon.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY.

A large number of the parents of the pupils and friends of the institution attended the closing exercises of St. Patrick's Academy, St. Alexander street, last evening. Among others present were: The Rev. Fathers Martin Callahan, P.P.; J. A. McCallen, P. Perrier, Gerald M. McShane, J. Killoran; ex-Ald. C. F. Smith, M. Egan, Ald. T. O'Connell, Geo. Carpenter, D. Furlong.

The members of the graduating class rendered 'The Merchant of Venice' in a very successful manner, for which they received the hearty applause of all those present.

At the conclusion of the last act the costly prizes were distributed, after which the Rev. Father Callaghan delivered an address congratulating the pupils for their success, and paying a tribute to the good work done in the parish by the Academy. He referred especially to the devotion shown by the Mother Superior, Sister Aloysia, during the past twenty-five years, and expressed the hope that she would be preserved for many more years to come.

The Rev. Father McCallen, of Baltimore, also spoke, and called upon the graduating young ladies to be equal to their high and sacred calling.

The names of the graduating class of 1906, are the Misses Rosie Smith, Kathleen Carpenter, Bridget Curran, Margaret Murphy, Helen Lukeman, Hazel Sinn, Bouchet McCamley, Annie Hanley, Eva Furlong, Norah Stafford, Lily Power, Grace Nolton and Mabel Gorman.

THE MISSES BRYSON'S SCHOOL.

The Misses Bryson's School and Kindergarten, 115 Shuter street, closing took place yesterday, and the following children received prizes: Dorothy Cookson, Ruth Levine, Alice Reeb, Ethel Lomax, Olive Smith, Marcelle Reeb, Dorothy Lutton. Margaret McArthur, Ross Grafton, Alex. Thomson, Charlie Paul, Douglas Wright, Alan Wait and Jack Cookson.

Special conduct prize, Charlie Paul.

Special sewing prizes, Alice Reeb and Ethel Lomax.

Most of the vineyards in Turkey are now infested with phylloxera. Here, as in France, American vines are being planted, and upon these are grafted the valued native varieties.

Informal

PIANOLA MUSICALE

POPULAR PROGRAM

Part I

March "On to Victory" .... Sousa
Overture "William Tell" .. Rossini
Berceuse from "Jocelyn" .. Godard
Waltz "Dream on the Ocean" .... Gungl
Selections "Mlle. Modiste" Herbert
"Last Hope" (Religious Meditation) .... Gottschalk

Part II

Entr'acte Gavotte .... Gillet
Largo .... Handel
Toreador's Song "Carmen" .. Bizet
Still wie die Nacht .... Bohm
Polonaise Militaire, Op. 40, No. 1 Chopin

16,000 Pianola Music Rolls to choose from.

MUSIC IN THE COUNTRY

THESE four sample programmes are merely suggestive of the *inexhaustible resources* for pleasure and entertainment that the owner of a Pianola has always at hand.

Especially in the country, away from all other means of music, is the Pianola *indispensable.* Over 16,000 compositions are available for playing with the Pianola, running the whole gamut from popular to classic.

No single performer has the versatility to play every kind of music perfectly; besides, one can hardly impose upon the pianist of the party for all the music everyone would like to hear.

THE PIANOLA

"The World's Standard Piano Player"

enables everybody to play all kinds of music and to play it artistically "at first sight."

Only with the genuine Pianola is this possible, because *only* the Pianola has the *Metrostyle* which so guides even the most untrained that operatic selections or a Liszt Rhapsodie become as easy to play well as a waltz or a two-step; while *these* are rendered with such an inviting swing and so tirelessly, that the impromptu dance is really spontaneous and irresistible.

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F.M. 6 L.Q. 13 — JUNE — N.M. 21 F.Q. 29

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The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside or mountains for 25 cents a month, post paid. To include the 'Illustrated Witness,' ten cents additional.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906.

Is it not time that Montreal had a statue of King Edward; no ordinary statue, but one that will outdo all we have, one that will be as great in proportion to the present Montreal as Marshall Wood's statue of the late Queen in Victoria square was to the Montreal of its day? We are inviting the King to come and see us. It would hardly be possible to have such a statue finished as soon as we hope to see him, but we might have the movement well under way. We should have a loyal memorial to the peace-maker monarch. We invite our contemporaries and also our readers to give their views as to this proposal.

The marriage of the King and Queen of Spain was a fairy tale of the Cinderella type. The coronation trip of the King and Queen of Norway has been an idyll as full of primitive simplicity and beauty as the other was full of gorgeousness. The progress from point to point along those stupendous shores, greeted by the farming and fisher folk in their gayest raiment, the gathering of fisher craft by the thousand, their bright colors reflected in the glassy waters of Aalesund, the ceremonial on the longest day of the year at the ancient capital of the sea-roving kings at Trondhjem, quite as far north as the regions which Major Moodie and Captain Bernier have been investigating for Canada, combine to form a picture whose sublime nature-setting and whose loyal and loving cordiality the proudest monarchs on earth might envy.

Sixteen dollars a foot for a lot on St. Catherine street west, and that, not at a car crossing or an important junction of any sort, indeed toward the end of the present heavy business section, is an almost startling evidence of the prosperity of the city. The same thing has happened which usually does in connection with a time of great financial prosperity. At first there is a positive lull, if not a depression, in land values, owing in part to the demand for money in all sorts of enterprises, and in part to the enhanced cost of building consequent on expansion. This was remarkably the case with the general ground values of the city during the beginning of the present unexampled protraction of prosperity. Up till a year or two ago there was a stagnation in ground values, though a notable rise in rents. It is true there were exceptions. St. Catherine street lots continued to advance all the time; but for the most part, sales showed no increase. When money is released, which was not the case on this occasion, or when, as did-happen, expansion becomes clamant for space, the tide turns and land values boom. The higher prices at present being quoted from time to time are due entirely to the congestion caused by increasing population and expanding enterprise.

The Mayor is nearer right than those who recommend a rent tax as the fairest mode of taxation. To tax rents, indeed, lays a burden on every man and enterprise according to need of accommodation. But so would a property tax. The only difference would be that the property tax would not leave untaxed the unused or half-used property which speculators are holding out of use, and which, while it contributes nothing to the city's advancement, is getting undue advantage therefrom. We should distribute the tax over the land alone, but, at least, let the land, which is the only property that gains by the city's growth, pay its share.

As has been generally understood for a good while, the Terminal Railway has fallen a prey to the Montreal Street Railway monopoly. It has thus practically fulfilled the presage of those who, when the company was seeking admission to the city, declared that the new concern was only planning for a deal with the old company. This we do not believe to have been the case. The new enterprise had every reason to look for large expansion. To admit other roads to the city was the only power the city had at its disposal by which to make terms with any street railway or to redeem its right to its own streets. At the worst, as we pointed out, if the new applicant should be swallowed, the city could renew the experience till the gobbler was tired, or should come to an understanding that would be fairer to the city than one which pays ever-increasing dividends on an ocean of water. For the city to surrender its right to admit competitors was to put a monopoly whip into the hands of the Montreal Street Railway, and invite that company to use it. There is always apparently a majority of aldermen prepared to do this very thing, and such was obviously the dominant temper of the council when the Terminal sought admission. Every obstruction that could be thought of was for a time put in its way. It was condemned to enter the city by an impossibly circuitous route, on which, with no power to extend further, and no connection with existing lines, it apparently lost money at a fearful rate. A better mind prevailed with regard to it later, but too late; and it became a prey to the enemy. It fell first into the hands of the Mackenzie & Mann interest, whose only object in acquiring it was to get a steam railway right of way to the city and who disposed of the electric concern, rendered unprofitable by its city end to the only buyer.

Mr. Justice Curran called attention to a very pleasing incident at the Catholic High School closing exercises last evening. There is a prize of honor given each year for gentlemanly conduct. A dozen boys are selected by the authorities whose conduct has most nearly approached the ideal, and out of this dozen the lads of the school themselves select the successful aspirant. It is a notable fact that although three-fourths of the pupils are English-speaking, the chose this year as the most gentlemanly-conducted among them a French-Canadian, Master Bellefeuille. Yesterday was the second time since the institution of the prize that the boys have awarded it to a French-Canadian fellow-pupil, and such selections speak volumes for their broad-mindedness and the liberality of their education. It is a spirit that cannot be too warmly encouraged on both sides.

The letter of the Rev. Dr. Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, upon the British Education Bill, is refreshing in its temperate statement of facts and its logical deductions. It would be safe to say, as Dr. Symonds premises, that, generally speaking, Anglicans are opposed to the bill and other Protestant communities are in favor of it. Dr. Symonds, however, brings sufficient evidence to prove that England is not absolutely divided into two hostile camps on the lines of denomination. As he says, there is a very large and influential body of Anglicans who are in favor of the principle of the bill, and there is also a large and influential body of Nonconformists who are in favor of some concession to the Anglican demands. Dr. Symonds is on the side of those who are in favor of Anglican concessions in the interests of national peace and true religion—a side which has been represented most ably in England by the 'Spectator.' This attitude has grown to considerable strength and an influential body of laymen recently memorialized the two great magnates of the Anglican Church, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, stating that they accepted the principle of the bill as being in accordance with the plain will of the people, although they desired some amendments to it. As Dr. Symonds remarks, this shows that Anglicans are 'not united in 'blind opposition to a bill whose only 'alternative would appear to be a purely 'secular system of education.'

The general consent with which the Sunday Observance Bill has been accepted has been a surprise to many. The strongest opposition to it has come from the ultra-French Liberal, and one cannot help suspecting that it is as much a revolt against ecclesiastical guidance in legislative matters as against a measure which, apart from religious tenet, is hailed everywhere by labor as a much-needed boon. This group added little to its value in debate by the persistent use towards the religious leaders of every faith of the most degraded of epithets—language which could characterize only the speakers.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

Our French-Canadian fellow countrymen are celebrating to-day the festival of Canada's patron saint, St. John Baptiste. At this writing we could wish they had a brighter day for it. St. John's day is the festival of the summer solstice. Like Christmas, which celebrates the winter solstice and certain other nature epochs in the year, it comes down to us in one form or another with the earliest traditions of humanity. It is, therefore, more Catholic than the most orthodox doctrine in the creed. Among us it is a national celebration, and it would be far better if all parts of the community could equally participate in it. The founders of the Society of St. Jean Baptiste had a broader vision than to wish to promote sectionalism or to confine the Canadian nationality to one race or one creed. They were men who, above all else, believed in Canadian nationality irrespective of racial and credal division, and to their patriotic struggles we owe much of the civil and religious liberty which we enjoy to-day. They had, in fact, not a little of the uncompromising spirit which animated the great Hebrew reformer. Something of his passion for justice, of his scorn of cant and formalism, of his daring love of liberty. If at times they forget his insistence upon a thorough moral reformation as the only sure foundation for national enfranchisement, they are still worthy of a high niche in the shrine of our hero worship.

The choice of the Baptist as Canada's patron was a most happy one. There is, perhaps, no saint in the calendar so devoid of the conventional trappings of sainthood. As Carlyle figures Mahomet clouting his own cloak in full sight of his desert-warriors, and yet commanding their unbounded love and reverence, so John stood in his simple camel's hair garment, awing citizen, Pharisee, soldier and monarch by his startling appeal to their sleeping sense of righteousness, and so he stands to-day, the grandest type of the old dispensation, manly, virile, fearless, and yet with that tenderness, modesty and simplicity only possible in a truly heroic soul. Art has dealt lovingly with the Baptist. He is the lovely Spanish child which Murillo loved to picture; he is the sturdy dark-haired boy which Raphael groups with the Holy Family, he is the beautiful growing lad which Adrea del Sarto has given us. We are familiar in Montreal with this traditional figure in the pretty children clad in sheepskin, which are the favorite feature of the St. Jean Baptiste procession. Titian, in that grand canvas which hangs in the Academy of Venice, gives us a truer picture of what the Forerunner must have looked like. A giant in stature, rugged in form and dress, but a very king in the unstudied grace of mien and gesture. Archbishop Bruchesi has done well in naming St. Jean Baptiste the patron saint of the new temperance society and of the crusade in which it is engaged. No nobler or more appropriate patron could the cause have than the great Nazarite who touched neither wine nor strong drink, who loved his people so well and who allowed neither good nor evil report to deflect him from his mission. 'Among them that are 'born of women there hath not risen a 'greater than John the Baptist notwithstanding he that is least in the King'dom of Heaven is greater than he.' This was the verdict of one, who knew as did none other, what was in man. John himself realized that his mission was not final, that his stern and lofty ethics were impracticable without the new life which the world was about to receive. Great as John was we have clearer light than he if we but open our eyes to it, and grand as was the mission of

The soul unswerving and the fearless tongue,
The much-enduring wisdom, sought
By lonely prayer the haunted rocks among.

we may find occasion for even a higher type of heroism, not in the mountain path of the ascetic but—as it was found by a greater than John—in the dusty high roads of every day and in the waving corn fields of common life.

BRIGHTER CHANCES.

With the advent of Mr. Sydney Charles Buxton to the Postmaster-Generalship of the United Kingdom, the chances for a reduction of rates on British periodical printed matter for Canada immediately began to brighten. That the hopes of an early understanding in the right direction were not vain was amply demonstrated by Mr. Buxton yesterday in a speech before the Victoria League. Mr. Buxton told his audience that already he is in communication with the Canadian Government, and we are sure that the latter will do all that is necessary on its part to bring the matter to a speedy and happy conclusion. Mr. Buxton is thoroughly seized of the situation, as set forth in the 'Witness' on many occasions. He realizes that through the more liberal terms accorded for a generation back by the United States, Canada is being flooded with United States literature and advertisements, and that such a state of things is a menace to imperial sentiment and trade, and although he is glad that Canadians are sufficiently robust to withstand the temptation, he declares that he should like to see the situation changed. The arrangements he contemplates concern Canada alone, and need not concern any other part of the empire, where conditions are not the same. The imperial penny postage on letters has proved a great success, and an even greater success is likely to follow the new arrangement by which an ounce may be sent for a penny in place of half an ounce; and a great success may surely be confidently expected of some such arrangement as regards British postage on printed mail matter to Canada. One great obstacle to such an arrangement is the fact that newspaper postage in Canada is too low, so low as to encourage and result in the evolution of the newspaper into a given away advertising fly-sheet. The late Postmaster-General said that our own department was losing on this class of matter. We can see no reason why it should. We do not think the government should make money out of carrying the people's newspapers, neither do we think it should lose by it. It is too much to ask the British department to reciprocate a losing business.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR.

The National Immigration Department is naturally occupied chiefly with filling up the regions west of Winnipeg, leaving to the provincial departments of the eastern provinces to catch what they can of the stream to which they can just now offer the strongest inducements, labor being in the most pressing demand. It is, of course, very fit and proper that the workman or the clerk, for that matter, receive the highest possible rate of pay, but if this is to be at the expense of industrial progression, through the employers of labor having to bid high for that labor, or shut down, it is obviously against economic law and must end in infinitely higher prices to the consumer or a financial dead-lock to the employer. A plea on behalf of eastern labor is not untimely, as Ontario will shortly be in need of assistance in her extensive fields of agriculture, which, in turn, will drain, to a certain extent, the industrial market of the small number of workmen already employed. The finding of the vast silver deposits at Cobalt has done its part towards the shrinkage of labor in many settled districts, and in that respect has not materially assisted Ontario in the wealth of general production, upon which it has justly prided itself. It would be no exaggeration to estimate the inflow to Cobalt during the past three months at 100,000 men, which does not, of course, mean that there is a city of that number located there, but certainly represents 100,000 restless and, for the most part, discontented and disappointed men. There is nothing so demoralizing as an acute attack of the mining fever. The pioneer is indispensable, he is the forerunner to civilization and production; but when mineral hunting instils a spirit of greed and envy at the expense of thrift in great numbers of people at once, it cannot be claimed to be a benefit to any country, especially ours. Of what avail is it to open up an occasional mine, or break a few thousand acres of new soil in the west, if we lose thousands of acres of cultivation in the east through lack of labor, or have industries practically tied up through the high price of labor?

A BIG COUNCIL.

Newport, Rhode Island, which has suffered from improvident administration, is entering on an experiment which will be watched with interest by outsiders. Having had a small city council numerically, and having suffered from the apathy of citizens in municipal matters, it has now gone to work to constitute a non-partisan council of a hundred and ninety-five members, thirty-nine from each of its five wards. It will try to find out if the apothegm 'There is safety in numbers' is true of local government. There is no doubt a good deal to be said for the assertion that 'the best governed city is the least governed city,' in the sense in which it is meant. Given able, honest, practical men to administer the several departments into which a city's work is divided, with other able, honest, practical men working under them to carry out their instructions, and we should reach the idea. Our aldermen then might be ten, forty, or a hundred, might hold as many meetings as pleased them, and talk all they liked, so long as they could not interfere with the labors of the several commissioners, so long as they were honest and efficient. The trouble about any system is that it is necessarily a compromise, and that there is a tendency to deterioration in men as well as machinery, unless duty and supervision are both of a high order. Much of life's waste is owing to the necessity there is for watching one another. It is not a very gratifying conclusion, but it is a fact proved over and over again that slackness in supervision and discipline is the mother of defalcation and a thousand irregularities. Men who had worked in the post-office department at Washington steadily and honestly for years went all to pieces when they were sent to Cuba and other places to work independently of their customary discipline. Innumerable other instances might be cited where unrestrained temptation has led to overthrow. 'Lead us not into temptation' we pray from our earliest childhood, and aldermen who represent citizens who follow their words and votes closely have reason for thankfulness rather than resentment. Newport will now have a council unwieldy, but certainly widely representative, and the chief danger seems to be that it may talk itself to death. At the same time, it is to be remembered that the London County Council comprises 138 members, and that it has attained a most enviable height of efficiency.

THE NEXT COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The date for the next Colonial Conference has been definitely fixed at April 15, 1907. The conference was to have taken place this year, but was postponed on account of the inability of the prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand to be present. The conference next year will be the fourth of the series which began in 1887, twenty years ago. The next conference, however, will be the first of the series which has not been a sort of side show of a jubilee celebration, and is therefore constitutionally important as being called for its own sake and as a recognized element in the government of the empire. As a preliminary to the conference, the colonies have been requested to send to the Colonial Office not later than Sept. 1 next a statement of the subjects they would like to discuss and copies of any resolutions they intend to propose. Among these the fiscal question is inevitable, and it is likely to be absorbing. If we could hope that this would result in some understanding in the direction of freer trade within the empire, we should look forward to it with greater satisfaction. But of this we entertain small hope in view of the colonial protective forces arrayed against it. In this connection, the great agricultural forces of this country and Australasia, whose overwhelming interest it is to increase trade both outward and inward with the mother country, should immediately begin to make their great influence felt with their respective government.

Mr. Winston Church, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, stated at the Western Australian dinner in London recently that the Congress would be a free and unfettered one, that its purpose was to be to foster and develop everything that can make for the larger unity of the empire, and he averred that universal imperial trade was the ultimate goal toward which we all should strive. Such a declaration is significant, as it shows that the present government is quite ready to listen to any practical proposals having for their object the development of mutual preferences between the colonies and the Mother Country and between the colonies themselves. The difficulties of coming to a satisfactory fiscal arrangement between a free-trade country such as the United Kingdom and protected colonies such as Canada and Australia are obvious, but let us say not insurmountable. To accomplish anything, however, the colonies should be prepared to travel further to meet the mother country than she to meet them. Among other subjects of discussion the question of the development of uniform organization of the separately administered land forces will doubtless find a place, as will the question of the Imperial navy and the part the colonies should take in its up-keep. There also are the questions of establishing a uniform legislation relating to patents, of adopting the metric system, of further co-ordinating the rates of imperial postage, including the cheapening of especially the excessive British rates on printed matter, and the question of procuring cheaper cable rates for press despatches.

One of the most important matters to be dealt with by the Conference will concern the settlement of its own constitution and procedure. Mr. Lyttleton, Colonial Secretary, sent out a despatch on April 20 last year in which he pointed out that the Colonial Conferences have step by step assumed a more definite shape and acquired a more continuous status. The desideratum is, of course, that they shall develop into a real Imperial Council, and Mr. Lyttleton suggested that it should bear that title. This suggestion was promptly approved by Australia and South Africa, while Canada through her representatives was inclined to prefer the title Imperial Conference, but thought it was a matter the Conference itself should decide. Mr. Lyttleton also suggested that it would greatly widen the influence of the Conference if a representative of India was included, and that suggestion has been endorsed by the present government. Another suggestion of importance has been made, which is that the proper president of the Conference is the Prime Minister and not the Colonial Secretary. The continued presidency of the Colonial Secretary, it is averred, would give the Conference more or less of a departmental appearance, and that is very undesirable. Certainly, it would add to the prestige of the Conference if the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom were to preside over the deliberations of the prime ministers of the self-governing colonies. Such a procedure would not lessen the usefulness of the Colonial Secretary, who would have a place at the Conference both as adviser to the Prime Minister and as representative of the Crown Colonies. It will be seen that the Conference has plenty of work before it, and the difficulty in getting through it when the Conference next meets is likely to result in the formation of a permanent Imperial Commission, of a consulting and advistory character, for the inquiry into and preparation of subjects for the Imperial Council or Conference. Such a Commission has already been spoken of and approved of by the Australian and South African governments, but Canada again thought it a matter which should be decided at the next Colonial Conference.

COWS TRADED FOR DIAMONDS.

J. B. Robinson has been recounting to an interviewer his early experiences, in 1879, while in search of South African diamonds. Having given eight oxen and a waggon loaded with sugar and tobacco to a Griqua in exchange for a twenty-three-carat gem, 'the news spread like wildfire through the country-side that a white man was giving away waggons and oxen for bits of stone. 'I set all the natives who came to work to seek diamonds, on one side of the river,' says Mr. Robinson, 'and I fetched up my own fifty men to hunt for diamonds among the bushes and scrub on my side of the Vaal. I may say that I had bought the land on both sides of the river, so that I was working on my own property. . . . . Next morning, at sunrise, when I was having my coffee, I was startled by a loud hallooing bullooing, and looking out I saw the whole gang of my men rushing towards me in a state of great excitement. One of them had found a diamond of good size; they all had come to see what I would do with it. "What will you give me for it?" says he. 'I will give you ten cows," I replied, and sent the man into the herd to take his pick, and he marked ten of the best cows as his own. They had never dreamed of making such a bargain. Ten cows for a bit of stone! Off they went again and found diamonds every day; they all became rich and I accumulated a good store of precious stones. After we had accumulated a large quantity we decided we had better send them to London. We made a belt full of small pockets, in each of which we placed a diamond. When the belt was filled my partner girded it about his body and started for Capetown. He never took off his belt until he reached London. And it was in this way that the first consignment of African diamonds reached London.'—'South Africa.'

Hamburg has a library for the blind which was opened a year ago, and already contains 1,685 books and 3,750 volumes of music.

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The sale of the lot will begin
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There is a daintiness of workmanship and richness of effect, beauty and quality of texture in this French Underwear that is not to be found in the make of any other country.

We have Corset Covers from $1.50 to $7.00, Chemise from $1.50 to $15.00, Drawers from $2.50 to $20.00, Night Dresses from $4.00 to $20.00, Underskirts from $7.50 to $30.00 each.

SHETLAND FLOSS AT .7 A SKEIN.

We have just received a shipment of our special Shetland Floss, in cream white, cream, sky, pink, Nile, scarlet, cardinal, helio, gray and black, at .7 a skein.

"It is really cowhide after all," That was the conclusion come to by a doubting expert as he examined our much talked of $5.00 "Bedford" Suit Case that we're selling at $3.95.

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(Opposite Bible House.)

The ashes cast out by Vesuvius in the recent outbreak will prove a blessing in the long run. Professor Zinno has examined them and found them free from ingredients injurious to plant life, while containing others that will promote the growth of grape vines, grass, and vegetables. The peasants have lost no time in ploughing in this valuable fertilizer, to prevent its being wahed away by rain

JEWISH MASSACRE AT BIALYSTOK.

Eye Witness Tells a Harrowing Tale to German-Hebrew Aid Society

Berlin, June 22.—An inhabitant of Bialystok, Russia, who was present during the entire massacres there, and who has arrived in Berlin, has given the German-Hebrews' Aid Society the following account of the recent events there:

'June 14 was the fortieth anniversary of the compulsory adhesion of many Catholics to the Orthodox Church, and a celebration of the event was elaborately planned. The police and military were fully armed, apparently preparing for a conflict. Though there were no visible enemies, the Jews became alarmed and sought hiding places.

'On Thursday processions of Orthodox Russians and Catholics to the churches began, and were apparently passing without incident. Later an uproar began at one part of the procession, and the rumor spread that the Jews had thrown a bomb into the crowd and were tearing a Russian priest to pieces. The crowd shouted, 'Down with the Jews,' and thereupon, roughs, armed with clubs, entered the nearest Jewish houses and brought the inmates out, destroying whatever they found within.

'The military in the meanwhile began firing upon the houses of prominent Jewish townsmen. Jews were hauled from their houses, beaten to death, and their bodies mutilated beyond recognition.

'The streets were soon filled with dead and wounded, the latter groaning frightfully. The Jewish shops in the vicinity were meanwhile plundered. Furniture, mirrors and pianos were demolished, and the remnants thrown into the streets.

'The first bomb rumor was started among the members of the Orthodox procession, and almost simultaneously, as if by a concerted signal, the rumor reached the Catholic procession in another street that the Jews had thrown two bombs. Here there were the same terrible effects for the Jews as with the Orthodox procession.

'Ruffians, under the protection of the police and military, who hurriedly arrived on the scene, rushed into the Jewish houses, killing all who fell in their way, the soldiers in the meanwhile firing into the Jewish houses on the opposite side of the street. After the roughs had finished plundering one side of the street, they began on the other, the troops then turning their rifles against the side already plundered. This process was carried out in Linden and Tikernin streets in the market places.

'Some of the officers encouraged the rioters and soldiers in their bloody work, while other officers ordered them to desist, but they were seldom obeyed. One officer ordered a number of murderers to leave a place, but they argued that the Governor had given up the Jews and their shops for three days' plunder. General Rogajeffsky, commander of the garrison, politely returned the rough cheers and shouts with a military salute and another officer congratulated them upon their festival, the roiters answering with vigorous cheers.

'The leaders of the plunderers were not only policemen, but included many officials of the Imperial Bank. Some of the Christian population, chiefly judges, expostulated with the rioters, police and soldiers on their unchristianlike work and exhorted them to suspend murdering and plundering, but they were not listened to.

'The excesses continued until a late hour at night. All the Jewish houses and shops in the suburb of Bojari were plundered and demolished.

'On Thursday night Bialystok presented a warlike scene. One heard incessant rifle firing, lasting till five in the morning.

'At about 9 o'clock the next morning, Dr. Reigrotzky received a telegram from M. Branson, a member of the Lower House of Parliament, saying that Interior Minister Stolypin the previous night had telegraphed to the authorities to check the massacres immediately. Dr. Reigrotzky showed the despatch to an official, who angrily answered: "We know ourselves when to re-establish order; do not imagine that you Jews have the Jewish dictatorship of Bialystok."

'At the same moment a policeman appeared at headquarters and reported that Jews had slain a Christian woman in Eonian street. Dr. Reigrotzky proceeded to the spot under a police guard and established the falsity of the report through a policeman who was patrolling the spot.

'The excesses were resumed at 10.30 by a policeman at the head of 80 roughs, who fired upon a certain house, saying, "Brothers, the Jews have been shooting from this house."

'The roughs threw paving stones through the windows and the troops fired volleys at the house.

'The rioting did not cease until M. Stchepkin arrived Saturday afternoon.'

POLICE BLAMED

SUCH IS THE FINDING OF THE DOUMA COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—At a crowded meeting of the Constitutional Democratic Club to-night, Deputy Stechepkin reported the findings of the committee of the Lower House of Parliament, which went to Bialystok to investigate the facts in connection with the anti-Jewish outbreak there. According to this report, the police with subordinate officers of the police and military, provoked the people by the circulation of false rumors against the Jews. The governor of Bialystok, though not directly connected, was said to have been criminally guilty of prolonged excesses by absence from his post.

The governor washed his hands of the affair, not knowing the attitude of the officials at St. Petersburg, and absented himself from the scene without giving orders. That the government concerning the excesses is not questioned, but the local police assumed that the ministry would not punish those who participated in the outbreak. It is this two-faced attitude of the government, M. Stchepkin asserted, which was principally responsible. The report concludes: The ministry must be changed and one must be chosen from the majority in parliament or otherwise Russia will fall to the level of Persia and Turkey ultiamtely come under the tutorship of a really civilized government.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RESIGN.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The government, through the mouth of the Minister of the Interior, has made it clear to the Douma that it has no intention of resigning. In a speech, which was followed by hisses, and was interrupted by cries of 'enough' from the labor group, Minister Stolypin today declared that the irregularities in the interval of administration was due to the inadequacy of the government's weapons. There were not enough forces at its disposal to order when a sudden outbreak occurred. But the government would exhaust its utmost resources before it would yield to disorder. The effect of this speech, which was in defence of a series of acts of lawlessness on the part of the government officials, on the ground that the ministers' orders were above legislative interference, is as bad as that produced by the government's original denial of the Douma's authority, but it is to be expected that the breach will be deeper before the parliamentary forces will attack the government, which has determined to continue its attitude of negotiation.

ANARCHIST LITERATURE

CIRCULATION OF ANARCHISTIC PRESS AS GIVEN BY THE LONDON 'STANDARD.'

London, June 22.—The 'Standard' gives the circulation of the anarchistic 'Press Workers' Friend' as 4,700 weekly, of which twelve hundred copies go to New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and one thousand to Paris. A special edition of three thousand monthly is smuggled into Russia. The 'Germinal,' a monthly, has a circulation of three thousand in England, twenty-five hundred in America, and fourteen hundred in Paris. A quarterly edition of three thousand goes to Russia. The 'New Times' has a circulation of eighteen hundred in Britain and seven hundred in America. The 'Free Labor World' circulates fifteen hundred copies in England and seven hundred in America.

LINCOLN IN INDIANA.
(Indianapolis 'Star.')

The years that constituted Lincoln's life in Indiana were for the most part the physical discipline of his life. He cleared openings in the forest, cut timber, split rails, chopped wood, guided the shovel plough, hoed corn and pulled fodder. The stories of Lincoln's muscular achievements in the Pigeon Creek region make an interesting sidelight on his illustrious career. Tales have been handed down concerning him that call to mind the legends with which have been adorned the histories of Samson and Milo. One man said of Lincoln: 'He could strike with a maul a heavier blow, could sink an axe deeper in the wood, than any man I ever saw.' And Cousin Dennis said:—'If you heard him fellin' trees in a clearin' you would say there were three men at work by the way the trees fell.'

More remarkable even that the feats that distinguished Lincoln at work were his exploits in sport, to which the applause of the crowd quickened his sinews. Not content with the mastery easily maintained over his comrades on the frontier, he gave exhibitions of strength that established his reputation as an athlete without a peer. On one occasion a friend of Lincoln's made a wager that the champion could lift a cask holding forty gallons of whiskey high enough to take a drink out of the bunghole. In the test that ensued Lincoln did as had been stipulated. However, he did not stand erect and elevate the barrel, but squatted down and lifted it to his knees, rolling it over until his mouth came opposite the bung. 'The bet is mine,' said his friend, as the cask was replaced upon the floor, 'and that is the first dram I ever saw you swallow, Abe.' 'And I haven't swallowed that,' replied Lincoln, as he spurted out the liquor.

"Getting Back The Old Vigor."

These words describe the feelings of the person who is using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

As the blood becomes richer, the nerves stronger, and the bodily organs more vigorous and regular in action, digestion improves, you sleep and rest better, headaches disappear, and irritability and discouragement give way to brighter and more hopeful feelings.

Most of us have our spells of weakness and tired feelings. Sometimes they pass away, but only to return again, unless active restorative treatment is used, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Too often it is neglect to heed these symptoms of nervous exhaustion that allows the nerves to get weaker and weaker, until a little unusual strain brings on prostration, paralysis or insanity.

It is better to get back old vigor while you have something to build on. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will help you as nothing else can. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Stewart Fruit Co. California

Stewart Fruit Co's
Brands California Fruit

We have now due to arrive for sale this week, car of
California Seedless Oranges,
"HILL CREEK" BRAND,
and car of Peaches, Plums, Apricots and Cherries,
also two cars of Florida Pineapples from the Indian River district, packed by CHASE & CO., Florida.

The California and Florida Shippers whom we represent, are independent shippers, do not belong to any combine, trust, nor monopoly association. Watch out for these brands; they ensure consumers absolute purity, firmness an cleanliness. Do not fail to ask your grocer and fruiterer for these brands.

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MONTREAL FRUIT EXCHANGE,
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in any business is not reached by dreaming, and the
TOILET LAUNDRY,
"The Laundry That Knows How,"
is no exception to that rule. Their position to-day is the result of a carefully planned policy of liberality, enterprise and bustle.
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Now on View at our Temporary Warerooms,
Nos. 450-452 St. James Street,
[NEAR INSPECTOR]
an excellent assortment of
Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners
which must be cleared regardless of cost before removing to our new premises.

We are also offering for Private Sale at very low prices the balance of our

Belfast Linens, Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Marseilles, Toilet and Honeycomb Quilts, Artist Proof Engravings, etc., etc.

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450-452 St. James Street.

LIFE IN ONE OF THE AZORES.
(Washington 'Post.')

'The pleasantest place in the world to live is in the island of St. Michaels, in the Azores,' said George H. Pickerell. For more than eight years Mr. Pickerell has been stationed on the island as United States Consul.

'The island is forty miles long, ten miles wide and has 100,000 inhabitants,' he went on. 'It has a salubrious semi-tropical climate and the only disturbances of nature are hailstorms. It is a beautiful land, and over it are spread little villas, thatched with vines and moss, where the doors need not be locked, because of the peacefulness of the population, and where the windows may always remain open to let in air, which never becomes too cold.

'Six days' sail from New York, we have all the metropolitan papers and keep in close touch with the world's doings. Twice a year a Portuguese opera troupe and now and then a circus comes to the island. At other times we have bands in the public squares.

'Fruits, vegetables and fish are eaten mainly and the cost of living is low. One can live plainly, but very comfortably with wife and child for $75 a month, as servants can be hired for $2.50 a month. There are many beautiful women there, and the young man makes love to them in the street in Spanish fashion. He stands in the street and talks to her as she leans from the window above. When the engagement is made they meet, but after that they never are again so near until they are married.'

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture.
Cook's Friend
Baking Powder
CANADA'S STANDARD.
Sold Everywhere.

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

Continental Life Lost $18,000 Through Failure of Atlas Loan Co.

AN AGREEMENT WITH A DIRECTOR CAUSES MUCH QUESTIONING.

(See also Page 9.)

Toronto, June 23.—The examination of the Continenetal Life was continued at the Insurance enquiry yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the time was occupied in questioning Mr. G. B. Woods, manager, in respect to agreements between the Company and Mr. G. T. Somers, a vice-president of the company, in connection with the debentures of the Atlas Loan Company.

Debentures, witness said, totalling $25,000 of the Atlas Loan Company were bought by the Continental upon the request of President Wallace, of the Atlas Loan Company, who was also a director of the Continental. The Continental also received $3,900 in debentures in premiums on a $25,000 policy on Mr .Murch, a director of the Atlas Loan. The debentures bought and received amounted, with interest, to $29,435. They were sold to Mr. G. T. Somers in 1903. The company agreed to give Mr. Somers, in the event of the Atlas Loan defaulting, a commission amounting to two and a half percent on the yearly premium income of the Continental until the deficit was made up. The Atlas Company did fail, and Mr. Woods admitted that the Continental were under the impression that it was going to fail, but they thought that the debentures entitled them to a larger percentage of the assets than the ordinary stockholder. But when the crash came only 37 percent was paid, and that left 63 percent, or $18,545, to be made up to Mr. Somers. It appears that when the debentures were sold to Mr. Somers he had the branch of the Traders Bank at Beeton place some $30,000 to the credit of the Continental, but there was some arrangement which prevented the Continental from drawing any of this money for some time.

Mr. Tilley thought it strange that the shrinkage in the value of the debentures was never mentioned in the Government report.

The agreement by which a 2 1-2 percent commission on the premiums was to be paid to Mr. Somers was cancelled by another agreement made in 1905. About $12,000 is still owing to Mr. Somers, and after a good deal of urging by Mr. Tilley the witness said that an agreement had been drawn up between Mr. Somers and the directors by which the directors are to pay Mr. Somers the remainder.

Mr. Kent announced his intention of getting to the bottom of this agreement because the witness could not answer the questions put in reference to it.

The latter stated, however, that the directors were each to pay about 10 percent of the amount owing.

In 1903 some of the directors of the Continental, including Mr. Woods, formed the Ontario Securities Company, Limited, and organized the Stirling Bank. The Securities Company, he added, bought and sold debentures, 10 or 20 percent of all the debentures being sold to the Continental Life.

NEW BRUNSWICK CABINET

RUMORS OF EARLY RETIREMENT OF MESSRS. TWEEDIE AND PUGSLEY.

St. John, N.B., June 23.—Many rumors of early changes in the Provincial Government are circulated. It seems to be the opinion of both friends and foes that the Premier, the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, will retire from active politics before an appeal is again made to the electorate.

Another rumor is that the Hon. William Pugsley, the Attorney-General, will also retire at an early date, perhaps before the next session of the Legislature. Mr. Pugsley is understood to have been advised by his physicians to take a rest, and it will not surprise his friends if an early announcement is made of his retirement from all active work, perhaps to take six months or a year's rest in travel.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Sky Advertising.—The International Publications, Limited, the publishers of the Harmsworth Self Educator and the London Magazine, have adopted a novel and attractive manner of advertising their new magazine, 'My Weekly.' On looking skyward on a breezy day one may see a brilliant flotilla of colored kites supporting a banner bearing the inscription 'My Weekly.' This is the name of their new magazine; one chuck full of snappy stories, anecdotes and jokes. On sale at all newsdealers every Thursday.

The Rest Holiday Trip offered for Dominion Day is the annual summer excursion of the New York Central to New York city. Tickets good going all regular trains of Friday, June 29th, and valid on Hudson River day or night steamers between Albany and New York, with return limit of Tuesday, July 10th.

SEWER SYSTEM FOR EDMONTON.

Edmonton, Alta., June 22.—This city will spend three hundred thousand dollars on the installation of a sewer system at once.

WINNIPEG BAR ASSOCIATION.

Winnipeg, June 22.—A bar association was organized here to-night.

Remember before leaving the city for the seaside, mountains, or country, to order the 'Daily Witness.' Only twenty-five cents a month. To include the 'Illustrated Witness,' ten cents additional.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

WILL BE SUPPLIED TO CARTIERVILLE AND OTHER PLACES FOR THIRTY PERCENT LESS THAN IS CHARGED IN MONTREAL.

Yesterday afternoon a distinguished company journeyed from Montreal to Cartierville by special car to attend the official inauguration of the works of the Saraguay Electric Light and Power Company.

The works were established by Mr. Champagne for the purpose, originally, of supplying electric light and power to Cartierville, and cool Riviere des Prairies for the use of the citizens of St. Laurent. When the news of the enterprise went abroad, however, other places sought to be brought within its scope of operations, and so Mr. Champagne formed a company, under the title given above, and will now not only supply water for St. Laurent, but electric light and power for Cartierville, St. Laurent, Bordeaux, Ahuntsic, and other municipalities. This electric light and power will be supplied at a ost of 30 percent less than the charges made by the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and this notwithstanding that the Saraguay Company has a steam plant.

The ompany's buildings are constructed in concrete, and are roomy enough to allow of considerable expansion in the plant as occasion requires. They are situated on the river bank, lose to the source of water supply, and were planned by Mr. Charles Brandeis, who is the engineer and vice-president of the company. The company has been working for about three months, so the visitors were able to see the plant in operation ,and very much they admired the works, which are constructed throughoue on quite a model plan.

Mr. J. Decarie, M.P.P. for the riding, presided at the opening ceremony, and speeches congratulating Mr. Champagne on his initiative, and dwelling on the important effect which the enterprise would have on the development of the municipalities affected, were made by the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province, Mr. D. McDonald, Judge Champagne, Mr. Achille Bergevin, M.P.P. for Beauharnois, Mr. Lussier, mayor of Bordeaux, and Mr. P. Cousineau, mayor of tS. Laurent. The guests drank the health of the Premier and Mr. E. Champagne, and honored with enthusiastic cheers the toast of 'Success to the Company.'

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES

CHANGE IN TRAIN SERVICE COMMENCES TO-MORROW.

The following changes in the Grand Trunk train service to New York, St. Lambert, St. Johns, Portland and Old Orchard will go into effect to-morrow:

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

Train now leaving Montreal 8.45 a.m. daily, except Sunday, will leave at 7.21 a.m. daily, except Sunday, Arrive St. Johns 8.14 a.m., Albany 3.45 p.m., New York 8.00 p.m., and will carry through parlor car Montreal to Albany.

Train now leaving here at 11.10 a.m. daily, except Sunday, will leave at 10.15 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive St. Johns 11.00 a.m., New York 9.00 p.m. This train will have parlor car Montreal to New York, dining car Plattsburg to Whitehall, cafe car Saratoga Springs to New York.

Train now leaving here 7.40 p.m. daily, will leave at 8.10 p.m. daily, arriving St. Johns 8.55 p.m., New York 7.18 a.m. This train will carry sleeping cars Montreal to New York. New train will leave Montreal at 11.30 p.m. daily, arrive St. Johns 12.17 a.m. New York 11.33 a.m. daily, except Sunday. This train will carry through sleeping car from Montreal to Albany and will be ready for occupancy at 9.30 p.m.

Returning, the service from New York will be leaving New York 12.10 a.m. daily, arriving Montreal 2.50 p.m. daily, 8.45 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Montreal 9.45 p.m.

Leave New York 9.45 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Montreal 8.20 p.m.

Leave New York 7.00 p.m. daily, arrive Montreal 7.15 a.m.

Train leaving New York 8.45 a.m. will have parlor car Albany to Plattsburg and Plattsburg to Montreal.

Train leaving Montreal 9.45 a.m. will have parlor car New York to Montreal, and train leaving New York 7 p.m. will have sleeping cars New York to Montreal and dining car New York to Poughkeepsie.

A new train will leave Montreal at 6.45 p.m. daily, arrive St. Johns 7.35 p.m., Rouse's Point 8.15 p.m.

MONTREAL, ST. LAMBERT AND ST JOHNS.

Train now leaving Montreal 1.35 p.m. daily, except Sunday, will leave Montreal 2.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday, arrive St. Johns 3.15 p.m.

A new train will leave Montreal 1.35 p.m., Saturdays only, arrive St. Johns 2.30 p.m.

Train now leaving Montreal 8.05 a.m. daily except Sunday, will leave at 8.45 a.m., arrive St. Lambert 9.01 a.m.

Train now leaving 5.01 p.m., will leave at 4.45 p.m. daily except Sunday, arrive St. Lambert 5.05 p.m.

Train now leaving Montreal at 6.00 p.m. daily except Sunday, will leave at 6.30 p.m., arrive St. Lambert 6.50 p.m.

Train now leaving Montreal 6.30 p.m. daily except Sunday will leave at 6.05 p.m., arrive St. Lambert 6.25 p.m.

Train now leaving St. Johns at 1.00 p.m. daily except Sunday, will leave at 12.10 p.m., arrive Montreal 1.01 p.m.

A new train will leave St. Lambert 3.30 p.m. Saturdays only, arrive Montreal 3.53 p.m.

Train now leaving St. Lambert 7.20 a.m. daily except Sunday, will leave at 7.40 a.m., arrive Montreal 8.00 a.m.

Train now leaving St. Lambert at 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, will leave at 9.05 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive at Montreal 9.25 a.m.

Train now leaving St. Lambert 6.15 p.m. daily except Sunday, will leave at 5.45 p.m daily except Sunday, arrive Montreal 6.05 p.m.

MONTREAL, PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD.

Night train now leaving Montreal 8.00 p.m., will leave at 8.15 p.m., arrive Portland 6.40 a.m.; Old Orchard, 7.35 a.m.

This train will carry through sleeping cars between Montreal and Portland, and Montreal and Old Orchard, and the day train for these points will carry a cafe-parlor car between Montreal and Portland.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. William Bow, of Paisley, Scotland, was yesterday introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade by Mr. M. P. Cochrane; Mr. F. G. Morley, secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade, was introduced by Mr. Cook; Mr. D. McLagan, of London, England, by Mr. P. W. McLagan; Mr. D. M. Macdonald, of Nelson, B.C., by Mr. H. Timmis, and Mr. N. Bawlf and Mr. G. R. Crowe, of Winnipeg, by Mr. A. P. Stuart.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Hume Locke, fourth daughter of Mr. Piers Locke, of St. Lambert, to Mr. Allan J. Munro, son of Mr. Robert Munro, of Montreal, took place at St. Cuthbert's Church, St. Lambert, last evening. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome gown of cream Irish point lace over cream satin, with tulle veil and orange blosoms. She also wore a pearl and turquoise necklace, the gift of the groom. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Locke, and Miss Amy Buchanan, who were gowned alike in cream pompadour net over pink taffeta, and carried bouquets of pink peonies tied with pink tulle. The three little flower girls, Miss Janet Jopp, niece of the groom; Miss Kathrine Cameron, niece of the bride, and Miss Phyllis Powell, were dressed in pink, and carried baskets of pink roses. The best man was Mr. Arthur McLaurin, and the ushers Mr. Stuart Rutherford and Mr. Chas. Hyde. The groom's gifts to the bridesmaids were pearl rings, and to the little flower girls pearl brooches. To the best man and ushers he gave pearl stick pins. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, brother-in-law of the groom, and the Rev. John McKay, of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church. St. Cuthbert's was handsomely decorated with foliage and flowers by the young friends of the bride. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Munro left for the Dominion Line SS. 'Canada,' which sailed this morning for Liverpool. The bride went away in a cream-colored Irish poplin, trimmed with Dresden silk, and a rose-colored hat. Among the guests were: Mrs. Piers Locke, mother of the bride, wearing grey silk eolienne over grey taffeta and trimmed with Venetian lace; Mrs. Robert Munro, mother of the groom, in a handsome gown of black lace over satin; Mrs. Barr, of New York, sister of the bride, in cream-colored cloth; Mrs. Allan Cameron, sister of the bride, in blue and cream eolienne, trimmed with panne velvet; Mrs. Jopp, sister of the groom, in grey silk; Mrs. Dobson, sister of the groom, in white satin; Mrs. Ralph Locke, in pale blue silk; Mrs. Phillips, in pink pompadour muslin; Mrs. Bruce, in grey silk; Mrs. MacLeod, in dark blue silk; Miss Goodchild, in pink; Miss Finch, in green silk; Miss Andrews, in pale pink; Miss Goodacre, in white mull; Miss Curtis, in pink eolienne; Mrs. Buchanan, in green; Miss Reid, in cream voile; Miss E. Percival, in white mull; Miss Dawson, in pink and cream lace; Miss Nichols, in shot taffeta; Miss Cameron, in black taffeta; Miss Christie, in purple voile, with cream lace yoke; Mrs. James Bruce, in black sequined dress; Mrs. Gillelean, in a foulard silk.

SYNOD OF HURON

A SECRETARY TO KEEP HEAD OF THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND POSTED ON WORK IN CANADA.

London, Ont., June 23.—The Synod of Huron has completed its business. Yesterday morning discussion opened up on the need for an inexpensive book explaining the doctrine of the church, the position of church union, and for the furtherance of the religious work of the church in England. A motion on the subject was carried.

A motion was adopted to appoint a secretary or committee of the diocese to keep the head of the church in England posted in regard to what the church is doing in Canada.

The committees appointed for the different branches of the Synods were read by the Bishop.

ELIJAH CADMAN COMING

NOTED OFFICER OF THE SALVATION ARMY TO VISIT MONTREAL.

Commissioner Elijah Cadman is coming to Montreal and will give a lecture on his life's history in the Citadel, University street, on Thursday, July 5, at 8 o'clock p.m. Commissioner Cadman is known to Salvationists all over the world. His career has been a remarkable one and affords a striking example of how a man by faith and courage and persistence can rise from the lowest depths of degradation to the highest offices and responsibilities in the religious, social and business world. He is now engaged in the immigration department of the Army's work and is expected to arrive here to-morrow or Monday on the SS. 'Kensington.' The 'Kensington' is bringing its third or fourth party of immigrants coming to Canada this season under the Army's auspices, and her engagement by the Army has been extended to cover one or two more trips. The local corps will unite for their picnic to Girdwood's Grove on Monday, July 2.

A TALL SOLDIER IN THE HOSPITAL.

London, Ont., June 23.—Private 'Long Joe' Lawrence, of Guelph, very thin, and seven feet nine inches tall, who is in the militia camp here, was taken to the hospital last night with appendicitis. It is said there was not a cot long enough to accommodate the patient.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Mrs. Pierre Filion, a middle aged woman, residing at 5 Parker street, was found dead in her bed at a late hour last night. The body was taken to the morgue.

A FRAUD ON FRIENDS OF CANADIANS.

The story of a remarkable fraud which is at the present time being practiced with some success in Englad upon peopleffl who have relatives in Canada was told to a 'Witness' reporter to-day.

The informant is a gentleman whose home is in Liverpool. Some days ago a man of good address acIled on his mother in that city, and introduced himself as a friend of her son in Montreal. The knowledge the man possessed was so accurate that the lady admitted him to her house without doubt or hesitation. In the course of conversation he said he brought with him from Montreal a present of silks from her son. He explained that he had been so unfortunate as to lose his money during the passage from Canada, and therefore he had been unable to get the parcel containing the silks through the customs. He added that he was very sorry, but the circumstances compelled him to ask if she would herself pay the custom dues, so that he might carry out the request of her son, and give her the present. As the lady had not sufficient money in her purse at the time, she asked the young man to call again the next morning and she would then give him the amount required.

In the newspaper the same evening the lady read the report of a man having victimized a family in St. Helen to the extent of $25 by telling a simlar story to the one her visitor had told her earlier in the day, except that the victim's friends were in Toronto. Information was at once given to the police, and the next morning three detectives were waiting at the house for the return of the 'supposed friend from Canada.' The man, however, did not arrive, and up to the present the police have not been able to discover his whereabouts.

The 'Witness' informant says he does not know anyone personally who has recently gone back to the Old Country, but the man in question knew so much about him and his family that he must have been acquainted at any rate with someone who did know him. He suggests that there are persons in the cities here who indirectly get accurate knowledge of people having relatives in England. They communicate the information with confederates across the Atlantic, who by this means are able in some cases to cruelly defraud relatives of different sums of money.

EXPLOSION AT BROWNSBURG

GEORGE FISHER DIED THIS MORNING OF HIS INJURIES.

An explosion in the factory of the Dominion Cartridge Company at Brownsburg resulted in the death of George Fisher, at the General Hospital this morning. He was taken to the hospital last night, but his injuries were so serious that the doctors despaired of the case from the outset. The deceased was thirty-two years of age. Coroner McMahon will hold an inquest.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS

MONTREAL COMPANY INCORPORATED TO DEVELOP THEIR RESOURCES.

Ottawa, June 23.—A company to be known as the Magdalen Island Development Company, has been incorporated by letters patent, with an authorized capital of two millions and head offices in Montreal, to develop the natural resources of these islands.

A RARE OPERATION

DR. J. WILLIAM WHITE UNDERGOES A TRYING ORDEAL WITHOUT ANAESTHETICS.

St. Paul, June 21.—Dr. J. William White, of Philadelphia, one of the foremost of American surgeons, was operated upon at Rochester, Minn., to-day for cancer of the intestines. While the operation is one most rare and difficult, the striking and unusual feature in connection with it was the fact that no anaesthetic was employed. Dr. White was on the operating table for more than an hour. The report late to-night is that no unpleasant symptoms have developed; that the chances for recovery are good, despite the belief among medical men here that there is not on record one recovery after a similar operation.

STRAWBERRY SOCIAL.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Westminster Presbyterian Church entertained a large party at a strawberry and ice-cream social last night. A concert of exceptional merit constituted the first part of the programme and the vocal solos and duets by Miss Mabel Barker and Messrs. J. Ouellette, Diplock and Carter received merited encores. Miss Amy O'Hara's readings also pleased the audience, as did selections on the banjo and saxophone by Mr. Alf. Duffy. Miss Smart gave a piano solo, and Mrs. George Edwards's accompaniments, were among the features of the evening. The Rev. M. S. Oxley occupied the chair and at the close of the programme, invited the audience to adjourn to the Sunday-school room to partake of the strawberries, ice-cream and cake which were abundantly supplied by the ladies.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

CONGREGATION HOLD FAREWELL SERVICES TO-MORROW.

The congregation of the First Baptist Church, St. Catherines street, will hold farewell services in their church to-morrow. In the evening the congregation of the North Baptist chapel will unite with the First Church in their closing service, and many from other Baptist churches in the city will also attend. The Rev. Dr. Gordon will preach. The congregation of the First Church will hold their Sunday services in Strathcona Hall, Sherbrooke street, until further notice.

LOCAL THUNDERSTORMS

Rain on the roof, and rain
On the burial place of grain;
To one a voice in vain;
To one o'er hill and plain,
The pledge of life again;—

Rain on the sterile sea,
That hath no need of thee
Nor keeps thy memory,
'Tis thou that teachest me
The range of Charity.
—John B. Tabb.

Partly fair, but showers and local thunderstorms. Temperature about the same.

1640-2 Notre Dame street, Montreal, June 23, 1906.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 29.71; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.79.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	66	56
Yesterday	78	60

ORGANIST APPOINTED

MR. SWEETING SUCCEEDS MRS. AHERN AT SHERBROOKE STREET CHURCH.

Mr. E. Sweeting has been appointed organist and chaoirmaster of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, in place of Mrs. A. G. E. Ahern, who recently resigned owing to impaired health. Mr. Sweeting has had several years' experience as organist and choirmaster. He will assume his new duties on Sunday, July 1.

At the choir practice last evening Mrs. Ahern was presented by the choir, with a gold eye glass guard as a souvenir of the pleasant relations that had existed between the choir and herself during the two years in which she had directed the musical service of the church. The presentation was made by Miss L. Lawton and the sentiments of the choir were expressed by Mr. R. L. Werry, as the senior member of the choir.

Under Mrs. Ahern's direction the choir has increase din numbers to the highest point in many years and the most perfect harmony of feeling among the members has existed throughout.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CARTHAGINIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The list of passengers by the Allan line SS. Carthaginian, which sailed to-day for Havre, is as follows:—Miss Ashlemann, Chicago; Mrs. W. Bailey, Buffalo; Mr. Butler, Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler, Kingston; Mr. Frank Brown, Montreal; Miss Bailey, Mies Alice Britton, Mrs. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Miss Boyd, Chicago; Mr. Charles Brodeur, St. Hyacinthe; Mrs. Ellen Brockman, St. Louis, Mo.; Mies K. Chapman, Chicago; Mr. Darragh, Mrs. Darragh, Ottawa; Mr. J. Du Boisiouveau, Winnipeg; Mme. L. Draullette, Montreal; Mrs. Elliott, Goderich; Mme. Gabard, Mdlle. Gabard, Mr. J. A. Guignard, Mrs. Guignard and two children, Bro. Godfrey Guilleux, Montreal; Mr. W. G. Heney, Ottawa; Miss Nora Hillary, Toronto; Bro. Thomas Houis, Mr. Alex. Joubin, Montreal; Mrs. King, Miss Latham, Chicago; Bro. Isidore Leduby, Bro. Michael Le Berre, Montreal; Miss Morgan, Chicago; Mrs. Mitchell, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.; Mr. McKnight, Columbus; Miss Newton, Chicago; Mr. Laurent Podarre, Mrs. Podarre, Master Louis Podare, Miss Anna Podarre, Miss Jean Podarre, Montreal; the Rev. J. Quelan, Montreal; Miss Lillian G. Robinson, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Chicago; Bro. J. M. Rolland, Bro. Andre C. Rousseau, Montreal; Mrs. Seymour and sister, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Ont., June 23.—Flour, steady; Ontario exporters bid $3.15 for 90 percent patents, buyers' bags, for export. Millers ask $3.20. Manitoba first patents, $4.40 to $4.60; second, $4 to $4.10; bakers, $3 to $4.

Bran—Offered at $16, outside.

Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white, 82½c, on C.P.R.; No. 2 red, 82c bid, C.P.R.; No. 2 mixed offered at 82c outside; offered at 83½c, lake ports; 82c bid, low freights, C.P.R.; spring offered at 83c outside.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern offered at 88c, Point Edward or Owen Sound; 87c bid, Point Edward.

Barley—No. 2 offered at 51c outside.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 40c outside; bid, 39½c buyers' bags; No. 2 mixed, 40c bid, Toronto.

Corn—No. 2 yellow offered at 60c to arrive.

Rye—60c bid, outside.

CITY HAD TOO MANY STIPULATIONS.

Halifax, June 22.—A letter was read to-night at a civic committee, from the Brandram-Henderson Company, which proposed establishing lead corroding works in Halifax, and which the city of Halifax had agreed to subsidize at the rate of $10,000 a year for ten years, on condition that they paid out $50,000 annually in wages, and employed 75 men. The company declines to accept the bonus, alleging that they cannot agree to the stipulations imposed. The works, therefore, will not be established in Halifax unless the city modifies its terms in the direction of still greater liberality to the company.

AFRICAN RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

London, June 22.—A despatch from Capetown to the 'Daily Mail' reports that the government has introduced a new railway bill providing for the expenditure of $17,500,000 for new extensions.

CANADIAN PRICES IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 23.—Bacon—No. 1, 61s and 63s to 65s; No. 2, 60s and 62s to 64s; No. 3, 60s and 61s to 63s. The market is steady.

Cheese—White, 56s to 57s; colored, 54s to 54s 6d. There is a good demand owing to a scarcity, and prices are on a par with home-made.

NEWS OF THE CROPS

Winnipeg, June 22.—Robert Muir & Company, millers and grain merchants, yesterday received reports from fifty-one points throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, regarding conditions of crops. They were almost uniformly of a most favorable character, and where damage was reported, it in no case went over three percent, and was about equally provided among wind, too much rain and worms.

The majority of the reports stated that the crop was in splendid condition and from a week to two weeks earlier than last year, according to the section heard from. Few points in Alberta reported the crop later than last year.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, June 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; strong. Beeves, $4 to $6; cows and heifers, $1.25 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.60; Texans, $3.60 to $4.30; calves, $3 to $6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; steady; mixed and butchers, $6.30 to $6.60; good heavy, $6.50 to $6.62½; rough heavy, $6.35 to $6.40; light, $6.30 to $6.60; pigs, $5.40 to $6.50; bulk of sales, $6.30 to $6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; steady; sheep $4.75 to $6.25; lambs, $5.75 to $7.50.

East Buffalo, N.Y., June 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; active, steady to strong. Prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 1,800 head; opened firm but closed easier, $4.50 to $7.25, a few $7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,300 head; active and a shade higher; heavy, mixed and yorkers, $6.80 to $6.85; pigs, $6.75 to $6.80; roughs $5.75 to $6; dairies, $6.65 to $6.75.

Sheep and lambs——Receipts 1,000 head; active and steady; unchanged.

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, June 23, will say of Montreal trade:

With the season getting on towards midsummer, there is naturally some indications of a slackening in wholesale activity, though in certain lines, notably metals and hardware, there is a continued brisk distribution. The warmer weather, which has now set in, is proving helpful to retailers of dry goods and kindred lines. Good business is reported in the export of dairy products, last week's shipments of cheese, being the largest of the season, aggregating 103,645 boxes, while 18,365 packages of butter were also sent abroad. With regard to merchandise values, no noteworthy changes have developed during the week. Collections may be called fair, and call money is easier at 5 to 5½ per cent. The fewness of failures reported is cause for congratulation, only two district insolvencies being reported for the week.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, June 22.—Flour steady but quiet. Rye flour steady. The forenoon wheat market had a steady tone and about ¼c advance on higher cables, light Argentine shipments and rains in the North-West. July, 90 1-8c to 90 9-16c; Sept., 89c to 89¼c; Dec., 90⅝c to 90⅝c. Rye dull; No. 2 western, 68c nominal f.o.b., New York. Corn, receipts, 78,100. Option market dull and no transactions. Sugar, raw firm; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3½c to 3 17-32c; molasses sugar, 2¾c; refined steady. Coffee, steady; No. 7 Rio, 7⅝c.

Lead, quiet. Wool steady. Hops, quiet.

CHEESE BOARDS

Napanee, Ont., June 22.— Boarded, 3,110 boxes of cheese; 1,850 boxes of colored and 1,260 boxes of white. Sales, 2,345 boxes at 11 1-8c.

Brantford, Ont., June 22.—Boarded, 2,331 boxes of cheese; 1,381 boxes sold at 11c to 11 3-16c.

Ottawa, June 22.—Boarded, 2,023 boxes of cheese, of which 1,272 boxes were white. Sales were made at 11c.

Iroquois, Ont., June 22.—Boarded, 1,075 boxes of colored and 350 boxes of white cheese; all sold on the board, and on the street at 11 1-8c.

South Finch, June 22.—Boarded, 1,500 boxes of cheese; 700 boxes colored, balance white. Price offered, 11 1-8c for both.

Huntingdon, June 22.—Twenty factories boarded 581 boxes of white cheese and 300 boxes of colored. Sales—581 boxes of white cheese at 11 1-8c to 11 1-4c; 300 boxes of colored at 11 1-16c to 11 3-16c. Eleven factories boarded 442 packages of fresh butter and 14 packages of salted. Sales—443 packages of fresh butter at 22c to 22 1-8c. Salted butter, 14 packages at 21c. Prices in 1905—White and colored cheese, 9 1-4c; fresh butter, 20 1-4c to 20 3-8c; salted butter, 19⅝c to 19¾c. Prices in 1904—Colored cheese, 7¼c; fresh butter, 17½c; salted, 17 3-8c to 17½c.

THE CLEARINGS

New York, June 22.—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending June 22, showing percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$1,872,011,400	inc. 33.9
Chicago	266,976,248	inc. 16.5
Boston	146,746,722	inc. 16.8
Philadelphia	154,546,008	inc. 17.4
St. Louis	56,276,651	inc. 3.8
Pittsburg	51,244,043	inc. 7.9
San Francisco	30,316,113	dec. 6.4
Dominion of Canada—		
Montreal	29,909,062	inc. 23.8
Toronto	23,631,077	inc. 20.6
Winnipeg	8,770,877	inc. 4.9
Ottawa	2,554,877	inc. 7.4
Halifax	1,678,528	inc. 14.5
Vancouver	2,529,322	inc. 15.6
Quebec	1,920,102	inc. 15.6
Hamilton	1,507,015	inc. 4.5
St. John, N.B.	1,166,436	inc. 4.5
London	1,071,112	inc. 7.5
Victoria	641,132	inc. 7.5
Calgary	775,162	

MARRIED.

DAVIDSON—NORTHWOOD—On June 20, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Rural Dean Mackenzie, Dr. Richard Davidson, of University College, Toronto, to Edith Mary, daughter of Mr. John M. Northwood, of Cobourg.

WALKER—CLARK—At the residence of the bride's parents, Stony Creek, by the Rev. Dr. Clark, father of the bride, Maxwell Clark, to the Rev. Dr. Walker, B.A., of Wellandport, Ont.

DIED.

PRESTON (Holy Ann)—On June 20, at 211 Ontario street, Toronto, Ann Preston, aged 100 years.

TO LET, A FURNISHED FRONT room. Apply at 205 Ontario street, near Bleury street.

When the Liver is out of Order

calomel, cascara, salts, strong liver pills and purging mineral waters won't do any permanent good.

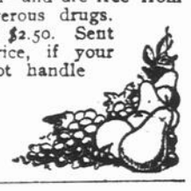
When a person is bilious, the liver is not giving up enough bile to move the bowels regularly—and some of the bile is being absorbed by the blood. In other words, the liver is in a weakened, unhealthy condition.

Now, purgatives don't act on the liver at all. They merely irritate the bowels, and afford only temporary relief. But FRUIT-A-TIVES are the one true LIVER TONIC. They act directly on the liver—strengthen and invigorate this vital organ—and put it in a normal, healthy condition.

FRUIT-A-TIVES also stimulate the glands of the skin—and regulate the kidneys and sweeten the stomach. When skin, liver and kidneys are normally healthy, there can be no biliousness, no constipation, no kidney trouble, no impure blood, no headaches..

No other medicine known to science is so reliable and so effective in curing Biliousness as these fruit liver tablets.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are fruit juices with tonics added—and are free from alcohol and dangerous drugs. 50c. a box or 6 for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price, if your druggist does not handle them.



FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

Delicate and dainty Confections are

COWAN'S MILK CHOCOLATE

Croquettes, Wafers, Cakes, Medallions, Etc.

Combining the fine flavor o the pure Chocolate with the richness of pure Canadian Milk with all the Cream in it.

THE COWAN CO. LTD., TORONTO



You can almost SEE boys and girls grow plump and happy and rosy on

Orange Meat

All grocers have ORANGE MEAT in 15c. and 25c. packages. 15c. size contains coupon good for valuable premiums. 25c. or "Jumbo" size contains 2½ times as much ORANGE MEAT as the 15c. packages. Write "Orange Meat Kingston" for new premium catalogue.

EAGLE BAKING POWDER

Pure and Wholesome.

Sold in Tins—5c, 10c and 25c.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

NEWSPAPER WOMEN ABROAD.

The excursion of the members of the Canadian Women's Press Club through western Canada as far as Banff has just been brought to a conclusion, and has proved most successful and enjoyable. Indeed, so great was the attention which the gallant westerners showed to the ladies that their trip was nothing less than a triumphal progress.

The ladies were under the fatherly care of Mr. George Ham, of the C. P. R., so it was a foregone conclusion that they would have a good time. Mr. Ham, who got back to the city Thursday night, said that at all the principal towns from Winnipeg to Banff the ladies were given receptions by the City Councils and Boards of Trade, while the people, from the Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to the cowboys, turned out to do honor to them, even having brass bands at some places.

STORM IN OTTAWA

DAMAGE DONE IN MIDDLESEX AND OXFORD COUNTIES.

London, Ont., June 22.—A miniature cyclone struck the city about 2.30 yesterday afternoon. The blow came directly from the west, and lasted about four minutes, but in that time many trees were blown down and many chimneys toppled over. In the east end the unfurnished building of the London Office and Store Fixtures Company suffered, the top part of the west wall being demolished.

Woodstock, Ont., June 22.—A severe storm passed through North Oxford and Woodstock at 3.15 yesterday afternoon. A number of roofs of barns were torn off, and trees and fences blown down. Part of the roof and one gable of the new cement schoolhouse on the Twelfth line of East Zorra was removed. One scholar was slightly hurt by debris falling through the roof.

MARINE ENQUIRY

MR. BUSTEED TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT STEEL FILES PURCHASE.

Ottawa, June 22.—Mr. Desbarats, engineer of the Marine Department at Sorel, was examined before the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament today in regard to the purchase of 217 dozen steel files, and a quantity of steel bars from Charles Strubbe, of Montreal. The files were of French manufacture. His impression was that the order was given by the late Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, but the witness could not positively say.

The investigation into the charges made by the Opposition with regard to the supplies for the steamer 'Arctic' was concluded this morning. A report will be presented to the House on Tuesday if possible.

Mr. Busteed, of Messrs. Busteed and Lane, Montreal, produced an invoice of goods which a French firm sold to Rolland Prefontaine, son of the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The consignee declined to pay the bill, either on the ground that he had not ordered the files, or that he had not ordered such a large quantity, he could not remember which. Then Strubbe made an offer to purchase the files for fifty percent of the sum in the invoice, less $500. This was accepted, and the files sold to Strubbe for $2,234, who apparently resold them afterward to the government for $4,700.

In reply to Mr. Gervais, Mr. Busteed said the negotiations had been entirely with Mr. Strubbe, and no one else had anything to do with it.

BY-LAW WAS ILLEGAL

PARISH OF ST. LAURENT MUST PUT UP WITH THE DEAD ANIMAL INCINERATOR.

Judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Doherty yesterday in the case in which the corporation of the parish of St. Laurent sought to recover from Narcisse Roy, the sum of $180, as penalty incurred by him for infringement of a by-law, and it was also asked that Roy be ordered by the court to cease creating a nuisance within the limits of the municipality.

The nuisance complained of is an establishment used by the defendant for disposing of the carcases of dead animals, and the corporation of St. Laurent passed a by-law prohibiting such a business and imposing a penalty in the event of infraction.

In rendering judgment, the court held that it had not the power to give the order asked, and as regards the collection of the fine imposed, the learned judge decided that he could not enforce it, the by-law referred to being illegal, inasmuch as it provided for both a fine and imprisonment, which is beyond the power of the municipality. The Messrs. Lavallée & Delfousse appeared for the defendant, with Mr. F. de S. Bastien as counsel.

UNTRUTHFUL CHINAMEN

LEE YEE, WONG FONG, AND LEE SING SENT TO JAIL FOR CONSPIRACY.

Lee Yee, Wong Fong, and Lee Sing, three Chinamen, were convicted yesterday before Judge Choquet of having conspired to lay a false accusation against Lee Johnson, namely, of having kept a gambling house.

The judge reminded the prisoners that they had rendered themselves liable to be sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. This practice of giving false evidence must be stopped, and it was with the idea of giving the Chinamen an object lesson that Lee Yee was yesterday sentenced to twelve months' hard labor for having committed perjury. He evidently was the ringleader in this conspiracy, and would be sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Wong Fong and Lee Sing would go to jail for one month. There seemed to be one set of Chinamen in the city who were ready to swear anything against another set. But the judge warned them that any further false swearing would be very severely dealt with.

POLICE QUARTERMASTERSHIP.

Alderman Proulx, chairman of the Police Committee, stated yesterday that his committee would not take into consideration the question of appointing a successor to Quartermaster Kehoe until after the summer holidays. Mr. Kehoe's resignation does not come into effect until October, but applications for his position are already being received. Lieutenant T. Holland and Detective J. O'Keefe are said to be among the applicants, and the appointment is almost certain to go to an Irishman.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES all this week. Present this ad. at our College any day or evening this week, and you will be rewarded with a College certificate, entitling you to a complete Stenographic Course in BOYD'S SHORTHAND, or a Complete Commercial Course in GOODWIN'S IMPROVED SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING at half the regular cost, and which will give you until the first of August to start your course. Do not fail to present this ad. this week for special rates. Positions guaranteed. MOON'S SYLLABIC SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE, KARN HALL, 468 St. Catherine street west. 'Phone Up 3005.



OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

RE-OPENS SEPT. 12th.

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

CALENDAR ON APPLICATION.

Mrs. J. GRANT NEEDHAM, Lady Principal

"THE SWITZERLAND OF CANADA"

Displays the **Greatest Charm of its Picturesque Beauty** in the environment of

STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

All young people looking for a GOOD RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL for the ensuing year will do well to communicate with the Principal without delay. Applications for admission dealt with in the order in which they are received until all space is utilized.

For new Calendar and further information apply to

Rev. C. R. FLANDERS, B.A., D.D., Stanstead, Que.

Dunham Ladies' College

Church School for Girls in the Diocese of Montreal.

PRESIDENT:

The Most Reverend W. B. BOND, LL.D., Lord Archbishop of Montreal, Metropolitan of Canada.

Re-opens on September 12th, 1906. The Course of Study is that laid down by the Council of Public Instruction for Superior Schools of this Province. Students will be prepared for the A. A. Examination and University Matriculation as well as for entrance into McGill Normal School. French, German and Music are special features of the curriculum. Fees, per annum, $185. For Calendars and other information apply to the LADY PRINCIPALS, Dunham, P. Que.

C. B. C. CLASSES. SUMMER SESSION. Day and evening. Special rates for Business Course, Shorthand, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship and English. CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, corner St. Lawrence street and Pine ave. Phone East 2740. J. J. CONOLLY, Principal.

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

EXAMINATION OF MR. EDWIN MARSHALL CONTINUED.

Toronto, June 21.—Mr. Rilley, Government Counsel, continued his examination of Mr. Ed. Marshall, manager of the Excelsior Life Company at Insurance Commission this morning. Mr. Marshall admitted that on two occasions he had given rebates to insurers. One was for fifty percent, and the other five percent of the first premium. He said his salary was $2,500, and that he also made several hundred dollars out of commissions. Everybody who brought in new business was paid for it, whether a director, official or policy-holder, commissions as high as seventy-five percent were sometimes paid. No commissions were paid on renewals.

Toronto, June 22.—The examination of the affairs of the Crown Life Company was concluded at the Insurance Commission yesterday afternoon. Mr. Charles J. Hughes, managing director and actuary, was the witness. An interesting fact brought out was that Sir Charles Tupper, who was president of the company up to 1905, received a salary of $2,000, and in addition one percent of all calls on stock over $100,000, one percent on all premiums on subscribed stock, and one percent on all first year premiums. Commissioner Kent made some harsh comments in regard to the promises made in the Crown Life's prospectus. He thought that a half truth was worse than a lie. Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., counsel for Ontario Government, formally withdrew from the commission during the afternoon on account of his going to England until September upon legal business. Alderman Geary will represent the Ontario Government while Mr. Hellmuth is away.

THE PREMIER'S MOVEMENTS.

Premier Gouin, on his return from Nomining, was at the government offices yesterday. He returned to Quebec last evening.

Saving Made Easy.

Spending has ever been an easier matter than saving—but less wise. We offer exceptional inducements and facilities to help you to save.
$1.00 opens an account in our savings department.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Savings Departments
The Bank that pays interest
4
Times a Year.
At all Branches.

Put your money in a place where you can get it when you want it.

MAIN OFFICE—232-236 St. James Street.
UPTOWN BRANCH—2608 St. Catherine St., cor. of Guy St.

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto. Montreal Offices, 107 St. James St.

New Insurance issued by this Company last year amounted to $2,443,281.00, an increase of $205,124.00.

STEWART & MUSSEN, Managers, Province of Quebec.
Phone Main 3886. " " 5189. Alliance Building, Montreal.

Testing Time.

So called Fireproof Windows are Cheap until you have a Fire. Then you'll wish you had REED'S.

GEO. W. REED & CO., Montreal.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intenton to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.— A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $5 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 ft.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 an acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ percent on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee, $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ percent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

BLACK DIKE BAND COMING.

The 'Black Dike Band,' of Queensbury, England, will sail for this country on the C. P. R. SS. 'Empress of Ireland,' when she makes her maiden voyage, and will give a series of popular priced concerts at the Arena,' commencing on Monday evening, July 9. The 'Black Dike' is among the best bands in the world, and is sure to create a great deal of interest. Since the band was organized in 1855 it has taken part in a very large number of band contests, and today holds a unique record, having won 17 consecutive first prizes, and 19 firsts in 21 consecutive contests. This is a good guarantee of the band's capabilities. The band is booked for an extensive tour of Canada and the United States, and will be heard for the first time on this side of the water when it opens its engagement in Montreal.

PRESENTATION TO MR. NUTTER.

Mr. J. R. Nutter, chief clerk of the superintendent's office of the eastern division of the Grand Trunk Railway system, was the recipient of a handsome gold-headed cane on Wednesday morning by the office staff, on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. The gift was accompanied with an address expressing the esteem in which Mr. Nutter is held by the staff.

OUR NEW PREMIER ACCUMULATIVE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS POLICY

for business and professional men contains new features never granted before in accident insurance.

Special benefits to the beneficiary.

Health insurance covering all diseases, surgeon's fees.

Schedule of injuries and fixed indemnities for same.

5 percent added to principal sum for period of ten years.

The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.,
Room 10, 222 St. James St.
Phone Main 1886.
ERNEST PITT, Superintendent.
Agents wanted.

HOW TO SPECULATE SENT FREE BY BROWN, DeLARONDE & CO. STOCKS & BONDS 97 ST JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

Public Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the list of Petit and Grand Jurors will be submitted to the consideration of the council at its meeting at the Town Hall at 8 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of July, 1906.

THAT persons who have a right to be exempt from serving as Jurors in virtue of the law must ascertain from the Secretary-Treasurer that their names have been struck from the list.

J. KRUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Given at Outremont this 14th day of June, 1906.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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

We Loan Money at the Lowest Rates in The City

$ on household furniture, pianos, organs, horses and carriages, without publicity or removing the goods. We loan in sums from $10 to $1,000 from 1 to 12 months. We give liberal discount, if paid before due. Your dealing with us strictly private, as we know you would wish. By courteous treatment and Fair, Honest Dealings, we are gaining new customers every day. You should be among them. Call and investigate. We will be pleased to talk the matter over with you, or telephone us Bell 3361 Main, and we will send one of our agents to see you.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO., Room 204 New York Life Building. Cor. St James street and Place d'Armes square. CHARLES E. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

MARRIAGE LICENSES MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON
Notaries and Commissioners,
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building.
112 St. James Street.

R. A. DUNTON & H. BABY,
Notaries, etc.,
Guardian Building, St. James Street.
Funds for Investment on Mortgage.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, INSURANCE PLACED.
Representing CANADA LIFE, LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE.
Evenings 7 to 10.
WILLIAM P. RANSOM,
226 Elm Avenue, - - Westmount.

W. J. HASTINGS
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,
798 Dorchester Street

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street, 49 Crescent Street

A Real Health Food,
"GOLDEN WHEAT" BREAD:
PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.
R.S. AULD, 557 St. Antoine, cor. Atwater Ave.
TEL. MOUNT 13.

HOUSECLEANING BRUSHES
Of Every Description, at Factory Prices
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
76—Victoria Square—78.
Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. M. 2740

A. HODINA,
Practical Shoe Maker,
Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Main 5061. 4 BEAVER HALL HILL

JACKSON & CO.,
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS And CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
528B to 535 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel. Main 4153.

Professional

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

VIPOND & VIPOND,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING,
1760 NOTRE DAME STREET.
ERNEST E. VIPOND H. SALKELD VIPOND
Telephone Main 351.

HENRY J. ELLIOTT, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER and SOLICITOR,
Commissioner for all the Provinces, New York and Massachusetts.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
189 St. James St., Montreal.

Tel. Main 3960.
PATTERSON & BROWN,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors.
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James St., Montreal.
W. PATTERSON, M.A., LL.B.; E. N. BROWN, B.A., B.C.L.

MACLENNAN & MEAGHER,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
New York Life Building, Montreal.
F. S. MacLENNAN, K.C. J. J. MEAGHER.

SMITH, MARKEY, MONTGOMERY & SKINNER
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
TEMPLE BUILDING
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C. FRED. H. MARKEY
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY
WALDO W. SKINNER.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg, Montreal; and Washington D.C. U.S.A.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT.
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
CHARLES W. TAYLOR, B. Sc., to Examiner Canadian Patent Office.
Canada Life Building, Montreal

OWEN N. EVANS
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal

Summer Resorts

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

Open June 1st to October 1st. Enlarged. Lighted with Gas, Terms Moderate.

If you want Perfect Comfort, Good Table, and very Best Outing you ever had, go to

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.,

the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Hotel up-to-date. Sanitary Sewerage and Plumbing. Long Distance Phone, Telegraph and Post Office. Everything for your COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT. Splendid Hall for dancing. MUSIC, PING PONG, CLOCK GOLF, TENNIS, TETHER TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING and FISHING.

Use of Boats, Tennis Courts, etc., absolutely free to guests.

Silver Medal awarded to Abenakis Miner al Water by Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., World's Fair, 1904. Highest award to a Canadian Mineral Water.

ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER

A positive cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia of various forms, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—also Diseases peculiar to Women.

You can't afford to miss the Springs this year.

Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever. Improved Train Service—Via G.T.R. Round Trip from Montreal, $3. Ask your Ticket Agent, or write for Circulars, etc., to R. G. KIMPTON, Mgr, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The most beautiful spot on the River St. Lawrence is at

THE INN.

Terms—$2.50 to $4.00 per day, American Plan.

Special rates by the week, month, or year.

For Booklet, etc., address,

A. ARCH. WELSH, Proprietor, THE INN, GANANOQUE, ONTARIO.

Late of THE BALMORAL CASTLE,

—or—

348 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

FINE AND COOL.

At Notre Dame du Portage, P.Q., there is good bracing air, and excellent bathing, an ideal place to spend vacation.

THE VILLA DESIREE

offers special low prices for the months of July and August. Unsurpassed site; first-class boarding; Lawn Tennis, Driving, Dancing and other Amusements.

Address, J. P. GASTONGUAY, Prop., Notre Dame du Portage, Temiscouata Co.

"LES CORMIERS"

(The Willows)

At Notre Dame du Portage, Que.

on the I.C.R., near Riv. du Loup. First-class board. Terms moderate. Good and bright rooms, grounds, etc.

JOSEPHINE DUPÈRRÉ.

HOTEL BEAURIVAGE

Notre Dame du Portage, Que.

Near Riv. du Loup.

A large house, well situated, close to the shore; good beach; nice rooms; good verandahs. Terms very moderate.

ARTHUR LABBE, Prop.

Ocean View Hotel, Bathing Boating Golf, Fishing, Tennis

$10 to $21 weekly. Write for Illustrated Pamphlet. **Biddeford Pool, Me.**

THE IRVING Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Directly on Beach. Prices moderate, Convenient to everything. Booklets.

MRS. L. A. GOOGINS, Prop.

Newly constructed and furnished **Summer Cottage**

All modern conveniences on Lake Champlain, R. R. and steamer accommodation daily. For particulars write to

L. C. COTEY, Vergennes, Vt.

BELLEVUE HOTEL,
Riviere du Loup "Point,"

the Newport of Canada, the most delightful Summer Resort, NOW OPEN until 15th of September. First-class cuisine, comfortable rooms. Reasonable terms. Reached by rail or boat.

Z. S. AUBUT, Proprietor.

AVENUE HOUSE.

This popular seaside house is open about July 1st, with modern plumbing and up to date facilities.

M. C. STERLING, Prop.
Peak's Island, Portland, Me.

"CLAWBONNY"

Commands a magnificent view of Adirondack Mts. Short drive to Ausable Chasm. Modern improvements. Refined home comforts. Montreal reference. Booklet and terms, address E. A. JORDAN, Propr., Keeseville, N.Y.

BOARD.—ROUND LAKE HOUSE IS NOW open for the season, situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the Laurentians, overlooking Round Lake, large new house, wide verandahs, large shady grounds; splendid boating and fishing; five minutes' walk from station and P.O. Third station from 16 Island Lake. For terms and accommodation address ROUND LAKE HOUSE, Weir Station, Que.



DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS
MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL

KENSINGTON	June 30
OTTAWA	July 7
DOMINION	July 14
SOUTHWARK	July 21
CANADA	July 28

FIRST-CLASS, $70.00-$75.00, acording to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

On steamers carrying only one class of Cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer.

$42.50 and $45.00 to Liverpool; $45.00 and $47.50 to London.

Third Class passengers booked to principal points in Great Britain at $27.50, berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

For all information, apply to Local Agents, or to

DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 2nd, 16th, and 30th July; 13th and 27th August; 10th and 24th September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

Summer excursion, $35, by the new twin screw SS. 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York fortnightly, from 6th June to 21st November. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street, city.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. Co. CHEAP Excursions

Dominion Day

To all points on line and return at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going dates, June 29, 30, July 1 and 2. Return Limit, July 3rd, 1906.

MONTREAL-TORONTO LINE— Steamers leave at 2.15 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

MONTREAL-HAMILTON LINE.— Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2.15 p.m.

QUEBEC LINE.—Steamers leave daily at 7 p.m.

SAGUENAY LINE.—Steamers leave Quebec on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 8.30 a.m.

Grand Special Excursion to the Saguenay

Leaves Montreal June 29th, at 8 p.m. Returns to city evening of July 2nd. Tickets Limited. Fare $15.75, including berth and meals.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST., Opp. Post Office.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

Passenger steamers running daily except Sunday.

To OTTAWA, single, - $2.50
Return, - - - - - 4.00

Daily Excursion to CARILLON by Str. 'Duchess of York,' $1.00. Home by the Rapids.

Take 8 a.m. G. T. R. for Lachine to connect with steamer.

AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS up by Train, return by THE RAPIDS.

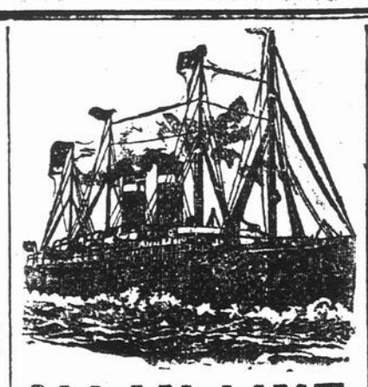
To ST. ANN'S, G. T. R. or C. R. R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip 80c.

To LACHINE, G. T. R., 5 p.m. Round Trip 50c.

To HUDSON, C. P. R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip $1.00.

Ticket Offices — Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, 3 Offices on St. James st., Nos. 128, 137 and 178. Windsor Station for Hudson.

Head Office, 165 Common street.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1029.



ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	From Liverpool.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
14 June—IONIAN	...	28 June	5 a.m.
21 June—VIRGINIAN		5 July	9 a.m.
28 June—TUNISIAN		12 July	5 a.m.
5 July—VICTORIAN		19 July	9 a.m.
		5 p.m.	
		11 p.m.	
		5 p.m.	
		11 p.m.	

It is to be noted that the Allan Line steamers sail from Montreal, and the hour of sailing has been arranged so as to give the passenger a view of the noble St. Lawrence by daylight. The trip down is a moving panorama the whole way.

TUNISIAN'S record passage Rimouski to Moville, is 6 days 5 hours.

VIRGINIAN'S record passage Moville to Rimouski is 5 days 20 hours.

VIRGINIAN and VICTORIAN are the largest, finest, and fastest pair of Turbine steamers in the world. The engines of His Majesty's yachts and H.M.S. Dreadnought, the largest and most powerful battleships ever constructed, are after the same design as Virginian and Victorian. Their great merit being absolute freedom from vibration.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS $70 and up.

SECOND-CLASS, Liverpool, Londonderry, $42.50 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

THIRD-CLASS Liverpool, London, or Belfast, $27.50, and $23.75, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Corinthian ..27 June. Pretorian . .11 July
Sicilian . ... 4 July. Numudian. . 18 July

One class cabin called second. Rate $40 and upwards. Third class, $26.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS
OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"

MONTREAL, QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL.

June 30, Sat. .. ..Lake Champlain
July 7, Sat. .. ..Lake Erie
July 12 Thur. .. .. ..Empress of Ireland
July 21, Sat. .. ..Lake Manitoba
and weekly thereafter.

MONTREAL to LONDON DIRECT.

July 1, Montrose (One Class). .. $40.00
July 8, Mount Temple (Third Class) 26.50
July 29, Lake Michigan 3rd Class.... 26.50

SS. Lake Champlain and Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin passengers (Second Class) to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $42.50 and $45.00. 3rd, $26.50.

Lake Manitoba—1st, $65.00 and upwards; 2nd, $40.00; 3rd, $26.50.

Empresses—1st, $80.00 to $500.00; 2nd, $45.00 and $47.50; 3rd, $28.75.

Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament St.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. MARINA (Cold Storage) .. ...July 19
SS. SALICIA .. .. June 28
SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage).. July 12

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Rates:—Steerage, $25.00; cabin, $35.00 to $42.50.

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. KILDONA .. .. July 14

All steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA .. .. July 5

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.

SS. LORD IVEAGH .. ..

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited.
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
WESTERN OFFICE,
Room 110, Union Station, TORONTO.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.		From Montreal.
7 June	Manchester Commerce . .	June 30
14 June	Manchester Importer... .	July 7
21 June	Manchester Shipper.. . .	July 14
5 July	Manchester Trader . . .	July 28
19 July	Manchester Commerce . .	Aug. 11

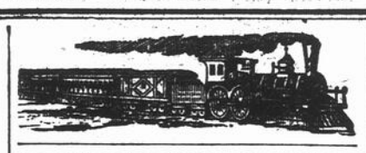
Some of the above Steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

*Fitted with Cold Storage.

For further particulars apply to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
AGENTS, . . . MONTREAL.

BUSINESS CARDS
—AND—
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE
At the Witness Office
JOB DEPARTMENT.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

DOMINION DAY

Excursion Tickets will be issued to all Stations on the line at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dates, June 29, 30, July 1 and 2. Return Limit, July 3rd, 1906.

Seaside Trains

Summer Service Now Begun.

Special trains, with through sleepers, will leave Bonaventure Union Depot at 7.45 p.m. an June 22nd, for

Murray Bay,
Riviere du Loup,
Cacouna,
Bic,
Rimouski,
Little Metis,

and intermediate stations. These trains wil also carry sleeping car to River Ouelle Wharf, connecting with special ferry service to Murray Bay Points.

The Ocean Limited

'Train de Luxe' starts on the 24th inst., at 7.30 p.m. daily, except Saturday.

TICKET OFFICES:
St. Lawrence Hall, 141 St. James street, and Bonaventure Union Depot.—Phone M. 615.

Rutland Rd

WINDSOR STREET STATION.
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
—TO—
NEW YORK, BOSTON
and New England Points

The scenic SHORT LINE across the Islands of Lake Champlain and through the Green Mountains.

Leave Montreal, †9.35 a.m., *7.10 p.m.
Arrive Boston, †8.00 p.m., *7.00 a.m.
Arrive New York, †9.00 p.m., *7.18 a.m.
†Daily, ex. Sunday. *Daily.

Buffet (Broiler Service) Parlor Car on day trains and Sleeper Car on Night Trains.

T. M. FALLON, City Passenger Agent. **F. E. BARBOUR, General Agent**
CITY TICKET OFFICE 130 St. James St.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
and Hudson River R.R.

Annual Summer . . Excursion . .
—TO—
NEW YORK CITY,
Friday, June 29th.

Single Fare FOR THE Round Trip, $10.65

For full particulars and sleeping car accommodations apply at City Ticket Office, 130 St. James St. Phone Main 158.

H. J. HEBERT, City Ticket Agent. F. E. BARBOUR, General Agent

A CHARMING TRIP
Down the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
SS. "GASPESIEN,"
$27.00.
Montreal to Gaspe and Return.

The above rates include meals and berth.

People desirous to escape from the dust and hurry of city life during the hot months of the summer, should take the trip from Montreal to Gaspé, on the well fitted and comfortable steamer "GASPESIEN," sailing from Montreal every two weeks.

This trip of seven hundred miles, is almost equal to a transatlantic one, without the discomfort of sea-sickness. The steamer supplies a first class bill of fare, and the officers are most obliging.

Leaves MONTREAL, Victoria Pier, at 2 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY.

June 26th.	Aug. 7th.
July 10th.	Aug. 21st.
July 24th.	Sept. 4th.

For Freight or Passage, etc., apply,

A. LEMIEUX, Agent,
118 Coristine Building.

BLACK DIAMOND S.S. LINE

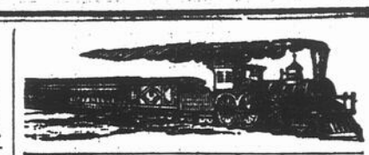
The Popular Passenger Steamer
"BONAVISTA"

Is intended to sail

Daylight, JUNE 5th,

For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
The SYDNEYS, C.B.
And ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland

For fares, accommodation, etc.,
Apply to **J. E. COOKSON,** Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Tel. Main 4491. 112 St. James St



CANADIAN PACIFIC

DOMINION DAY.
CHEAP TRIPS.

Toronto	$10.00	Hamilton	$10.65
Ottawa	3.50	London	12.95
Quebec	4.50	Peterboro	8.15
Sherbrooke	3.35	Farnham	1.30
St. Johns, Q.	1.00	St. John, N.B.	14.15
St. Agathe	2.00	Labelle	2.20
Magog	2.75	Knowlton	2.10

and all other points in Canada, Fort William and East at

LOWEST ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

Good going June 29th, 30th, July 1st and 2nd.

Good for return until July 3rd, 1906.

Special Train Service.

On Monday, July 2nd, an extra train will leave Nomining at 5.15 p.m. for Montreal, stopping at intermediate stations to St. Jerome, arriving Place Viger at 10.30 p.m. Train due to leave Nomining same day at 4.00 a.m. will be cancelled.

IMPROVED
Motor Car Service
BETWEEN
MONTREAL—VAUDREUIL
and intermediate stations,
COMMENCING JUNE 25th.

Leave Windsor Stn.	Ar. Vaudreuil.
8.10 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
12.20 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.50 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	8.50 p.m.
Leave Vaudreuil,	**Ar. Montreal.**
10.20 a.m.	11.10 a.m.
1.30 p.m.	2.20 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	6.20 p.m.
9.10 p.m.	10.00 p.m.

This improved service will be daily, Sundays excepted.

New Station at Pointe Claire.

A new stopping place has been established for all local trains and motor car at Pointe Claire, just opposite the golf links. The new station will be styled Pointe Claire, and the old station will be called Cedar Park.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE
LEAVE MONTREAL

For Lake of Two Mountains, Ste. Annes, Vaudreuil, Caledonia Springs, Plantagenet and Ottawa.

(Windsor Street) 10.00 a.m., Sundays, returning arriving Montreal 10.00 p.m.

For Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, Ste. Annes and Vaudreuil.

(Windsor Street) 12.01 p.m., Sundays, arrives Montreal 5.05 p.m.

For Laurentian Mountains, Shawbridge St. Margaret, Ste. Agathe

(Place Viger) 9.15 a.m., Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.30 p.m. Seven hours at Ste. Agathe

Fast Train for Ste. Agathe, St. Faustin' Mont. Tremblant, Labelle and Nomining.

(Place Viger) 8.45 a.m. Sundays. Returning arrives Montreal Sundays at 10.30 p.m.

St. Rose. St. Therese and St. Jerome.

(Place Viger)—9.35 a.m., Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.00 p.m.

St. Eustache.

(Place Viger) 8.30 a.m., 9.35 a.m., Sundays returning arrive Montreal 8.45 p.m.

For Joliette, St. Gabriel and Three Rivers.

(Place Viger) 8.55 a.m., Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.55 p.m.

For Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lanora'e

(Place Viger) 8.55 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. Returning will arrive Montreal 9.55 p.m.

CAFE PARLOR CAR
BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

An Elegant Café-Parlor Car is attached to train leaving Place Viger at 8.55 a.m. for Quebec.

Sleeping and Parlor Car Service
Between
MONTREAL AND PORTLAND, ME.

A through Sleeping Car leaves Windsor Station daily at 7.45 p.m. for Portland, Me. Parlor Car leaves daily, Sunday excepted, for the White Mountains and Portland, Me., at 9 a.m.

On and after June 25th this service will be extended to Old Orchard.

St. Andrews-by-the-Sea

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE'—Through Sleepers leave Windsor Street, 7.25 p.m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, for St. Andrews, N.B. Returning, leave St. Andrews Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, arriving Montreal 8.05 a.m. next day.

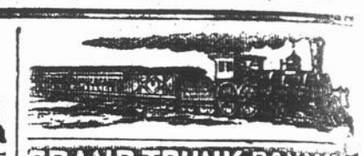
Homeseekers' Excursions.
COLONIST CLASS TO THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST
JULY 3rd and 17th..... 1906

Good to return within 60 days.

Winnipeg, Man.	$32.00	Brandon, Man.	$33 55
Mowbray, Man.	33 50	Moosomin, Sask	34.20
Deloraine, Man.	33.50	Lipton, Sask.	35.75
Lyleton, Man.	34.00	Regina, Sask.	35.75
Estevan, Sask.	35.00	Saskatoon, Sask.	37.25
Souris, Man.	33.50	Moosejaw, Sask.	36 00
Arcola, Sask.	34.50	Pr. Albert, Sask.	38.0 0
Lenora, Man.	34.00	No. Battleford.	39.00
Miniota, Man.	34.00	Macleod, Alb.	40.00
Binscarth, Man.	34.25	Calgary, Alb.	40.50
Yorkton, Sask.	35.00	Red Deer, Alb.	41.50
Sheho, Sask.	35.50	Strathcona, Alb.	42.50

Proportionately low rates to other stations

City Ticket Office: 129 St. James st., Next Post Office.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOMINION DAY
Reduced Fares to

St. Johns	$1.00	Peterboro	$8.15
Quebec	$4.50	Toronto	$10.00
Sherbrooke	$3.35	Hamilton	$10.65
Ottawa	$3.50	London	$12.85

And all other points in Canada and Return at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dates, June 29, 30, July 1 and 2. Return Limit, July 3rd, 1906.

No. 1 International Limited, leaving MONTREAL AT 9.00 A.M. DAILY, now arrives Toronto, 4.20 p.m., instead of 4.50 p.m.

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS.

GOING—Saturday or Sunday by any train.
RET'G. until Monday by any train, as follows:—

Abenakis Springs	$2.35
Alexandria	2.00
Belcell	.80
Cornwall	2.25
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N. Y.	3.15
Burlington, Vt.	3.15
Hawkesbury	2.10
Hemmingford	1.25
Highgate Springs, Vt.	1.95
Howick	1.10
Huntingdon	1.65
Lancaster	1.80
Massena Springs	2.80
Omistown	1.35
Otterburn Park, including one admission to park	.95
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	3.00
Quebec	4.50
Richmond	2.45
River Beaudette	1.45
Rouse's Point	2.05
Sherbrooke	3.45
Ste Anne de Bellevue	.80
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Remi	.80
St. Johns	1.10
Valleyfield	1.25
Vaudreuil	.90
Ottawa	*3.60

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

*Good returning until Monday morning trains only.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS
From and To Montreal.

(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL — 9.40 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 7.01 a.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.40 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 11.35 a.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

ST. ANNE'S — 9.40 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.01 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 11.35 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

BAIE d'URFE — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

BEAUREPAIRE and BEACONSFIELD— 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

PT. CLAIRE and LAKESIDE, VALOISVILLE, STRATHMORE — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

DORVAL — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

DIXIE and LACHINE — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and INT. STATIONS— 9.45 a.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.10 p.m.

ST. HYACINTHE and RICHMOND— 8.00 a.m., 8.01 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.00 a.m., 6.00 p.m.

ST. JOHNS— 9.01 a.m. Retg. arr. Montreal, 10.15 p.m.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA.

Leave Montreal †8.00 a.m., *9.40 a.m., †4.10 p.m., *7.30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa †11.00 a.m., *12.40 a.m., †7.10 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Leave Ottawa *8.35 a.m., *2.30 p.m., †5.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m. Arrive Montreal *11.35 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †8.00 p.m., †10.15 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days.

Pullman Buffet car on 8.00 a.m. from Montreal, and 5.00 p.m. trains from Ottawa.

FAMOUS ALGONQUIN PARK.

Parry Sound (Rose Pt.), Georgian Bay Points.

Those desiring to visit above points can leave Montreal at 8.00 a.m., daily, except Sunday. Through Pullman buffet car on above train.

PORTLAND—OLD ORCHARD.

Effective June 24th.

Leave Montreal *8.01 a.m., *8.15 p.m. Arrive Portland *5.45 p.m., *6.40 a.m. Arrive Old Orchard *6.32 p.m., *7.35 a.m.

Commencing June 24th, the Sleeping and Parlor Car Service between Montreal and Portland will be extended to Old Orchard.

Elegant Café Car Service on day trains between Montreal and Portland.

MONTREAL—POINT LEVIS (Quebec).

Parlor Car Service is now running to Pt. Levi on train leaving Montreal at 8.00 a.m. Returning leaves Pt. Levi 1.10 p.m.

MONTREAL—NEW YORK.

Leave Montreal †7.21 a.m., †10.15 a.m., *8.10 p.m., *11.30 p.m.

MONTREAL—PLATTSBURG.

Leave Montreal †7.21 a.m., †10.15 a.m., *6.45 p.m., *8.10 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Arrive Plattsburg †9.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.00 p.m., *10.15 p.m., *1.40 a.m.

MONTREAL ST. JOHNS.

Leave Montreal †7.21 a.m., †9.01 a.m., †10.15 a.m., 1.35 p.m., o2.30 p.m., †4.50 p.m., †6.20 p.m., *6.45 p.m., *8.10 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Arrive St. Johns †8.14 a.m., *9.45 a.m., †11.00 a.m., 2.30 p.m., o3.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †7.12 p.m., *7.35 p.m., *8.55 p.m., *9.25 p.m., *12.17 a.m.

*Daily. †Week days. ‖Saturday only. oExcept Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

137 St. James Street. Telephone Main 460 and 461 or Bonaventure Station.

TONIC AIR MONT-TREMBLANT INN LAURENTIAN HILLS.

MONT-TREMBLANT, P. Q.
CHISHOLM & GALL, Proprietors.

A new first class house with all modern improvements. Electric light, hot and cold water. Comfortable, well furnished rooms, good service, and a table that is highly praised. Good driving, boating, fishing, etc.
Strictly Temperance House.
RATES—$7.00 a Week up.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Mr. Fisher Announces That Royal Commission Will Investigate Grain Trade

HOUSE TAKES UP THE YUKON ESTIMATES—REDUCTIONS IN THE STAFF.

Ottawa, June 22.—In the House of Commons to-day the Minister of Agriculture explained the provisions of his amendment to the Grain Inspection Act which has been introduced at the request of Western grain growers to meet some of the objections to the present grading of wheat. One clause does away with the grade known as extra-Manitoba hard wheat. Another eliminates the word 'plump' from the definition of No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat. There is also a clause in the bill providing special grades for Alberta red winter wheat.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher explained that a Royal Commission would be appointed to investigate the grain trade in all its bearings, and the necessity for further changes in the grain inspection law. The present amendments were made because it was considered that they were urgently required in the interests of the trade.

After the Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill had been given third reading, the House took up the Yukon estimates. The Minister of the Interior stated that reductions in the staff had been made in the Yukon that would effect a saving of $50,000 a year. As a result of Commissioner McInnes's recent visit to Ottawa, further savings had been effected that would total $26,000.

BILL TO REGULATE HAY TRADE.

Ottawa, June 22.—The Commons Agricultural Committee met to-day to consider the bill promoted by Mr. Beauparlant, member for St. Hyacinthe, to regulate the hay trade, providing for the grading, inspection and labelling of pressed or bundled hay so as to protect the public from fraudulent impositions. On the motion of the Minister of Agriculture, however, it was decided that owing to the diversity of conditions and opinion on the subject it was inadvisable to proceed further with the measure this session.

EXPRESS COMPANIES

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS WILL DRAFT BILL PROVIDING FOR YEARLY OR HALF-YEARLY REPORTS.

Ottawa, June 22.—Mr. W. F. Maclean to-day told the committee on express companies legislation that millions of dollars lay in the hands of those companies and was never claimed. He alluded to money orders and valuable packages which the consignees never received. Many bank balances were recovered owing to publication on the Blue Book. He contended a report should be published by the express companies once a year showing the packages on hand which had not been delivered.

The committee decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Minister. He will draft a clause providing for the reports, yearly or half-yearly.

The subject was brought before the committee by Mr. Alcorn's bill providing that express companies be controlled by the Railway Commission. Several amendments to the Railway Act were recommended, based on Mr. Alcorn's bill.

A WELL-SECURED CLAIM.

In connection with the seizure taken some time ago against the Canadian Finance Company by Mr. J. B. Trudeau on a claim of ninety-six dollars, some fifty clients of the company whose fees had become due paid the amount into the hands of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, yesterday, the sum thus deposited being more than ten times larger than the amount of the claim.

WRIT AGAINST A VESSEL.

Through his attorneys, Messrs. Lafleur, Macdougall & Macfarlane, Mr. Adolf Lomer yesterday morning took out a writ of summons in the office of Mr. W. S. Walker, registrar of the Exchequer Court, against the ship 'Orion' for a claim of $2,616 on account of damage suffered in a collision.

Property.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION—DON'T MISS Sale, Fraser's Auction Rooms, 28 June, fine property, Prince Rupert House, opposite Court House; also Apartment site, corner Prince Arthur and Durocher streets.

FOR SALE, LOT, CORNER DU PALAIS and Rivard streets; also three lots, corner Carrieres and Rivard streets, will be sold cheap. Apply A. HAIG SIMS, 54 Latour street.

FOR SALE — DORVAL, A POINT OF land, containing about 81,000 feet, opposite Dorval Island, fine water front; also house, foot of Martin avenue; on lake front with all modern conveniences; windmill, tank, stable, etc., lot about 45,000 ft. Apply A. HAIG SIMS, 54 Latour street.

FOR SALE, 3 LOTS ON UPPER HUTCHISON street. Must be sold at a sacrifice of $500 for cash buyer. For particulars apply 1653A St. Urbain street, Annex.

PROPERTY FOR SALE — A SUMMER cottage, situated on an island, and other property at St. Agathe. Apply V.B., 29 McGill College avenue.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

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

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

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

A ROMAN CATHOLIC ORGAN'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Referring to the Sunday Observance Bill, the 'True Witness' publishes the following article:—

Catholics of Montreal and of the Province of Quebec need not be misled by the poor argument so much heard against the Sunday Observance Bill that it is a thing dictated by Ontario parsons and preachers. No matter by whom dictated, Sunday Observance is according to Catholic conscientious practice; and we have not far to go to find who its most earnest teachers are. The Ontario parsons and preachers are certainly not afraid of their own prestige when they gave the credit which is due in this regard to the beloved Archbishop of Montreal. Bishop Cloutier, of Three Rivers, is equally inspired by the fearless demands of Catholic truth when he blesses the influence of English-speaking Protestants in advancing the sanctity of the Sunday in this land.

SYMPHONY CONCERT

MR. VEITCH'S BALANCE SHEET FOR THE SEASON JUST CLOSED.

Last year Prof. Goulet cleared $6.75 by the Symphony Concerts. The season just closed has been more successful in every way, for in spite of increased expense, chiefly for soloists, he has netted $70.60. This is not much for a whole season's work on the part of an artist of Mr. Goulet's standing, but he is doubtless satisfied in having come out on the right side, for he is not working merely for a cash result.

This is according to the financial statement of Mr. Veitch, the general manager of the concerts:—

Receipts—To subscriptions, $1,691.70; to door sales and other sources, $1,814.15; total, $3,505.85.

Disbursements— By Orchestra and music, $1,587,73; by rent of Academy of Music and rehearsal hall, $425.00; by salaries of soloists and commission to general manager, $945.84; by advertisements, $211.35; by printing, stationery and postage, $157.70; by Mr. Goulet's account, $70.60; by extra expense for the 4th concert, $69.23; by sundries, $38.40; total, $3,505.85.

AT DOMINION PARK.

Dominion Park seems to grow more popular with the people every day, judging by the crowds that have paid it a visit during the past week. Instead of the predicted falling off in attendance following the big opening, there has been an increase. Some big things are announced for the near future, including Morin's French Military Band, which is at present filling an engagement at Milwaukee. It opens here on July 2. Another will be the Knabenshue airship, operated by Lincoln Beachey. It is booked to open at the park on July 12. Following is the programme for this evening: —

Hungarian March.. .. ..Szecheyi
Selection—'The Army Chaplain,' .. ..

MORE SUCCESSFUL SCHOLARS.

HIGH SCHOOL CLOSING

THE JUNIOR CLASSES BROKE UP YESTERDAY FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

A very bright and happy gathering was that of the little boys and girls of the junior classes of the High School, which took place in the Assembly Hall yesterday. There were between five hundred and six hundred children altogether—the boys on one side, and the girls on the other—and the remainder of the available space was filled up by the numerous parents and friends who attended.

The boys, in their cool summer suits, and the little girls, in their summer lingerie, many of them gaily bedecked with flowers, presented quite a charming sight, while the evident good health of the whole of the scholars was a matter of congratulation to teachers and parents alike.

The chair was occupied by ex-Ald. Robertson, and those on the platform with him included the Rev. Dr. Symonds, the Rev. Principal Rexford, the Rev. Dr. Fleck, the Rev. F. M. Dewey, the Rev. E. E. Scott, Mr. A. McGoun, K.C., Mr. R. A. Dunbar, Mr. W. M. Birks, Dr. Woods (of Indiana), Dr. Orr and Miss Cameron (of the Royal Victoria College).

The rector, Mr. Wellington Dixon, in his report on the junior classes, said they consisted of the Kindergarten and the first six years, 21 classes in all, with a total enrollment of 689, a number slightly in excess of that of last year. It was to be regretted, both from the point of view of the pupil and that of the school, that so many were withdrawn before the examinations. This year only 522 remained for examinations. Of these, 471 were promoted, so that the failures amounted to less than ten percent. These numbers and results were good, and ought to be a source of satisfaction to all concerned.

As in former years, they had been able, through the kindness of friends, to continue the monthly Monday morning addresses. These addresses had done much for the schools, by setting high ideals before the boys and girls, and by urging the teachers to build up character by sympathy, tact and patience, rather than by the principle of the 'pound of flesh,' and to treat stubbornness and other misdemeanors rather than to fight them. They had also had, in the afternoons, an illustrated lecture on 'Pickwick Papers' and a humorous recital taken from the American poets, J. Whitcomb Riley and William Dean Howells. Nor did they forget Empire Day, on which we had an inspiring address on 'True Imperialism,' by the Rev. John Mackay. The annual concert was one of the best of the schools, and netted $265.

In the matter of resignations, he had to report that Miss Tatley withdrew after giving acceptable service for six years in the High Schools as assistant science teacher. Miss A. E. Taylor, assistant in the Kindergarten, had been appointed to the transition class in Berthelet Street School.

Next year they intended reintroducing Latin into the second form, and it was hoped that, with the simple and suitable text-books prescribed, their language teaching would be considerably improved.

Mr. Dixon took advantage of the presence of parents and teachers to make a plea on behalf of harmonious action to secure proper conditions at home and in the school for efficient work. 'If our pupils, both boys and girls, are to receive the fullest possible development from their school training,' he said, 'parents will have to see to it that their children are not allowed to spend their evenings in entertainments that are of an exciting character, and that make too much demand on their undeveloped emotional faculties. Late hours are not good under any circumstances, but they are particularly bad for young people when associated with over-stimulating amusements, be they in crowded hockey rinks, badly ventilated theatres, or even in private houses. Our present age makes large demands on our men and women, and these demands can only be met by strong bodies and steady nerves. Hence the necessity of laying up in youth a stock of good health and nerve-force. To do this the home and the school must work in combination. The home will have done its share in this connection if it sends us pupils who have had plenty of sleep, exercise and nutritious food. The school will have to provide a programme that has variety and proper arrangement, allotting the most difficult work to the morning hours, when the minds of the pupils are freshest, and reserving the lighter work which requires less concentration for the latter part of the day. The school, too, must endeavor to make its teaching sufficiently interesting to compell attention on the part of pupils, and thus reduce to a minimum the necessity of 'keeping in' to master the day's work. By such co-operatio nour pupils will have the stimulus that comes from perfect vitality and from skilful teaching, and much of the listlessness and idleness on the part of pupils and the consequent expenditure of energy by the teachers to overcome these evils, will be things of the past. May I say how very much the teachers in the high schools regret that our superintendent, Mr. Arthy, has been obliged, owing to ill health, to take a year's leave of absence, and how much they wish that rest from work may enable him at the end of this time to resume his wonted duties.'

The Rev. Principal Rexford, in the course of a few remarks, said that after a long experience with the Junior Department he had no hesitation in saying there were no classes in the city that gave to boys and girls from six to twelve years of age a training equal to that given in the High School. He spoke of the particular care given to the physical well-being of the children, and to the measures adopted for ensuring a bountiful supply of pure air in all the schoolrooms. In conclusion, he took upon himself, on behalf of the parents, to express deep gratitude to the teachers who had so successfully carried on the work during the past year.

The medals, prizes, and honors were presented to the scholars, and quite a number of pretty songs and recitations were given by the scholars during the proceedings.

SENIOR SCHOOL CLOSED

HEREAFTER THE PUPILS WILL USE THE NEW BUILDING ON SHERBROOKE STREET.

Last night the closing exercises of the Senior School took place. The occasion was of more than usual interest, as it was in the nature of a farewell to the old school, for next term the scholars will gather in the fine new building on Sherbrooke street, to be known as the Commercial and Technical High School.

The Rev. Dr. Symonds presided, and was accompanied on the platform by Principal MacKercher and members of the teaching staff.

The principal, in his report, stated that during the year the names of 300 pupils had been recorded in the roll-books of the school. About 62 percent of these had been in the first year, 24 in the second year, and 14 in the third. This enrolment was somewhat lower than the numbers registered in each of the past two years. The falling off was largely due to two causes. In the first place, the fees now demanded from non-resident pupils were more than double those charged a few years ago, and therefore comparatively few pupils came from outside the city limits. In the second place, provision was during the past year, for the first time, made for the immediate reception into the high schools of pupils promoted from the public schools in February. Consequently, many who, under former conditions, would attend the Senior School for five months, had during the last year proceeded directly from the public schools to the high schools.

This, so far as could be seen, was the last annual report to be presented of the work of the Senior School. The pupils who were returning in September to continue their studies would not find their teachers in the old building; they were to occupy a more commodious and finer building, now approaching completion, on Sherbroke street, near St. Urbain, and the old name, dear to many former pupils, was to be dropped. With the change of name and location, there was to be a change in the curriculum. To qualify for entrance, proof of the satisfactory completion of a preliminary curse of six years in the elementary schools, or its equivalent, would be required, and pupils, before entering, would be called upon to make a choice between a commercial course and a technical one. A course in domestic economy had also been prepared for girls.

The prizes, certificates, etc., were then presented to the successful pupils. A musical programme was carried out under the direction of Mr. W. H. Smith, and there were also a number of dialogues and recitations, the whole concluding with the National Anthem.

COMMERCIAL BOYS.

Clifford Garbutt, medal for 1st gen. prof.; Reuben Grossman, Arthur Knowles, George Payne, Randolph Piché, Leslie Taylor, gen. prof. prizes.

FIRST COMMERCIAL CLASS.

Percy Newbold, George Foster, Alec Dogherty, Clarence Atkinson, Arthur Lilly, Percy Knowles, gen. prof. prizes.

FIRST COMMERCIAL—GIRLS.

Gertrude Tilley, Margaret Stuttaford, Pearl Lepage, Goldy Rosenthal, gen. prof. prizes.

FIRST COMMERCIAL—GIRLS.

Annie Schleifer, medal for 1st gen. prof.; Charlotte Dickson, Madge Ulley, Virginia Miles, Fannie Jackson, Ruth Vogel, Amy Markham, Ruby Denman, Mary Flanders, Gladys Bouchard, gen. prof. prizes.

COMMERCIAL—MIXED.

Ethel Rolling, medal for first G. P.; May English, Margaret Hartley, Sydney Hamilton, gen. prof. prizes.

FIRST ENGLISH CLASS.

Winifred Goodchild, medal for first gen. prof.; Janet Scowcroft, Jennie A. Fleming, May Parsons, Rosie Matts, Grace Atkinson, gen. prof. prizes.

SECOND COMMERCIAL, MIXED.

Sarah Elizabeth Weller, first gen. prof., medal; Carrie Ransom, Daisy Chennell, gen. prof. prizes.

SECOND COMMERCIAL, GIRLS.

Jean Stuart, prize for 1st gen. prof., 9 honors; Marguerite Morris, prize for gen. prof., 6 honors; Laura Ellis, prize for gen. prof., 2 honors; Annie Flanders, prize in gen. prof., 2 honors; Elsie Coffey, prize for gen. prof., 3 honors; Lois Ransom, prize for gen. prof., 1 honor; Hope Smith, 2 honors; Chrissie Shiells, prize for gen. prof., 1 honor; Rebecca Rosenbloom, 2 honors; Rachel Salomon, 2 honors; Florence O'Hara, 1 honor.

SECOND COMMERCIAL, BOYS.

Kater R. Blathewick, medallist of the grade and 15 honors; Frederic G. Wilshire, prize for gen. prof. and 9 honors; Abraham Aronovitch, prize for gen. prof. and six honors; Edward P. Demman, prize for gen. prof. and 7 honors; Wm. K. Gravely, 3 honors; Allen B. Darbyson, prize for gen. prof. and 5 honors; Henry Mathewson, prize for gen. prof., 5 honors; Joseph E. Ford, 4 honors; Cecil B. Reay, 3 honors; John Mackercher, 2 honors; Norman Gardner, 1 honor; Alex. Ledingham, 2 honors; Joseph Held, 1 honor; Russell Reamy, 1 honor; Hector Paradis, 2 honors; Douglas C. Roy, 3 honors; Percy Knubley, 1 honor; John M. Gardiner, 2 honors.

SECOND ENGLISH.

Jacob Viner, medal for first gen. prof., 13 honors; Amy Lepage, prize for gen. prof., 12 honors; Grace Park, prize for gen. prof., 5 honors; Elsie Miller, 7 honors; Florence Craik, prize for gen. prof., 3 honors; Ida Macdonald, prize for gen. prof., 3 honors; Carrie Tees, prize for gen. prof., 2 honors; Emma Westover, prize for gen. prof., 3 honors; Amelia Duguid, prize for gen. prof., 6 honors; Corinne Hardman, prize for gen. prof., 1 honor; Jennie Hattow, 3 honors.

THIRD YEAR COMMERCIAL. JANUARY CLASS.

Bessie Viner, prize for gen. prof., 5 hon. and certificates; Annie L. Niven, prize for gen. prof., 6 hon. and certificate; Lena Clark, silver medal for first gen. prof., 2 hon. and certificate; Evelyn Best, 2 hon. and certificate; Etta Jacobson, prize for gen. prof., 3 hon. and cert.; Euphemia Miller, prize for gen. prof., 2 hon. and cert.; Solomon Gross, 1 hon. and cert.

THIRD COMMERCIAL YEAR.

Lillian E. McLearn, 6 honors and cert.; Louis Coffey, silver medal for first gen. prof., 9 hon. and cert.; Mabel Stanfield, prize for gen. prof., 3 hon. and cert.; Sarah Zackon, prize for gen. prof., 4 hon. and cert.; Arthur J. Wilshire, prize for gen. prof., 4 hon. and cert.; Margaret G. Anderson, prize for gen. prof., 1 hon. and cert.; May E. H. Rosser, 2 hon. and cert.; L. Edgar Oborne, 2 hon. and cert.; Albert Winters, 1 hon. and cert.; Edith B. Russell, 1 hon. and cert.; Joseph Freedman, 1 hon. and cert.; Otnar T. A. Hansen, 1 hon. and cert.; Catherine B. Tracey, cert.; Gertrude Thomson, 1 hon. and cert.; Thomas G. W. MacDonald, cert.; Elsie H. Leslie, cert.; Joseph Doria, 3 hon. and cert.; Fanny Gold, cert.



HAAKON VII. KING OF NORWAY, QUEEN MAUD AND THE CROWN PRINCE OLAF.

THIRD ENGLISH CLASS.

Naomi M. Minor, silver medal for first gen. prof., 10 hon. and cert.; Catherine R. Jackson, prize for gen. prof., 6 hon. and cert.; Edythe R. Fetherstonhaugh, 1 hon. and cert.; Jean A. Pringle, 2 hon. and cert.

HOCHELAGA SCHOOL

SECOND YEAR.

Herbert Heinrich, 3 first places, 3 honors; Sydney Dougherty, 5 honors; Jas. Jackson, 2 honors; Sidney Cornwell, 4 honors; Lucien Deserres, 1 first place, 1 honor; Lizzie Harrison, 1 honor; Winnie Myalls, 1 honor; May Scruton, 1 first place, 2 honors; Jeanie Anderson, 1 hon.; Edith Darbyson, 1 honor; Yvonne Deserres, 1 first place; Myrtle Briggs, 1 honor; Muriel Simpson, 1 honor; Elsie Villiers, 1 honor.

THIRD YEAR.

Oscar Kind, 3 first places, 4 honors; Ethel Hughes, 2 first places, 1 honor; Einar Hansen, 1 first place, 1 honor; Ernest Webb, 3 honors; Annie Dean, 3 honors; Edwin Jarvis, 3 honors; Gladys Jackson, 2 honors; Fanny Pickles, 1 honor; Leo O'Neill, 1 honor; Oswald Thompson, 1 honor.

FOURTH YEAR.

Francis Blatherwick, 4 first places, 3 honors; Norman Taylor, 2 honors; William Barbyson, 2 honors; Arthur Hansen, 1 honor; Maurice Webb, 3 honors; Harry McCubbin, 1 honor; Frank Dougherty, 2 honors; Walter Goldsack, 2 honors; Joseph Ogden, 2 first places; Eva Scruton, 9 honors; Flora Deserres, 2 first places, 2 honors; Viola Jenkinson, 2 honors; Carrie Fredericks, 1 honor.

BRITANNIA SCHOOL

SECOND YEAR, SECOND HALF.

Farquhar Ferguson, one first place, general proficiency and one honor; Marmaduke Harvey, gen. prof. and 2 honors; May Runte, gen. prof. and 2 honors; Edith Taylor, gen. prof. and 2 honors; Diamond Macey, gen. prof. and one hon.; Victor Andrews, gen. prof. and 1 hon.; Everett Watson, gen. prof. and 1 hon.; Mabel Hunt, gen. prof. and 1 hon.; George Davies, gen. prof and 1 hon.; Richard Sorensen, gen. prof.; Florence Gardner, 1 hon.; Flossie Mathers, 1 hon.; Smith Henry, 1 hon.

THIRD YEAR, SECOND HALF.

Charles Taylor, four first places, gen. prof. and 1 hon.; J. Edward Hastie, first gen. prof. and 3 honors; Lizzie Foster, gen. prof. and 3 honors; Evelyn McCallum, one first place and 2 honors; Annie Sanderson, 3 honors; Beatrice Williams, 3 honors; May Musgrave, 1 honor; Martha Older, ol honor.

BERRI STREET SCHOOL

FOURTH YEAR, SECOND HALF.

Edson Wescott, one first place and gen. prof. and 2 honors; Charlotte Mallette, three first places and 2 honors; Ella Ward, 1 first place and 1 honor; Maude Reed, 2 honors; Douglas Neafsey, 1 honor; David Bryant, 1 first place; Claire Freeman, 1 honor; Hazel Welch, 1 first place and 2 honors; Louisa Parker, 1 first place, 1 honor; Jeanie Mackay, 1 first place, 1 honor; Hildred Morrow, 1 honor; Gertie Wooding, 1 first place, 1 honor.

2 CLASS—III.

Stanley Hurchins, 3 first places and gen. prof; Jessie Thatcher, 2 first places, gen. prof. and 1 honor; Marguerite Bryant, 1 first place, gen. prof. and 1 hon.; Litly Hatcher, 2 honors; Lloyd Freeman, 2 honors; Florence Bindley, 2 honors; Isabel Reid, 2 first places; Hilda Watson, 1 first place; Gladys Coulthard, 1 first place; Gladys Brown, 1 honor; Dora Bindley, one first place, one honor; Robert Gibson, 1 honor; Sarah Crutchfield, 1 honor.

SECOND CLASS—II.

Jessie Cleghorn, 1 first place, gen. prof. and 1 honor; Harriet Horobin, 1 first place and gen. prof.; Alfred Montague, gen. prof. and 2 honors; Mabel Shanassey, 1 first place and gen. prof.; Lorne Smith, one first place, arith. and gen. prof; Suffronia Grimm, gen. prof.; Edgar Young, 1 hon.; Henri David, 1 honor; Eliz. Hosking, 1 honor.

KING'S HALL

CLOSING EXERCISES OF YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL AT COMPTON.

Compton, Que., June 21.—The prize distribution to the girls of King's Hall took place on Tuesday afternoon of this week. The interest and appreciation of the public were shown in the large attendance, many visitors being present from Montreal and Quebec. The large school hall was handsomely decorated with moss, ferns, yellow lilies and marguerites.

The exercises opened at 2.30 with a concert, each item calling forth applause. A noticeable feature of the programme was the piano-forte music, the girls from the youngest to the eldest playing with such expression and execution that one could hardly believe they were mere schoolgirls. The programme was brought to a close with a [illegible] singing of the school song, 'Forty Years On.'

Then followed the distribution of prizes by the Bishop of Quebec, [illegible] were:

Form prizes; highest averages—Form II., I. Piddington; Form III., E. Hooker; Form IV., F. Bowen; Form V., Lottie Valpy.

Divinity, presented by the Bishop of Quebec—Lottie Valpy.

Literature, presented by Mrs. Henry Dunn, of Quebec—Mary Williams.

Senior mathematics, given by James Mackinnon, Esq.—Florence Bowen.

Junior mathematics, given by James Mackinnon, Esq.—Kathleen Jackson.

Languages, French, presented by H. Dudley Smith, Esq.—Marjorie Valpy.

German, given by Mrs. H. Dudley Smith—Fay Molony.

Latin, won by Helen Pyke.

Music, presented by the Hon. Mrs. H. Aylmer, for advanced work—Lottie Valpy; presented by the Hon. Henry Aylmer, for advanced work—Marjorie Valpy. Division I., M. Heneker; II., E. Mason; III., D. Stearns.

Art, presented by Mrs. James Cochrane—Angela Knight.

Drawing—M. Cottingham, F. Lesueur, V. Ibbotson.

Calesthenics, senior, presented by Jas. Cochrane, Esq.—Mary Williams.

Junior—Marjorie Cochrane.

Class work, presented by the Rev. G. H. Parker, won by Marguerite Rice.

Needle work, given by Miss Reid—Lily Eaton.

House prizes—Form II., Piddington; Form III., E. Stewart; Form IV., F. Bowen; Form V., M. Williams.

Highest school influence, presented by the Rev. G. H. Parker, won by Vera Ibbotson.

The bishop then called on the lady principal to read her report. This showed that the numbers in the school had rapidly increased since last September, and that there is the bright prospects of every vacancy being filled long before the date of reopening. Miss Joll pleaded that the girls should, if possible, enter the school at an early age and take the full course of study, in order that on leaving the college they might be ready to take up the university course, if desired, and have already passed the matriculation examination. She touched on the need for encouragement on the part of the parents in cases where girls were inclined to shirk the necessary difficulties of good foundation in all branches of knowledge. Mention was made of the good work done in music, art and calisthenics. A pretty reference was made to the school badge and colors. Miss Joll expressed her thanks to all who had so earnestly cooperated with her throughout the year, and closed with an appeal to the girls 'to build on, to press forward and to prove worthy of the trust committed to them.'

The work of the school has been recently examined by Dr. Fraser, of McGill University, and his report, which is an excellent one, was read by the bishop.

The report was as follows:—

'In this, the general report of my examination of the school, I wish to express the high opinion I entertain of the character of the work done there. The papers are among the best I have ever examined. Apart from the knowledge of the work shown, which is, of course, the first requisite, and which was very satisfactory, the excellence in the manner of presentation was much to be commended. As regards the results of my examination, where the work is so uniformly excellent, it is difficult to specialize. If I were to state what struck me as most admirable, I would say was the remarkable facility with which the little folk quote the passages asked in their Scripture lessons and the same admirable quality shown by the more advanced forms in their literature. In Euclid again, where we would hardly look for high marks in the case of the younger girls, the results are very good. It is the same with the other branches of the mathematics. The marks accompanying this report will speak for all subjects.'

Words expressive of high appreciation of the thorough work accomplished during the year by Miss Joll and her assistants, were spoken by Bishop Dunn. The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem, after which the visitors either wandered over the house, which was thrown open for their inspection, or resorted to the gardens, where tea was served and the pupils gave their 'Drill display,' which was carried out in excellent style.

King's Hall seems to have a brighter outlook than it has had for many years past. One of the rooms was entirely filled with work done by the Art Class, including many beautiful specimens of china painting, water colors, oils, crayon, portrait work and wood carving.

MORE AND MORE DOG.

(From the Badische 'Landes-Zeitung.')

Two sorts of animals for slaughtering purposes have never until now reached as large a consumption as in the fourth quarter of 1905, namely, horses and dogs. While the number of horses slaughtered in the fourth quarter of 1904 amounted to but 44,659, and in the first quarter of 1905 amounted to but 35,966, it rose in the fourth quarter of 1905 to 52,584. In Meckenburg-Strelitz were slaughtered 29 steers and 136 horses; in Mecklenburg-Schewerin seven hundred and eighty-three horses and only 256 steers. Very high figures are reached by Anhalt with 608 horses slaughtered, as against 312 steers, and at Lubeck, with 360 horses and 114 steers—all in the fourth quarter of 1905. The number of horses slaughtered in South Germany is comparatively small, as also in Saxony, where only about half as many horses as steers are consumed. On the other hand, in the matter of slaughtering dogs Saxony takes second place with 1,464 head. According to official records, there were 2,4[illegible] dogs slaughtered during the fourth quarter of 1905, as against 1,762 during the same period of 1904. Hence it will be seen that our nation's food depends more and more on the dog.

KODAK 'HAPPY SITUATIONS.'

JUNE'S SOVEREIGN PHOTO-CONTEST

A prize of one Sovereign ($4.86) will be awarded to the one sending us at any time during the month of June the best and most interesting photograph of 'A Happy Situation,' (which may include anything from a cat and her kittens, or a bird on her nest to a judge playing golf). Besides the prize, honorable mention will be awarded for all entries of special merit, and the best will appear in the 'Illustrated Witness,' which is published every Thursday. Competitors should not wait till the end of the month to send in their photographs, for in publishing pictures we always give preference to those that record events that have just taken place. Kodakers should 'get busy' at once. The prize is a good one, and the picture will be seen in about fifteen thousand homes in Montreal alone.

Address photos to Editor 'Illustrated Witness,' 'Witness' Building, Montreal, marked 'Sovereign Competition.'

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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BABYLON'S FINANCES

HOW THE TAXES OF KING KHAMMURABI WERE COLLECTED.

Recent discoveries in Babylonia have furnished us with a mass of material, showing the wonderfully developed systems of both trade and law which that great nation had attained to at a very early period. Thousands of legal and commercial tablets are in the museums of Europe and America, which show that the recently discovered code of laws promulgated by King Khammurabi was no modern innovation, but rather a consolidation and codification of law based on precedents and decisions of far greater antiquity. There is, however, one branch of national finance which has recently excited much interest, which we find was very fully developed by the Babylonians. Long before the consolidation of the empire, about 2300 B.C., and the elevation of Babylon to the position of national capital, the rulers of the various city kingdoms had found it necessary to found a system of taxation which would enable them to have a revenue on which to carry out the business of the state. This most interesting branch of finance is fully illustrated by a series of nearly two thousand tablets, which have recently been acquired by the trustees of the British Museum, and the best examples of which are now exhibited in the New Babylonian room. The basis of Babylonian national and civic life was essentially patriarchal. That is, that the people of a city kingdom were regarded as the children of the local god, the king, as the eldest son of the god, being the administrator of his beneficence to the people. It is a remarkable feature of this primitive period of Babylonian life to see how in all matters of state, in peace or war, the god was an active partner. The city, the lands of the community, were his fief, and it was to him that all were responsible—the king as viceroy, being also subservient to the city god.

The wars which from time to time broke out between these civic kingdoms were the wars of the gods, and they were parties to the terms of peace, and shared in the benefits of victory, or the afflictions of defeat. The ancient records show that the affairs of state were far more directly controlled from the temple than from the palace. Nothing is more interesting in this wonderful resurrection of the buried past, which has resulted from the discoveries of the late M. de Sarzec and M. de Morgan, than this revelation of the prominence of the temple of the local god as the centre of communal life. The temple, or 'house of God' was the civic treasury, law court, and chancery. All the land was the property of the god, and he had his rights over the tenants, and in the exercises of these rights we see the first beginnings of a fiscal system in Babylonia. The tablets which illustrate this interesting phase of national life date from a period of about 2500 B. C., but there are older examples, which prove that the same system had existed for more than a thousand years prior to that date. As in commerce, so in fiscal matters, all revenue was estimated by a corn tariff—land being valued by the seed area—that is, the amount of corn required to sow it. To establish the value of land properly, therefore, it was necessary to have an accurate survey of the various estates, and we find, therefore, that as early as 3000 B. C. the Babylonian had established a cadastral survey of the cultivated areas, resembling in many respects that we have ourselves in use in India. In one of the cases in the New Babylonian room are exhibited a number of the tablets relating to this survey. They are circular in shape—being convex on one side, the obverse, and flat on the other—hence the technical name of bun tablets is given to them. These tablets give the measurements of each plot of ground, the area, and then the estimate of the amount of seed required to cultivate the land. It is remarkable to notice how every detail concerning the estate is recorded, such as waste land not capable of cultivation, or plots of ground that were lying fallow, and even in two cases marsh land is recorded and allowed for.

These surveys appear to have been made at regular periods, probably an interval of six or seven years. They were carefully drawn up and then stored in jars in the record chambers of the temple, and many of the examples are so fresh that it is clear they were left undisturbed until the explorers unearthed them. In some cases still greater accuracy was attained by giving carefully drawn plans of each estate, the dimensions of every plot of ground and its area, as well as the amount of seed required to plant it being given, and then the estimated value of the estate being calculated upon these data. There are some examples of those plans in the British Museum and the Louvre, but the most perfect example is in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. Having established by this cadastral survey the amount of cultivated land which was subject to taxation, the ancient Babylonian inland revenue officials had little difficulty in estimating the amount which the state could claim. There were two chief sources of revenue—the tithe of one-tenth of all produce due to the god, and the King's tax, which appears to have varied according to the state of the harvest. Probably, as we know the King fixed the tariff price of corn, so, also, from the information given him by his officials he fixed the amount of the tax. All taxes were fixed shortly after harvest time, and the amount due collected at the great ingathering. Among the letters of King Khammurabi to his officials are some relating to tax gatherers who have failed to bring in their accounts, and some of these urge the plea that they are waiting for the harvest. In a land in which everything depended on corn, the harvest was the period of general settlement, and from the code we know that partnerships were settled at this period, rent and taxes paid, and even the laborers who had been thirsty during the preceding months had to settle their beer score at that time.

The result of such a system of payment in kind must have been that enormous quantities of grain must have been gathered for Temple-State storage, and the utilization of such a quantity must at first appear difficult. The Babylonians were essentially a practical people, and found a way to dispose of the store for the communal good. In every civic state there was a communal store, in which large quantities of grain were kept. This was devoted to feeding the people in times of scarcity, to granting loans of seed-corn to farmers, and to feeding the workmen employed on public works. The problem of the unemployed never troubled the Babylonian officials, for the simple reason that if a man was poor and able to work he was drafted into one of the corvées—or gangs of workmen employed on the making of canals, reservoirs, or their public works—and he was fed from the state store. Many warrants for the provisions of such bands of workmen are in existence. In the same way, when a man became too old, and incapacitated for work, his master or the state was bound to give him an allowance of corn and oil sufficient for his maintenance. The system was simple, but it worked well, and was in use certainly until the time of the Greek conquest. The wonderful accuracy of the accounts—many of the larger examples containing hundreds of quarters of grain—would excite the wonder of accountants, for they prove that the Babylonian was as ready at figures in finance as he was in trade.—London 'Globe.'

MODERN PALESTINE.

(Dundee 'Advertiser.')

If Palestine is not precisely a land flowing with milk and honey in modern times, it is still not doing badly, according to the consular report of Mr. Dickson, just issued. It is particularly fertile in oranges, which it exported to the value of £114,650 last year, chiefly to Scotland, the trade, we are told, being steadily increasing.

Wines and spirits, too, are becoming important, the Jewish colonies displaying considerable activity in the cultivation of the grape, which was very abundant last year. Watermelons are also plentiful. The total value of the imports of Palestine last year was £821,820. Consular reports are sometimes curious in the way they lump trades together.

We find Consul Dickson saying: 'As regards other articles of export, there was an increase in religious ornaments and hides.' It may be noted that it is the Americans who are after the religious ornaments of Palestine. People who desire to send their friends to Jericho will be interested to hear that a new carriage road will be completed down to the Dead Sea and Jericho in the course of a year. Then, if anybody wants to send a telegram to Beersheba, the thing can be done on the customary terms. Beersheba in these days only consists of fifty dwellings, but it is 'rising in importance.'

CAUSES OF BALDNESS.

(New York 'Medical Journal.')

A new explanation for baldness has been given by Lucien Jacquet, who concludes that the trouble has, in most cases at least, a nervous origin.

He calls attention to the fact that the condition is more common among intellectual persons than among others. He is convinced that baldness is of frequent occurrence, not only among those who are intellectual, but also among those who are subjected to intense mental strain, and under such circumstances it may occur comparatively early. Baldness increases with civilization, and Brocq has noticed the curious fact that since women have devoted themselves to intellectual pursuits and have grown accustomed to employ their cerebral centres in a more intense manner baldness, which formerly was rare among them, has progressively become more frequent.

Furthermore, Jaquet has found in several cases of early baldness that there is a degenerative inflammation of the nerves of the scalp. He concludes that the functional excitation of the higher nerve centres in the struggle with the environment at first caused an increased growth of the hair. Subsequently, in the evolution of the race or of the individual, there came a period of functional exhaustion. This is held to be in accordance with the law that excitation at first creates increased vigor of a function, then of its organ; similarly, excess of irritation causes functional disturbance and, if continued, lesion of the organ.

SICK BULLETINS.

When one is sick in Holland, instead of subjecting the family to calls and telephone inquiries, visitors read a bulletin which is prepared every day and hung by the doorbell. When it is a 'stork' case, beside the bulletin announcing mother and baby's health is hung a red pincushion if the new arrival is a boy; when a little girl is the welcome guest the cushion is a white one. Thsee pincushions are handed down from generation and in wealthy households are made from bits of priceless lace and rare embroideries.—'Good Housekeeping.'

Mr. Winston Churchill's greatest danger lies in the risk he runs of overworking himself. Even as a guest at country houses he is rarely seen before tea-time, slaving morning and afternoon at his Departmental work. His great grasp of colonial affairs could only be acquired by tireless industry.—'Christian World.'

BELGIUM MARRIAGE MART

FOURTH OF THE SERIES ESTABLISHED BY MAIDS OF ECAUSSINES.

(Brussels correspondence of the London 'Express.')

Two thousand bachelors from all parts of Belgium, many from France, and some from Germany swept down on the village of Ecaussines-Lalaing to-day to find brides. It was the fourth yearly marriage mart, as established by the maids of Ecaussines, and as there are only ninety-seven marriageable young ladies in that quaint little place the supply of matrimonial partners fell deplorably short of the demand. All the same, the proceedings were a great success.

The men began to arrive early in the morning, but it was toward noon before trainloads of them appeared. There were all sorts and conditions of men. One man of 72 had travelled all the way from Luxemburg to find a wife, to whom he promised a dowry that would place her beyond want. Then there were tradesmen, clerks, mechanics, miners, laborers—indeed, no branch of trade appeared to be unrepresented.

Gay banners of welcome, triumphal arches with mottoes of encouragement for prospective husbands, figures of Cupid and hearts pierced by arrows were to be seen everywhere; but the local authority had not accepted the young ladies' proposal to name the main streets 'Place des Fiancailles,' 'Place Conjugale' and 'Place de la Concorde.'

At noon the bachelors were formally welcomed at the gates of the village by the spinster committee. Last year's president and several members of the committee are now married as the result of the festivities twelve months ago and others have been elected in their place.

All marched to the 'Grande Place,' where there was an open air concert. The bands played nothing but nuptial marches and love songs. At the close an adjournment was made to the town hall, where the young ladies took their places at tables on which stood bowls of pink roses with such mottoes as 'Hope on,' 'Love,' 'Be Trusting,' and 'Have Faith.'

A vacant chair was left beside each girl, and at a given signal the men with matrimonial intent made a rush to secure the seats. Then coffee and a sweet cake were served, followed by a bonbon tasting of licorice. When this was over the lady president made a speech on 'The Art of Pleasing Man,' which was wildly applauded. Dancing in the open air ended the programme of the festivities.

Hundreds of letters, many of them very amusing, were received this year from intending husbands. A railway official from Paris anxiously inquired whether in the event of not finding a girl to his taste he could refuse to marry and would be allowed to leave quietly.

Some bachelors from Gilly (France) explained that they were young, good looking and earning £12 a month, and were anxious to find wives from Ecaussines, where the girls are renowned for their good looks and quiet domestic life.

Two friends, a butcher and a hairdresser, asked to be recommended to two nice girls by the president, but so mixed up their qualifications that it seemed as if the butcher shaved his animals with antiseptic treatment, and the hairdresser slaughtered his customers humanely.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY

AN INSTANCE OF HIS CHARACTERISTIC BREVITY OF SPEECH.

(Washington 'Star.')

Edward Young, an old resident of this city, who for many years was in official life and who has had intimate acquaintance with many prominent men, told the following story illustrating the brevity displayed in conversation by General Grant, which was characteristic of the man. Said Mr. Young:

'In the summer of 1872, being then chief of the bureau of statistics, I was an official delegate from the United States to the eighth session of the international statistical congress, held at St. Petersburg, the president being the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor Alexander. During my stay there I became intimately acquainted with Baron Andrew Rosen, grand master of the court of the Emperor, an official of great influence. My last interview with him was at a dinner in the palace of the Grand Duchess Helena, widow of an uncle of the Emperor Alexander, herself a native of Germany, and said to be the most learned lady in Europe.

'As he sat beside me at dinner he astonished me by his knowledge of political affairs in the United States, and asked me this question: "Why is it that Mr. Greeley, a Republican, is a candidate in opposition to General Grant, also a Republican?'

'On my return to Washington early in November, I called on the President, whom I met as he was leaving the White House, and after thanking him for my appointment to the Congress I told him of the question that Baron Rosen asked, to which I was unable to make a satisfactory reply. Removing the cigar from his mouth, he gave the reply that might have been made by me, in the following words: "Greely wanted the office and I didn't." After making this long speech he replaced his cigar and walked away.'

It is estimated that from 400,000 to 500,000 natives have died in Africa of sleeping sickness in the last ten years. The disease is, moreover, spreading with alarming rapidity, yet nothing is done to check it. The weight of opinion is that no person once infected ever recovers. Despite its name, sleep is not an important symptom, as it occurs only towards the end of the disease in a small number of cases.

BORDER SMUGGLERS

'WAY DOWN EAST.

Any person that lives on the border between Maine and New Brunswick and does not know anything about smuggling must be deaf and dumb and blind. There are many ways to evade the officers.

In the Madawaska country, between Van Buren and Fort Kent, the settlers are the French Acadians, and all the customs officers in Maine, with the Sturgis deputies thrown in if they were there, could not prevent them from getting their gin from across the river. I was there once, when the good women of Aroostock, backed up by the law, sent a band of officers to prevent the poor Frenchman from spending his money for gin. The water was high; there was no fording and every boat and ferry for miles was watched. It happened that Xavier G—— was out of gin. He kept a public house, and nothing for his guests to drink did not suit him at all.

But he had something up his sleeve to fool the officers. A barrel of gin from the Canadian side was hauled through the woods to the river, lashed to the under side of a log with hay wire, and sent adrift with a man on the log. Now, a log can be held at a certain angle in the river and the current will carry it across in this manner and it excites no suspicion. There was plenty of gin and molasses at Xavier's that day for dinner.

In places the line runs several miles along a side hill. I once saw a gang of boys coasting on the crust some forty rods from the road. At the foot of the hill on the American side was a wood lot and a big pile of sawed wood. The boys had an old pung, and a close observer would have noticed that they always went in behind an old barn on the Canadian side to start, then they would go like the wind clear down to the woodpile in behind the fir trees.

And that very morning a man with a double team was there loading wood; the blue jays in the trees probably noticed that he was building a funny load in his big sled box; it was hollow in the middle with woodpiles at the sides and ends, and perhaps they noticed that every time the pung load of shouting boys came down the hill they brought a chest of tea. The load was carefully covered with wood, taken to a village merchant, driven in the back yard, and deposited in the cellar.

Mr. A. had a farm that ran to the boundary line. His buildings were forty rods from the line, but his granary was only forty feet. Mr. B's farm buildings were close by on the Canadian side, a road ran between the granary and B's buildings, the road being on the line. A raised about 600 bushels of oats each summer and put them in his granary. Each winter he sold about 6,000 bushels. Of course, things looked very suspicious. The customs officers hid behind fences and rock piles and shivered many a winter night. Spotters and spies were hired and a government detective loafed around the line saloons for a month in plain sight of the magic little granary, but discovered nothing. It was dark and deserted nights, but in the morning A would come and help load his team. The detective would sometimes saunter over and ask foolish questions, peek into the bins and look for tracks in the snow, and then go back more puzzled than ever.

I will tell how the government was outwitted. Between the granary and B's buildings was a culvert under the road. A wooden spout was made of boards, about a foot square, on some dark and stormy night at the beginning of which the snow was cleared away, and the spout laid close on the ground in the culvert, under the road, under the fences, and into A's granary. A belt with cups attached ran inside the spout, and a crank in B's barn was turned to carry the grain. As it was down hill a very little effort would carry a stream of oats into A's granary a foot square. A blustery night would obliterate all tracks.

A pile of brush cut from apple trees was piled between the granary and the road fence; this covered with a drift of snow hid the place where the spout entered the granary on the outside, and on the inside it was covered by sliding back a wooden window. This was always pushed back over the hole in the wall when they were loading oats, to admit light, there being no other window. When it was closed the bin was in darkness and the hole could not be seen. Of course, the oats were delivered in B's barn in New Brunswick. When the snow began to melt in the spring the spout was removed and packed away until the next winter.

At one time a certain village planned to have a great Fourth of July celebration, and it was planned to have it dry.

The local officers warned the saloon keepers that any attempt to sell liquor in any form on that day would be punished to the full extent of the law, and the customs officers gave notice to all that an extra force would guard the roads leading from New Brunswick, and all persons caught with liquor on that day would have their teams taken, and be sent to Portland to settle with a United States commissioner.

The day dawned bright and clear, and by nine o'clock the trotting park at the lower end of the town was swarming with people to see the races. Half a mile away across the fields was a saloon on the boundary line. The thirsty looked at it with wistful eyes, but to walk there for a drink through the grass and grain was too much, and to go around by the road by team where officers were thick as flies was not to be thought of.

Behind the park fence, close to a little brook shaded by thick alders, was a dance floor and a little booth where lemonade and soft beer were sold. There was soon a noisy crowd at this place, and by noon the town and lockup were full of drunks. More officers were sworn in, the saloons were searched, and men were sent through the crowds to look for pocket peddlers, but none were found. The guards on the line road reported all quiet in their direction, and the drunks, when questioned where they got their booze, refused to tell.

It was a nine days' wonder, but at last it leaked out. Some farmers near the line were preparing to lay an aqueduct. They had piled up several large rolls of half-inch lead pipe. The conspirators had taken this, and with the aid of a plumber had laid it in the grain and grass from the line saloon to the dance floor and booth near the race course. The pipe came out under the counter in the booth, and served both as a conductor and speaking tube. The night before a jigger load of empty bottles had been smuggled into the alders, and inside of twenty-four hours a thousand of them had been distributed among the 5,000 people at the celebration, filled with liquor, besides all that was sold by the glass.—Lewiston 'Journal.'

THE CROW IN WINTER

KNOWING 'CRITTER' ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF.

While other birds migrate from necessity, the crow, I think, does so from choice. He either goes or stays as he thinks fit.

Among the intelligences of the feathered tribe, there are but few that can compare with that of 'Corvus americanus.' Chapman says he can talk. But if he cannot talk, he can certainly think, and to some purpose. Were it not so, he would have been exterminated long ago, for every man's hand has been against him. To a sombre, bodeful appearance he adds the character of a thief, and then his voice!

But really, after all, he is not so bad or undesirable as he is supposed to be, and, thanks to unprejudiced men of inquiring, scientific minds, his good or useful qualities are now coming to be known. But it is doubtful if the popular mind will ever completely overload the aversions and superstitions which the ages have piled up in regard to him and his family.

However, 'C. americanus' doesn't care. He will go on living and being tolerably happy, despite our enmity, and there are certainly no grounds for believing that he is becoming scarcer in the land.

I think I never saw so many crows around New York as I did last spring in Flatlands during the preparations for sowing. The fields were literally half black with them. As long as the ploughing merely was being done the attitude of the farmers toward them was one of friendly indifference; but the moment the seed was in the ground war was declared. But I would bet a dollar that not half a dozen crows were shot during the season. It must be terribly exasperating to a farmer to find that when he goes out unarmed he can approach the marauders within a few yards before they will stir; but no sooner does he appear with a gun than they are up and away. Or, if he should try and steal on them along a fence, an alarmed 'ker-aw, caw!' from a well posted sentinel will sound long before he gets within shot, and effectually frustrate his design.

From the spring until the fall our sable friend has an easy life of it, food being abundant. And I do not think he considers the question of migration till the very last moment. Then he may decide to go or stay, as the signs which he knows so well appear to indicate a mild or hard winter.

I have seen it stated that all our crows (that is, the crows of this latitude) migrate in the fall, and that those we see in the depth of winter come from the further North. This may be generally true, but it is not absolutely so, for a friend of mine who lives in Pennsylvania tells me that a crow with a white feather in his tail, which was familiar to him during the summer, made his appearance several times during the winter. (It would seem, by the way, that the white feather in this instance belied its proverbial significance.)

Whether, however, the crows we see in the depth of winter are our old familiars of the spring and summer, or strangers from the North, their work is cut out for them to keep the wolf from the door. For even in mild winters there are certain to be more or less prolonged periods of frost or snow. This is not so bad for little birds like the chicadees, who are satisfied with a few grubs or largae, but for the big, voracious birds like the crows it is a very serious matter indeed. Fortunately for them, however, they have an omnivorous appetite. A chance potato or apple, a dead bird or rodent, a fish cast up by the sea, or anything edible whatever—all is welcome. Then as foragers they are unsurpassed. With the first light of dawn they leave their roost, with a clamorous cawing, and scatter over the country. All day they ply their industrious search. You will see them in ones, twos, or threes, never in a hurry, but always vigilant, with one eye open, as it were, for chance provender, and the other for some lurking enemy. In very severe weather they will venture into farmyards to forage. But warily do they move about, avoiding especially anything that looks like a trap. Apropos, your correspondent, Mr. Charles A. Taft, notes that they would not go near the troughs which he erected for the feeding of quail.

Only rarely do we come across a dead crow, and then he is pretty sure to be the victim of old age or disease. (His normal age, by the way, is supposed to be near a hundred.) Tough, tough, he is, in sooth, and the popular saying, 'To eat crow,' has a most pointed significance.

When day begins to decline, the various members of the roost or rookery start for home. Not as in the spring, referred to so felicitously by Tennyson in his line, 'The many wintered crow that leads the clanging rookery home,' do they fly now, but silently, and, as a rule, singly—or one behind another, at a long distance. The sight of the dark solitary bird winging its flight over the desolate landscape has an effect which must have been dear to the superstitious imagination.

The wayfarer does not fly directly to his accustomed place of rest, but alights on some point of vantage, to reconnoitre presumably. Others do likewise, and when all are assembled (if, perchance, all have escaped the hazards of the day), at a given signal from some recognized leader, they will arise, circle noisily over the roost, and gradually drop down upon it. For a while the cawing is kept up, and then funereal silence succeeds. Every bird has found his perch, and ruffling his feathers, settles down to pass the winter night.

There let us leave them; but as we sit in our comfortable rooms, or lie in our warm beds, let us waste no sympathy on them, for, though a crow may feel hungry, I doubt if he ever feels cold.—'Forest and Stream.'

WILDCAT ON THE LINE

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN IT CLIMBED TO TOP OF ELECTRIC POWER POLE.

(Anaconda 'Standard.')

The Butte office of the Butte Electric and Power Company received a telephone message yesterday morning from some ranchman up on the Big Hole River stating that a pole supporting a line was burning and endangered the line.

George K. Aitken, foreman of construction, and an assistant were sent out to investigate and put out the fire. About fifteen miles from Butte, on the Big Hole up from Divide, they saw the pole, which had been nearly consumed. The fire was smothered and then upon looking for the cause of the fire the linemen discovered at the bottom of the pole the badly torn fragments of a wildcat or mountain lion, and at the top of the pole, where it had become mixed with the wire, were the tail, the feet and a few other shreds of the cat. Either through curiosity or by being chased and frightened the wildcat had climbed up the electric power pole during the night and attempted to take refuge on the crossbar. The moment it touched the wires it created a short circuit and got through its body the full two thousand volts of electricity. That made a mess of the wildcat and set fire to the pole. The linemen brought a few claws to Butte as a souvenir of the cat's adventure.

CAMP COOKING OUTFIT

TWO PIECES ENOUGH TO TAKE ON A CRUISE OR TRAMP.

(From 'Woodcraft.')

My entire outfit for cooking and eating dishes comprises five pieces of tinware. This is when stopping in a permanent camp. When cruising or tramping, I take just two pieces in the knapsack. I get a skilled tinsmith to make one dish as follows: Six inches on bottom, 6 3-4 inches on top, side two inches high. The bottom is of the heaviest tin procurable, the sides of lighter tin, and seamed to be water tight without solder. The top simply turned, without wire. The second dish to be made the same, but small enough to nest in the first, and to fit into it when inverted as a cover.

Two other dishes made from common pressed tinware, with the tops cut off and turned, also without wire. They are fitted so that they all nest, taking no more room than the largest dish alone, and each of the three smaller dishes makes a perfect cover for the next larger. The other piece is a tin camp kettle, also of the heaviest tin, and seamed water tight. It holds two quarts and the other dishes nest in it perfectly, so that when packed the whole just take as much room as the kettle alone.

I should mention that the strong ears are set below the rim of the kettle, and the bale fall outside, so, as none of the dishes have any handle, there are no aggravating 'stickouts' to wear and abrade. The snug affair weighs, all told, two pounds. I have met parties in the north woods whose one frying pan weighed more—with its handle three feet long. How ever did they get through the brush with such a culinary terror?

It is only when I go into a very accessible camp that I take so much as five pieces of tinware along. I once made a ten days' tramp through an unbroken wilderness on foot, and all the dishes I took was a ten-cent tin; it was enough.

KING CHARLES'S MODEST CROWN

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

King Charles of Roumania, who has just been celebrating is Kingship of a quarter of a century, wears a remarkable crown. It was fashioned, in accordance with his wish, of steel from a Turkish gun captured at Plevna, as a remembrance to all time of the achievements on the battlefields of Bulgaria, and of the fact that the new kingdom was not hampered by traditions. At his coronation, when he took the crown in his hands, King Charles said: 'I assume with pride this crown, wrought from a cannon sprinkled with the blood of our heroes and consecrated by the Church; I accept it as a symbol of the independence and power of Roumania.' The Queen's golden crown is also without jewels or ornaments.

The trials of electric locomotives within the Simplon tunnel have given a speed of 43 3-4 miles an hour, which would reduce the passage through to about seventeen minutes.

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

Mr. A. Leclaire spent Saturday and Sunday with friends here.

The Hon. L. J. Forget and Mrs. Forget, who have been spending a few days in Ottawa, have returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Pope have taken rooms at Deschamps's, on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Moore and family are now occupying their summer residence, formerly occupied by Mr. C. Vallée, postmaster.

Mr. G. Tait spent Sunday in Senneville, the guest of friends.

Mrs. G. Boyer spent a few days, the guest of her mother, Mrs. L. J. Forget.

Mr. O. A. Maxwell has taken a cottage on the Island.

Mr. C. Myers, of Boston, was visiting friends on the Lower road.

Miss M. Clouston has returned from Europe.

Mr. G. Hanson was in Ste. Anne's during the week.

Messrs. Harry Morrison and E. Lawrence will spend the summer in Ste. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Powell have taken a cottage in the village.

Mr. Fred. Smith was the guest of Mr. E. C. Smith, manager of the Ste. Anne's branch of the Bank of Montreal, for part of last week

Sir William Macdonald spent Wednesday at the college grounds.

Mr. Phil. Cummings was the guest of Mr. Plow last Saturday.

Miss M. Waddon spent Tuesday at the Clarendon.

Miss L. Feldman is expected to spend the summer with friends on the Lower Road.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Watt are now occupying their residence on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pierce, who have been visting Mrs. William Kissock at 'Edgewater,' on Lower Road, for the last month, have gone to Toronto.

Mr. Marcotte has taken a house on Lower Road for the summer.

Mr. George Davidson will spend the summer with friends here.

The main building of the Macdonald Agricultural College is almost completed, and work on the power house has started.

Fred. Coleman, of Ottawa, is visiting friends on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. A. Kent returned from Toronto at the beginning of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Steindler and family, of New York, have decided to spend the summer here with friends.

Mrs. A. Pope is spending a few days i Boston, Mass.

Col. Dowker left for Nelson, B.C., at the beginning of the week to visit his daughter, Mrs. Graham.

The club house is not expected to be open for a few weeks.

Mrs. A. Laflamme has taken a house here for the summer months.

Prof. Klinck and Prof. Blair are here, occupying Mr. L. Caron's house on Lower Road.

Mr. A. Arnoldi, of Quebec, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, in Senneville.

Mr. C. Kelly, of Winnipeg, is visiting his brother on Isle Perrot for the summer.

Judge Mathieu is spending a month in Ste. Anne's.

Mr. E. Holland has taken a cottage on the Island for the season.

Prof. Lochhead has taken the house that Mr. D. Frazer has occupied for the last seven years on Grand Trunk avenue.

VAUDREUIL AND DORION

Miss Jean Paton, Lakeside, was the guest of Miss Edith McNiece on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Bernard and family will move out early next week, to the cottage, for the summer.

The Hon. H. B. Rainville is making arrangements for erecting a villa on his island.

Among the guests entertained by Mr. R. J. Tooke recently were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Macoun, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tooke, and Mr. Covernton.

Ald. De Serres returned on Saturday from a very successful fishing trip on Lake St. Peter.

Mr. Louis Leichtenheim, of Boston, was the guest of his brother, Mr. S. Leichtenheim last week.

Mrs. J. D. L. Ambrose entertained a number of guests last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Saucier have arrived for the summer season.

Mr. Wm. Whyte has made extensive improvements to his beautiful island home.

Mrs. W. de Kapelle is the guest of her mother, Mrs. H. S. Harwood, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mason, of Terrebonne, are the guests of Mrs. F. de Salles Bastien for a few weeks.

Dr. A. Joyal, Montreal, was among the week-end visitors.

The Hon. John Costigan, Ottawa, spent a few days here last week among friends.

Miss Jeanne De Serres arrived home from the convent last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Aime Geoffrion, Mrs. (Dr.) St. Jaques were guests of Mrs. C. A. Geoffrion on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. R. Roy and family have taken Mr. Borer's cottage for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Nap Tetrault, jr., and family moved out on Saturday for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Chambers, who have been the guests of Alderman and Mrs. Sadler, left on Sunday evening for Wabana, Newfoundland.

Mrs. Lawrence Wilson, Mrs. H. Labelle, Mr. L. Sicotte were guests of Judge and Mrs. Sicotte last week.

Miss Edith Richard left on Saturday for Arthabuskaville, where she will spend a few weeks.

The Misses Valiquette have taken rooms at Mrs. Gauthier's for the season.

Mr. H. L. Hillier, Mr. R. Ward, of Montreal, were guests at the 'Central,' on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Jules Globensky was the guest of his brother, Mr. Leopold Globensky, last week.

Mrs. E. F. Hiam had a jolly party of friends on her island last Saturday.

Judge and Mrs. Sicotte leave shortly for Riviere du Loup, where they will spend a few weeks.

Mrs. N. E. Hamilton entertained a number of Jesuit Fathers at her summer home this week.

Mr. and Miss Nichols are visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. Bull and Mrs. McKewen, of Toronto, are expected the end of the week to occupy their summer cottage.

STE. AGATHE

Mr. Octavien Rolland and family are here for the summer.

Mr. Mann is occupying Mr. Brown's cottage.

Mrs. Jodoin, who has been here for some time, will leave next week for the city.

Mr. Beaulieu, of Rimouski, is here for the summer.

Mr. St. Jacques is spending the summer here.

Miss Blanche Prendergast has arrived for the summer.

The Misses Amos and the Misses de Beaujeu are spending a few days here. Messrs. Vogel, G. Archambault, A. Dalbec, H. Dalbec, Albert Power, Eddy Vogel, Robby Rolland, Sherridan, Adams, Vineberg and Beaulieu were here on Sunday.

Mrs. and Miss Trudel are here for the season.

The Messrs. A. and F. Prefontaine are spending the summer here.

Mrs. Annesse is spending a few days in town.

Mrs. Von Rappart and family and Mr. Sparrow and family have arrived for the season.

TERREBONNE

Mr. Ernest Wheatley, St. Lambert, was visiting friends here last week.

Miss Bertha Wallace has returned to her home for the summer months from Stanstead, where she has been attending the college.

Mr. C. A. Kimpton was in Shawbridge for Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Leopold Mason, Montreal, has arrived in town and will spend the summer months with his mother.

Miss Annie Moody was the guest of Mrs. William Robertson, Lachute, for the week end.

Dr. de Salles Prevost was visiting relatives here for the week end.

Miss F. Peters, Montreal, has returned home after spending several weeks with friends.

Messrs. G. Scott and H. Troop, Montreal, were the guests of Mr. Wallace for the week end.

Dr. F. Harwood, Montreal, was in town on Sunday.

Mr. George Moody spent the week end in Bedford.

Mr. H. Skelton, Montreal, was at 'Maple Hall' for the week end.

Miss Laura Bennet, Montreal, was visiting Miss Edith Moody this week.

Mr. A. Bruneau spent the week end in town.

Mr. Angus Robinson, of Sherbrooke, was in town on Thursday.

LONGUEUIL

Preparations are being made for a cruise to Varennes on Saturday, June 30. The regulations are that three will form a crew for two-raters, barring ladies. Three-raters must carry four or more; ladies permitted.

The public school of the municipality and town of Longueuil closed its summer term on Friday. Owing to sickness among several of the children during the term it was not thought advisable to have the usual public exercises.

The Rev. Dr. Borthwick, city chaplain, has been in town during the past week in connection with the examinations at the public school.

The Misses Lynch, of Montreal, are spending a few days with friends on St. Thomas street.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Gardenville Avenue Presbyterian Church will take place on Saturday, June 30. A committee formed of Mr. Nicholson, minister in charge; Mr. Ferris and the Rev. Dr. Amaron, has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The Presbyterian ministers of the city and vicinity, the local clergymen and several prominent laymen have been invited.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school is holding its picnic to-day in the Quinn avenue grove. The children numbered 70 last Sunday and they are joined by their parents and friends.

Canon Baylis, of Montreal, visited his old charge here recently. He was accompanied by Mrs. Baylis.

A cottage has been rented for the summer at Montreal South by Mrs. F. Ewing.

Among the recent visitors to town were Miss Cotton, who is spending a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs. D. H. Hammond; Mr. Harry Beaumont, the Misses Rees, who are the guests of Mrs. G. Gray; Miss Cookson, Miss Edson, Mr. and Mrs. Hudspeth, Mr. A. Hutchins and Miss Yuile.

Among the new arrivals are Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Currie, who have taken possession of their summer residence; Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, who have rented Mr. Butler's Cottage on St. John street.

There is a cricket match this afternoon between the Westmount Cricket Club and the home club on the grounds of the latter.

LACHINE

Mr. Jerry Shea, musical director of the 'Ben Hur' Company, who has been spending his holidays with is father, Mr. J. J. Shea, of the Merchants Bank, has left for London, Ont., where he will be the guest of his uncle, the Rev. D. R. McMenamin.

Miss Edith Clemens, of Tyrone, Ont., was the guest of Mrs. Chas. Dawson, on Fifth avenue.

Mrs. E. Dickson, of Peterborough, Ont., has been visiting friends in Lachine.

Mr. Walter J. Ahern has left for Toronto, where he will spend his vacation.

Miss Ethel Bolt, of Durocher street, is the guest of the Misses Bertram, on the lake front.

Mr. Jas. Duncan and family have left for a trip to Scotland. Mr. Hector Campbell will be in charge during Mr. Duncan's absence.

The government have opened a post-office savings bank at the 'Locks' post-office.

Mr. Ranger and Mr. J. Brennan, recent graduates of McGill, are residing on Sackville street.

Mr. D. Hickey, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Rydal Terrace.

A large party of New York sportsmen on the lookout for trout and bass fishing rights in Canada, spent last week in Lachine.

Mr. W. H. Huntley, supreme president of the Sons of England, was visiting friends in Lachine last Tuesday.

Miss Dilworth, of the staff of the General Hospital, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. A. H. Logie, of New Brunswick, is residing with Mr. H. Elliott, Mortimer street.

The Riverside Club held their regular dance last Monday evening.

Mr. Ford, the new principal of the Lachine Academy, was in Lachine for the week-end, and he has taken a house on Fourteenth street.

The Rev. Mr. Bates, of Richmond, is the new pastor of the Methodist Church here.

The closing exercises of the St. Anne's Convent, Lachine, are now going on. The needle work, painting and waxwork of the pupils was on exhibition on Friday and Saturday, and was much admired by a large number of visitors.

The procession on Corpus Christi day was very impressive. The Lachine Band, in its new uniform, looked very well.

STRATHMORE

Miss Williamson and Miss Mabel Williamson were guests of their brother, Mr. Thos. Williamson, over Sunday.

Miss Moseley was away during the week attending the closing exercises of Moulton Ladies' College, Toronto.

Messrs. Joe Eveleigh, Raleigh Gilbert, and Charlie Phelan, were week-end guests at the Killarney House.

Miss Bryson was the guest of her friend, Miss McGill, over Sunday.

The service of song at Valois Boat Club on Sunday evening was a success, in spite of the rain. Mr. W. A. Coates was in charge, while Mrs. Coates presided at the piano. The soloists were Miss Norma Shirk and Mr. Armstrong. A service will be held at the Boat Club next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, with preaching by the Rev. E. E. Scott, of Dominion Square church, Montreal. The service of song in the evening, at 7.30, promises to be very enjoyable.

The sidewalks at Strathmore and vicinity are the 'worst ever.' The number of loose and rotten planks is legion, and serious injury will be caused someone unless repairs are made soon.

Mr. W. Strachan is putting the finishing touches to his new boat-house.

Miss Strachan is at home from Toronto on vacation.

A happy party of young people from here attended the dance at Valois on Saturday evening.

AHUNTSIC

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohen and family, Mansfield street, have arrived to spend the summer.

Miss Sicotte, of Montreal, spent Thursday here.

Miss Elizabeth Edwards arrived during the week to spend the summer here.

Mrs. E. Harriss is a patient at the Montreal General Hospital.

Quite a large number of visitors from Montreal spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends here.

At the anniversary services on Sunday morning next, the Rev. Canon Renaud will preach, and in the evening the pastor of the Church of the Advent, Montreal, will conduct the service.

The Misses Fuller and Buchan were the week-end guests of their aunt, Mrs. Cohen.

Mr. J. F. Edwards and family, of Tupper street, moved out during the week, and are occupying their cottage on the river bank.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lester spent Sunday the guests of friends.

Mrs. Day entertained Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. W. Robinson, and Miss Robinson, of Montreal, at her residence on Somerville Avenue, during the week.

Mr. Irwin and family, of Montreal, expect to move out during the week for the remaining summer months.

Miss J. Cameron, of Montreal, spent Thursday in our village.

Mr. Jim Edwards entertained a number of friends during the week on his steam launch the 'Violet.'

Mr. J. Rolland left on Saturday last for a two weeks' holiday in Boston and vicinity.

Mr. Bowen and family, of Westmount, have rented a cottage in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbert, Miss Hubbert, Mrs. Cassener, Mr. J. Duchesnay, were the guests of Mrs. Petrie, at her cottage on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. M. M. Toner is at present a patient at the Royal Victoria Hospital, where she has recently undergone an operation.

GEORGEVILLE

Professor and Mrs. Penhallow, who have been the guests of Mrs. A. G. Sheriff, at the 'Shak,' are now staying at 'Cedar Cliffs.'

Miss Maud Mudge has returned to town.

Miss Hilda Symonds and Mr. L. M. Lindsay are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Goff Penny, at 'Fairwaters.'

Mrs. W. Kerry and family are expected at 'Ellabank' in the immediate future.

The 'Lady of the Lake' has started her regular trips between Newport and Magog.

Messrs. R. Mudge, L. M. Lindsay, E. G. T. Penny and A. G. Penny, have returned from a canoe trip around the lake.

Miss Agnes Lamb has returned to town.

Mrs. J. A. L. Strathy, the Misses Strathy, and Master Lee Strathy, will spend the summer at 'Cedar Cliffs.'

The 11th Hussars left Magog this week to go into camp near Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford and Mr. Ned Sanford, have arrived at 'McGowan's Cottage.'

The arrival of Mrs. R. Savage and family is expected at 'Ellabank.'

ST. JOHNS

Miss Zaida Milne, of Westmount, was visiting here this week, the guest of Mrs. Pollock.

Mr. Fred. Bell spent the week end here, the guest of Miss Chubb.

Miss Edith Thompson has gone to Hudson Heights, where she will spend the summer months.

Miss Hall, who has been visiting Miss Evelyn Penchard, has returned to her home in Magog.

Mr. W. C. Trotter, who is speedily recovering from his long illness, has left for St. Catharines, Ont.

Miss Irene White is visiting Mrs. Wm. Perry, of Cote des Neiges.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Reginald Futvoye, of Souvenir avenue, spent the week end here.

Miss F. Prince, of Trenton, N.J., is visiting here.

Mr. Archie Trotter has returned to spend the summer here.

Miss Beatrice Wilson spent the week end here, the guest of Miss Evans.

Mr. J. W. Pymm, of London, England, was visiting here on Tuesday.

The club championship tandem canoe races commenced on Saturday, with splendid results, and will be continued to-day, and on the following Saturday. After the tandem races, there will be a series of singles, freak races, etc., and in the evening an informal 'hop.' The club membership is now over two hundred and forty, nearly every member of which is taking an active part.

A carnival with an illuminated procession of canoes ,etc., will be held in the near future.

POINTE CLAIRE

A fancy fair will be held by the ladies of Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield, in the Beaconsfield Club House, on July 3. The object of the sale is to procure funds for the Brehmer Rest for Convalescents, at Ste. Agathe. A society has been formed in Montreal, with Mrs. Wheeler as its president, and Mrs. George Chilles, of Pointe Claire, as corresponding secretary, to further the progress of this good work. All those who have been asked for donations towards the sale have responded most generously and a large number of articles, both useful and fancy, have been collected. A substantial tea will be provided.

The Pointe Claire Boating Club and their friends held another most enjoyable concert on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Gerald Lomer chaperoned a party of young people to Dominion Park on Wednesday evening.

The Ladies' Aid in connection with the church in Beaconsfield, held their first meeting at the house of a member, in Pointe Claire, to organize their work for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan are expected to arrive from England shortly.

Miss Louisa Haskell has left to spend a few weeks in North Hatley.

The Messrs. Morton, of London, England, were visiting their cousin, Mrs. John F. Haskell, this week.

The members of the P. C. B. C. are hard at work practicing for their minstrel show, to take place on July 7.

Miss Bodin has left for a trip around the world.

Mr. Reggie Meredith was here this week.

Mrs. Spence and Mr. W. Spence, of Wood avenue, Westmount, are visiting here.

Miss Kathleen Farrar is the guest of Mrs. H. Holland.

Mr. Norwood Lash has returned from Kingston.

Miss Lorna Lomer, who leaves shortly to pursue art studies in Paris, has returned from Lac Joseph.

Miss Irene Haskell leaves shortly for Boston.

Mr. Gerald Lomer has returned from Toronto.

KNOWLTON

Mr. and Mrs. Going, Pine ave., Montreal, are guests at 'Lakeside' this month.

Mrs. and Miss Skelton, of England, have been numbered among the inmates of 'Lakeside' recently.

Mr. Frank Belknap, of Montreal, spent part of the past week and the previous week at 'Sunnyside,' the home of his parents.

Dr. Mackenzie Forbes, of Montreal, made a brief visit at Sir Melbourne Tait's here, recently.

Miss Mary Savage is home for the summer vacation.

Dr. Warren Lynch, of Sherbrooke, spent Sunday last with his parents, Judge and Mrs. Lynch.

Mr. E. Burke and son, of Montreal, passed through Knowlton lately in their fine motor touring car.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lynch, of Mansonville, were guests of Judge and Mrs. Lynch for the week-end.

Miss Mollie Knowlton arrived on the Brome Lake Special on Saturday last to spend Sunday with her parents at Coldbrook Farm.

Mrs. Channing Sweet, of Denver, Col., is spending a number of weeks at Lordelle.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Stevens, Mr. H. G. and Master Foster Stevens, of Waterloo, and Mr. and Mrs. Davideon and the Misses Davideon, of Montreal, were transient guests at the Lake View House recently.

Mrs. Frank Belknap, of Montreal, is a guest at 'Sunnyside,' the home of Mr. and Mrs. Belknap, sr., for a number of weeks.

Mr. G. G. Foster, of Montreal, was in Knowlton on Tuesday.

Among the out of town visitors in Knowlton last week were: Mrs W. J. Fuller, of South Bolton; Mr. W. F. Vilas, of Cowansville; Mr. A. Miltimore, of Granby; Mr. Bert. Bullard, of Richford, and Mr. E. Parker, of Montreal.

Mrs. George Robb, jr., and her daughter, Miss Mollie Robb, are making an extended visit in Salem, Boston, and other points.

Miss Sophia Smart is visiting her sister in Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Haldiman, of Montreal, are guests at the Lake View House for the summer.

Mrs. Jarvis and Miss White, of Toronto, are spending the month of June at 'Brome Lawn,' the residence of Mrs. Henry Miller, now open for summer visitors.

Mrs. M. C. Beasley and Miss C. J. Beasley, of Montreal, are also among the visitors at Lake View House.

Master Volney Rexford, son of Dr. Rexford, Principal of the Montreal Theological College, has returned to Montreal, after having spent a number of weeks on 'Coldbrooke Farm.'

Mr. F. H. Jeffrey, of Montreal, was in Knowlton recently.

Among the Montreal passengers for Knowlton on the Brome Lake Saturday Special last week were Mr. and Mrs. Percy Stevens and little daughter; Miss Joyce Stevens. They will be guests of Mrs. E. P. Stevens at 'Lordelle' through the summer.

Mr. J. E. Ryan, of Montreal, was in Knowlton lately.

Mr. Arthur McLaughlin, of New York, spent the week-end at the home of his mother, Mrs. James McLaughlin, 'Argyle Farm.'

Messrs. Oman Cook, of Leominster, Mass., W. D. Whitford, of Sherbrooke; Mr. Labelle, of Toronto, and J. I. Clark, of Farnham, were in Knowlton last week.

Mr. Fuller, of the Granby Rubber Works, accompanied by Mrs. Fuller, spent Saturday last in Knowlton.

Miss Alice Ball, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ball.

The Eastern Townships Cavalry Brigade went under canvas on Monday last on the bank of the St. Francis River, near Sherbrooke. Their advance from all directions toward the camp on the day appointed, constituted a striking and brilliant spectacle. Twenty squadrons comprise the brigade.

Miss Dasie Hall, who has been taking a course in music at the Montreal Conservatorium during the past winter, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir, of Montreal, have been guests at 'Lordelle' the past week. Miss Dot Weir is expected in Knowlton this afternoon.

Miss Pearl Belknap is spending the summer at 'Sunnyside,' the home of her parents, after having been absent at 'Rougemont' during the fall and winter.

Mrs. E. M. Taylor attended the closing exercises of Standstead Wesleyan College, where her son Harold is a student.

Mrs. Henslau, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Wilmore, has arrived in Knowlton. Both ladies have spent so many summers here that they have almost come to be regarded as residents of the place, and are welcomed back.

Miss Blanche Gilmour, of Montreal, was in Knowlton during a portion of the week just ended.

Miss White, of Toronto, who has been a guest at 'Hillcrest Villa' for the past fortnight, left Knowlton the middle of week.

Miss Ingalls, of Dunham, was visiting Miss Ethel Taylor this week.

RIVIERE DU LOUP

Judge Cimon and family have already taken possession of their residence.

Mrs. Guilbault is to be a guest at the Bellevue for the season.

Mrs. W. O. Olivier is expected here for the warm season.

Mrs. Laurier, of Arthabaska, has secured rooms at Bellevue for July and August.

Mr. Q. O. Miller, New York, will spend a month or so at the Bellevue.

Lieut.-Col and Mrs. B. O. Scott and family are expected in a week.

Mr. D. Ford, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Pendleton, and the Misses Pendleton, are to spend the season at the 'Venise.'

Dr. Hebert will spend his holidays here.

Miss Isobel White and Miss Dorothy White are to arrive shortly from Ottawa.

Mr. Sheyn Scott is to spend his holidays here.

Mr. and Mrs. Poulliot, and Miss Poulliot, Quebec, have secured rooms at the Commercial.

Mr. and Mrs. Hethrington, Quebec, are to be guests at the Bellevue.

Mrs. L. Duvergер is to arrive shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lachance and family are to board at the Maison Blanche this summer.

Miss Delorme is expected here as usual. She is to be the guest of the Misses Dansereau.

Mrs. G. F. Smith and Miss Nora Smith will leave Montreal towards the end of the month for their pretty home.

Mr. Charles Donohue is to spend his two weeks' holidays here as usual.

Mrs. Garneau is to open her quaint cottage within a few days.

Mrs. Dunbar is likely to be down here again this season.

Mr. Lafontaine and Miss Lafontaine are expected guests at the Bellevue in the beginning of July.



A Diuretic and an Aperient.

Abbey's Salt has a pronounced and gratifying effect on the kidneys—and is most beneficial in all Kidney Troubles.

It is invaluable in reducing the feverish condition—and in making the bowels move regularly.

Uric Acid affections—Gout—and Rheumatism—promptly disappear under the proper treatment of

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c. and 60c. bottles.

Mrs. J. H. David and Miss David, Montreal, are among the early arrivals expected.

Mr. and Mrs. MacCarthy, Montreal, are to spend the summer months with us.

Mrs. Amasee and family are expected shortly.

Mrs. Charles Beaubien and family have secured rooms at the Maison Blanche for the season.

Mrs. George Hiam, Montreal, is expected at the beginning of July.

LITTLE METIS

Lady Dawson has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Mr. E. F. Hebden's family, Montreal, have arrived, and are again occupying Mrs. Nichol's cottage.

Mrs. C. Jenking and the Misses Jenking are here and are occupying 'Bay View' cottage.

The Rev. Dr. Young and family, Montreal, have taken rooms at 'Kilwinning' for July.

Mrs. S. Mathewson and family are at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Guy Rose, Montreal, who are occupying 'Merlinwood' this season, arrived on Saturday.

Professor and Mrs. Cappon arrived at their cottage last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Grier, jr., and son, are registered at Miss M. A. Astle's.

Mrs. Baylis, with Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Williams are occupying the same cottage as last year.

Mrs. (Dr.) George Matheweon and family are here for the season.

Mrs. Blanchet and son, of Ottawa, are registered at 'Ocean House.'

Lt.-Col. Burland and Mrs. Burland will occupy their beautiful new residence this season.

Professor Harrington's family arrived on Saturday.

Mrs. James Patton, accompanied by Miss Tilley, Montreal, arrived at 'Strabane' cottage on Saturday.

Mr. Blake and family, of Toronto, will again occupy Mrs. F. Redpath's cottage this season.

Mrs. C. B. Esdaile and family arrived on Saturday.

Miss Laura McNider, who has spent a number of years at Saranac, N.Y., is visiting at her home here.

One of the improvements of the golf links is the new club house which is built on the golf grounds.

Among others who arrived here on Saturday were: Mrs. J. H. Hague and family, Mr. A. H. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sutherland, Dr. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Withycomb and family, all of Montreal.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON

Mrs. Sharpley, of Montreal, arrives this week to take her cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Albert Pihon, of New York, is expected about June 26. She will spend the summer at St. Gabriel.

Mrs. Williams, of Montreal, with her family, will take their cottage again for the season, in a few days.

Mrs. W. A. Dorrian, of New York, and Miss Adelaide Dorrian, are coming about July 8, to spend several weeks at the Laurentide House.

On Thursday, the students of the College at St. Cuthbert (Sacre Coeur) drove over in five vans, gaily decorated with flags, and with a brass band in attendance. They got out at Laurentide Park and spent the day on the lake shore. Brother Louis Jellen, director of the college; Brother Celestin, in charge of the music; Brothers Vincent, Olivier Caouette, the Rev. M. Racette, vicar of St. Cuthbert, and the Rev. M. Olivier, vicar of St. Gabriel, and his brother, M. C. Olivier, were of the party.

OLD ORCHARD

The first of the season's Saturday evening musicales was held at 'The Irving,' Old Orchard Beach, on June 16. The programme was provided by the guests of the house.

The first number was a piano solo by Mrs. S. G. Archibald, of Cairo, Egypt, who is a very accomplished musician.

Miss Marian Miles, of Montreal, who spent the winter with her sister, Mrs. Archibald, in Egypt, gave a very interesting talk on that country, showing many curios and pictures of Cairo.

Next followed several songs by Miss Gertrude Hudson, of Boston, Mass., who rendered them in a most artistic manner. Miss Hudson has a pure, high soprano voice, and was enthusiastically encored again and again.

Mrs. Archibald again favored the guests this time with the 'Rondo Capriccioso' by Mendelssohn.

A duet by Miss Hudson and [illegible] Mrs. L. A. Goggins, followed [illegible] greatly enjoyed.

Many expressions of appreciation and thanks were given the hostess [illegible] lightful evening she had [illegible] parlors were well filled with guests [illegible] house. Little Miss Naomi [illegible] great favorite with the guests [illegible] Irving.' She speaks the [illegible] also French as fluently as [illegible]

Mr. J. H. Milne and family [illegible] 'The Irving.'

ST. PATRICK

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and family, Ottawa, are to occupy their pretty villa.

Mr. and Mrs. De Sola and family will take possession of their cottage in a week or so.

Mr. Arnold Walcot, of Quebec, is likely to spend his holidays with us.

Mrs. Christie and the Misses Christie, of Ottawa, are expected here as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Bate and family, are among the arrivals for next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Codville and family, Winnipeg, have just arrived, and have taken possession of their charming cottage.

Mr. Guy Hamel, Montreal, is to spend his holidays here.

The Hon. Mr. Ward's residence has been rented for the season.

Mrs. Thomas Lemoine and family, from Quebec, are expected here in a few days.

Mr. Owen Hodgins will be a guest at Chouinard's for the season.

The beautiful property of the late Mrs. Alexandre Lemoine has been sold this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson are expected in a day or so.

Mrs. G. Brophy and family, Staten Island, N.Y., are likely to be back again at Chouinard's for the season.

The Golf Club will soon be opened again for the summer, and a very lively season is expected.

The Misses Ruth and Isobel Sherwood are coming down in a week or so.

Mr. Jim Williams is expected here for his holidays.

Mr. Norman Root, Montreal, is expected at Chouinard's for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, of Ottawa, are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bate for a part of the summer.

Mr. Charles Coursol, Ottawa, will spend July and August at Chouinard's.

Sir Adolphe Caron's handsome residence will again be occupied for the season.

Mr. Knight, of Ottawa, will be here for some time in July.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

Fine weather prevails, and out-door games are in high favor.

Special arrangements are being made for the celebration of Dominion Day.

Saturday to Monday trips are more popular than ever.

Mrs. A. Hulse, of Montreal, has arrived at the Springs and will preside at the piano during the summer.

Mr. G. W. Crombie, of Kingsbury, Que., spent Sunday at the Springs with his family.

Mr. A. J. Leslie, of Montreal, will arrive at the Springs about July 1, and will remain for some time.

Mr. R. G. Kimpton, manager of the Abenakis Springs Hotel Co., was in Montreal yesterday.

Mrs. Thurston and Miss Pearle Thurston, of Montreal, have arrived at the Springs, and will remain for some time.

Mrs. J. Allen and daughter have arrived at the Springs and will stay for some time.

Mr. Smith Murray, of Montreal, is at the Springs and will remain for some time

Mr. Charles Rodier, of Montreal, is at the Springs and will remain during the hot weather.

The following are registered at the Abenakis Springs Hotel:—Mrs. and Mr. G. W. Crombie and child, Miss Torrance, Miss Le Poidevin, Kingsbury; R. Wright, Mrs. J. Allen, Miss Allen, Miss Horan, Mrs. Barry, Miss E. Berlinquette, Smith Murray, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kimpton, Richmond, Va.; Drummond Whighton, Mrs. O. Archambeault, Miss J. Archambeault, Montreal; Mrs. W. B. Smith, Master Smith, Granby, Que.; John Smith, H. W. Burnham, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mrs. Thurston, Miss Thurston, Mrs. A. Hulse, Montreal; J. de St. Loan and family, of France; John Anderson, P. Z. St. Marie, Jos. L. Lamaree, Montreal; Victor Pigeon, Longueuil.

TADOUSAC

The weather here during the past week has been delightfully warm and pleasant, and the fishing is good enough to satisfy the most ardent of sportsmen.

A party of fishermen, consisting of Mr. Lyons, of Oswego; Mr. Barney, Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Davidson, of New York passed through here on Saturday on their way up to the St. Marguerite Fishing Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Brackett, of Boston, Mass., spent Friday night here on their way to the salmon fishing at the St. Marguerite River.

Miss Russel-Janes, of Crokshire, Que., arrived last week and is staying at Bouillaine's Hotel for the summer.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, of New York, is spending some ime fishing at the St. Marguerite.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Dwight, and Dr. Jonathan Dwight, of New York, are the guests of Miss Evans at 'the Cottage.'

Miss Evans, of Montreal, arrived here last week and has opened 'The Cottage' for the summer. Dean Evans is not expected until next week.

Mrs. Meldrew and Miss Agnes Meldrew, of Toronto, are spending the summer at Bouillaine's Hotel.

Mr. Bowen, manager of the 'Tadousac' Hotel, arrived on Tuesday night and the hotel will be open this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Gale, of Quebec, and Mr. S. Piddington, of Ottawa, arrived the early part of this week, and have opened their pretty cottage on the Bluff.

Miss Harriette Nutter, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Evans at 'The Cottage' for the summer.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE

Major W. H. Schneider is still at the military camp at Sherbrooke.

Mr. E. A. Gerealsé registered at the Chateau this week.

Mr. Carter spent the week-end with his friend Mr. Mulock at Mrs. Allan Hodgson's.

Miss Nellie Hodgson has returned home after an absence of several months.

The Rev. Father Robillard has been the guest of the Rev. Curé Reed.

Mr. Campbell, of Woodville, and Messrs. Clinck and Millar were visitors here this week.

Messrs. Howard and Meredith Putnam, Wilbur Thompson and Bethune came up in their yacht and spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Schneider.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamplough and little son and daughter are spending the summer at Mrs. Allan Hodgson's.

Mr. Simonds, of New York, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Giles.

Miss Eunice Hodgson is visiting friends at St. Philippe.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart spent Monday with Prof. Robertson at St. Anne's.

Mrs. Burdon and Master Bertram Burdon are visiting Mrs. McNaughten for a couple of months.

Miss Seebold, who has been the guest of Miss M. Schneider, has returned home.

Mr. Brodie of Quebec, will shortly open his cottage here.

Mrs. E. A. Hodgeon was the guest of her sister, Mrs. McCaw, Park avenue, this week.

Miss Gertrude Ewart has been preparing their cottage for the arrival of her mother.

Mrs. Adams and family have moved out for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hodgson, Dorchester street, spent a couple of days this week looking over their cottage before coming out for the summer.

Mr. Burdon is spending the week-end with friends.

BEACONSFIELD

Miss Trotter, of Pasadena, Cal., is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Robertson.

On Saturday all the young people of Beaconsfield sailed to Douker's Island, where they held a very jolly picnic.

Miss Margaret Holden was the guest of Miss Annie Starke this week.

Miss Edith Lewis was visiting Miss Connie Shaw this week.

The Rev. Mr. Doull, of the Church of the Advent, preached in St. Mary's Church on Sunday.

Mr. Walter has arrived, and is spending the summer in the Grove.

Miss Doris Trotter, Miss Marjorie Allan and Miss Kathleen Moore were guests of Miss Hazel Robertson this week.

Mr. Harvey Gibson and Mr. Crowdy are staying at the Golf club house.

Mrs. J. M. Robertson won the prize for the golf tournament on Thursday.

Mrs. C. Macfarlane is giving a hay cart drive for her little daughters this afternoon.

CARTIERVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. G. Hobart were visiting in Cartierville on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. A. Madore was in Cartierville on Sunday.

Mr. R. Boyer had a trip in his new launch on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and family entertained friends on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Curran entertained friends over the week-end.

The first service of the season was held at the Boating clubhouse on Sunday at 11.30 o'clock.

Mr. E. Painchaud was in Cartierville on Sunday.

DIXIE

Mr. Boyd Sylvester is staying at Dixie for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clare Mussen, have left for New York.

About nine o'clock on Sunday morning, two young men from Waterloo, Que., who are staying here, were nearly drowned through the capsizing of their sailboat; they were rescued just in time by Messrs. Gagnon and Hebert, of Summerlea.

Among the new arrivals at the Racquet Court are Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Marceau, the Misses O'Brien, Catherine Howitt nd E. Peters, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and the Messrs. Baird, Duff, McAndrew and Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Elliott, for the week-end.

Gordon Davidson, the champion canoeist, who is prospecting in North Ontario, has written home, saying that he is getting on very well.

Mrs. R. N. Charlton and Miss Irene Davidson have returned from Riviere du Loup.

Mr. Robert Crombie is back again in Dixie.

Anmog the visitors at the Country Club last week were Colonel L. G. Archer, and Messrs. John Hersey, A. Hoyle, W. Sandon, J. Watson, G. Cuthbertson, J. T. Bryson, Jerry Shea, Dan. Aqin, D. M. Lockerby, W. Grose, J. Penfold and P. H. Dawson.

Mr. and Mrs. Durand and Mr. and Mrs. Lavalee are staying the 'Chateau Latour.'

LACHUTE

Mr. G. H. Perley, M.P., of Ottawa, spent last Tuesday in town.

Miss Jessie Christie has returned from visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Lawson, of Montreal, is spending pleasant holidays with friends at Lachute Road.

Miss Jean McConnell left last week to visit friends at Stanstead, and Sherbrooke.

Miss Amy Scholefield, of Montreal, is visiting friends in town and Beech Ridge.

Mr. A. D. Kennedy spent the week end with friends in Rockland.

Miss Ethel Chapman left last week to visit friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Dr. Alexander has returned from Montreal.

Mrs. A. B. Givan, of Quyon, Que., is in town visiting her many friends.

Mrs. John McGibbon was in Montreal last week attending the wedding of Miss Adelia Hills.

Misses McIntyre spent last week in Calumet visiting friends.

Mrs. Hallett left last week to visit her friends in Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bedard were in St. Jerome last week.

Mrs. D. Lapointe and little daughter are in Montreal for a few days.

Mr. James Curry, of Mont Tremblant, is visiting friends in town

Dr. and Mrs. Patterson are in Ottawa for a few days.

Mr. Ross, of Toronto, spent the week end the guest of Mrs. Andrews.

ST. LAMBERT

Preparations for to-day's regatta have been in progress during the week, and judging by the work done by the crews this afternoon's events should be well contested.

The Roman Catholic community here were well represented in the Fete Dieu procession on Sunday The ladies of the congregation took special pains with the inferior decorations of the church.

The grounds surrounding St. Cuthbert's Church were gaily festooned with colored lights on the occasion of the Sunday school convention on Tuesday evening.

A large number of the members of the Victoria Golf and Country Club were visiting players on the Westmount links on Saturday, the links here being somewhat deserted for the afternoon.

The members of the Montreal Polo Club had an excellent practice match on Saturday afternoon on their grounds here. Among other gentlemen playing were Messrs. Robertson, Simard, Beaudoin, Beardmore Major Meighen and Dr. Mignault.

The fortnightly hop was held at the Boathouse on Friday evening. Among were present were the Misses Gross, Ridgedale, Goodchild, Finch, Haines, Buchanan, Church, Locke, Andrews, Johnston, Christie, Bramble, Robertson, Dawson, Duffy and Messrs. Grose, Fernie, Sudburry, Goodchild, Alloway, Bourne, McCrea, Smith, Christie and others.

Miss Amy Buchanan was the hostess at a 'kitchen shower' for Miss Josephine Eume Locke on Tuesday afternoon. The bride-elect received many useful souvenirs from her friends.

Mr. Sam. Fernie has arrived from Winnipeg, and will be the guest of Mrs. J. Horsfall for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Hammond Fisher is among the arrivals this week to spend the summer here, the guest of his sister, Mrs. F. Smith.

Miss Smith has been a recent guest here, visiting Miss Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beardmore, accompanied by their little son, were visitors here this week.

Miss Ruby Elliott has returned home from Longueil, where she was stopping for the Roberton-Reynold's wedding.

Mrs. Mitchell entertained a few friends informally on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Tansey was a week-end visitor here, visiting Miss Wickham, Victoria avenue.

Among the visitors in town this week were Miss Edith Rawlings and Miss Lillian Smith.

Mr. Allan spent some days here this week the guest of Dr. Arthur Mignault, at his bachelor quarters, 'The Riverside.'

Mrs. W. B. Powell and family, Lorne avenue, have left to spend the summer at their cottage, 'Sonnenstrabe.' Little Diamond Island, Portland, Maine.

Mr. T. Cameron has arrived from Chicago, and will be during his stay here the guest of Mrs. Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. Little will spend the summer near Lachute.

Miss Geraldine McKenzie was the guest of Miss Ethel Dawson on Tuesday.

Mr. Stansfield and family are occupying their portable cottage on the golf links.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

JAPANESE MOTTO.

M.H.—What is the meaning in English of the Japanese 'Shikata ga nai'? Ans.—'There is no help for it.'

THE C. P .R. IN CANADA.

M. M. McA.—Is the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway wholly on Canadian soil; if not, how much runs through American territory? Ans.—The main line runs from Montreal to Vancouver, all in Canada. There is a line from Montreal to St. John, N.B., which runs for a part of the way through the northern part of the State of Maine.

CONCERNING IRRIGATION.

A Subscriber, Neepawa, Man.—To whom should one apply for information regarding the system of irrigation in Colorado, U.S.A., also in Alberta? Ans.—Write to the Minister of, Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta; and to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

NEW CAPITALS.

J.R., Montreal.—What are the capitals of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan? Ans.—The capital of Saskatchewan is Regina, which was formerly the capital of the North-West Territories; the seat of government in Alberta is Edmonton.

THE ASHBURTON TREATY.

Enquirer.—What was the date of the Ashburton Treaty? What political party was in power in Great Britain, and what party in Canada? Was Canada represented on the commission? Where were the sittings held? What amount of territory now in Maine would have been in Canada had the line gone according to the map? Ans.—The treaty was concluded on Aug. 9, 1842, at Washington, where the commission sat. The arbitrators were Lord Ashburton, for England, and Daniel Webster, for the United States. Canada, which at that time consisted of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or Upper and Lower Canada, was not represented. Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister of England, and leader of the Conservative party. The disputed territory was twelve thousand square miles.

VERSES WANTED.

A Rochester subscriber asks for the blank verse selection, 'The Other Train.'

A.J., Inwood, asks for the verses, 'Tommy Drew,' beginning:

'Down from the hills came Tommy Drew,
Something to find that he could do;
'I'll be a sailor,' said Tommy, at last,
But when he was sent to the top of the mast,—
'I don't like this,' says Tommy.

Constant Reader, Manitoba, asks for a poem, by Charlotte G. Chase, beginning:—

'I shouldn't like to give offence;
I never care to boast.'

BISHOP FALLOWS.

H.G.—Kindly give me the present address of the Rev. Samuel Fallowe. Ans.—Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, can be addressed at 967 West Munroe street, Chicago, Ill.

NUMISMATIC.

G.E.H., Newmarket—1. Do the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island use the same currency as the provinces of Ontario? 2. Were the currencies the same before Confederation? 3. Where can I obtain one or all the issues? 4. Where can I obtain coins now in circulation in Newfoundland? 5. Also, those bearing the head of the late Queen. 6. Also Newfoundland coins before Confederation. 7. What values have they in each place? 8. Is there any duty on coins imported for collections? 9. Where can I obtain the old Canadian twenty-cent piece? 10. Also the three-cent? 11. What is the value of a Guernsey one double piece? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. The currdency of Nova Scotia was slightly lower, the dollars being worth 97 1-3 cents. New Brunswick was the same. In Prince Edward Island before 1871 the currency was the old pounds, shillings and pence, with the value of the pound sterling as £1.16.0 currency, making the value of the Island pound $3.24 1-3. Since 1871 the currency has been the same as the rest of Canada. 3. They are sometimes met with in circulation. If you cannot find them you will have to apply to a dealer. 4 and 5. The best way is to ask your banker to write to a Newfoundland bank for them. 6. Newfoundland has not yet entered Confederation. Before the adoption of the decimal currency, in 1865, the only coins issued for Newfoundland were some private tokens, mainly by Rutherford Bros. These can be had only from dealers. 7. See answer to 2 for N.S. and P.E.I.. Newfoundland has had the same currency as Canada since 1865. 8. No. In the tariff there is an item on free list styled 'cabinets of coins and medals,' under which any coins or medals for collection can be entered duty free. 9. Apply to a dealer. 10. There is no Canadian three-cent piece. 11. One to five cents.

H.D.Y., Constant Reader.—What is the value of (1) a British fourpenny piece of Victoria 1838? (2) of a gold half-sovereign 1841? Ans.—These coins are worth little if anything more than face value, 8 cents and $2.43 respectively.

Reader.—What is the value of a coin of George III. dated 1816? I have been told it is very rare. Ans.—Shillings and sixpences of George III. are very common, and therefore not worth more than face value.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

ACCIDENT CAUSED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Subscriber, Ont.—What are the new regulations governing the automobiles on the public highway? I and my wife were out driving last week and my horse became frightened as one of those machines came along at a high rate of speed and did not stop or give me time to get out and hold my horse. The consequence was we were thrown into the ditch and badly hurt, and the rig all smashed up. I wish to know if I cannot collect damages. Ans.—It is altogether probable that you are entitled to damages, and can recover same by an action, provided you can identify the responsible party, which is frequently a very difficult thing to do. You should instruct a solicitor in the matter without delay.

DOWER.

Manitoba.—A young man owns a farm in Ontario. He came to Manitoba four years ago and married. 1. Can he dispose of his Ontario farm without consent of wife? 2. At his death can she legally claim ner third, there being no children? Ans.—1. No; that is to say, he can only do so subject to her dower interest. 2. Yes.

MAINTAINING LINE FENCE.

Justice, Ont.—We have a fence at the end of our lot between another lot and ours, which was erected by us, and has been kept up by us always, and lately it has fallen forward on our side to the extent of a foot or more, and we have repaired it so long we think we ought to have landlord on the other side repair it this time. The reason for its falling forward is they have a number of buggies and lorries rented in the stable which partly forms a line at the end of their lot, and they have been shoving these up against the fence. Is it possible for us without going to law to compel these people to straighten up the fence. Four years ago we had a man put in new posts, etc., but it seems useless to mend for other people. What would be the best way to act in the matter? Ans.—Your neighbor ought certainly to do his fair share of the fence maintaining, and if he will not agree to do so and make repairs accordingly, it is open to you to call in the local fence-viewers and have them adjust the matter, and that is the advisable course for you to take.

AN UNFENCED ORCHARD.

Old Subscriber.—My neighbor owns an orchard along the public road; it has lain open many years. I am compelled to drive my cattle past it to pasture, and have already lost one cow from choking on the apples. Do the statutes of Ontario permit the owner of this orchard to leave it unfenced, becoming a menace to those who have to use the public highway? Ans.—We are not aware of any statutory or other law to oblige the owner of the orchard to fence it in.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

'Inquirer' is an unmarried woman, who has had a small cancer removed from the breast. She feels small lumps in the groins now which she did not feel before. Asks if their presence indicates cancer, or if it is serious to have such things. Asks if such go away when the cancer is completely removed. What is a good medicine for the kidneys? Ans.—It is difficult to answer your question satisfactorily without knowing more about your case. The lumps are not necessarily cancerous, and it would be an unusual place for cancer to form as a result of cancer of the breast. It is not impossible, however, that it may be a return of the disease. Of course, in every person small lumps about the size of shot can be felt in this situation. If they grow larger, then the case would be suspicious. You had better see your local doctor about it. If not cancerous, the lumps are not serious. For the kidneys there is nothing better than to drink freely of pure water or milk. This soothes and flushes out the organs, and gets rid of poisonous substances. The best time to drink is about two or three hours after meals.

ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN.

A.T.S. is a young man, twenty-six years of age. Has worked on a farm all his life. Three years ago he got overheated at a threshing, and since then has been troubled more or less with an intense itching all over the body, and especially in the armpits and behind the knees. It is very annoying when he becomes warm. There is no rash or anything of that kind to be seen anywhere. Is troubled with excessive perspiration, accompanied by hot flushes, the latter being followed at times by headaches. Apart from this his general health is good. His appetite is fairly good, though at times variable. Ans.—You should endeavor to ascertain the cause of the trouble. One of the commonest is indigestion and constipation. The irritation of heavy and coarse clothing is sufficient with some skins to produce itching. Take a cold sponge bath every morning on rising, or a swim if you are near water. Keep the bowels rather open every day. Do not take tea or salt pork. Drink plenty of milk or pure water. Bathing the affected parts with alum and water in the proportion of about one ounce to the quart will help. This should be done daily. Night and morning dust the skin with the following powder:—Boracic acid, powdered zinc oxide, bismuth carbonate, and powdered talcum, equal parts.

ENLARGED PROSTATE.

'A Reader of the 'Witness' is quite an old man. He has been healthy most of his life. For the past few years has had increasing difficulty in making water. The urine has come away with an effort. For the last six months he has passed water involuntarily during the night. Has always been very temperate. Ans.—It is very likely that the prostate gland, which is situated at the neck of the bladder, is enlarged. I am afraid there is not much to be done for this. Drink freely of water during the day so as to dilute the urine. Do not drink, however, within an hour of going to bed. If you urinate when bending forward, as for example on your hands and knees, you may be able to empty the bladder better. If this does not relieve you you will in time be compelled to use the catheter. This is a sort of rubber tube to be passed into the bladder to draw off the water. You should not do this, however, without consulting your own doctor as to the necessity, and also to get information how to use it. Great care must be exercised when you resort to this procedure.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

MANGE OR ECZEMA.

G.W.T.—I bought a horse about three weeks ago. He seemed sound every way, but has been starved; has a breaking out on the neck, head and shoulders; rubs so it takes the hair off; seems rough and scurvy. Can you tell me anything through the 'Witness' that would be good for him? Ans.—Your horse has either mange or eczema. If the former it is contagious, and you must be careful to keep your horse isolated from others and not use brushes, harness, etc., that have been used on him, on any other horse until they have been thoroughly disinfected. You should wash the affected parts with a five percent solution of creoline or sulpho-napthol in warm water, and rub in once a day some of the following mixture: Sublimed sulphur, four ounces; oil of tar, one ounce, and raw linseed oil, one pint, shaken well together. After four or five applications wash again with the solution given above, and repeat the sulphur mixture for two or three days, again washing. If the cure is not complete, repeat the dressing. After the animal is cured you should thoroughly scrub everything he has been in contact with with a five percent carbolic or creoline solution, and whitewash the stable with fresh lime.

THREE DOLLARS FOR A 'BIKE.'

Thomas Kelly was arrested Thursday as he was trying to sell a bicycle for Mr. Munn, of 450 Cadieux street, has three dollars to a dealer on Craig street, claimed the wheel as his property, which he says is worth $40. Kelly was arraigned before Mr. Lafontaine to-day, charged with having stolen the machine. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded until next Tuesday.

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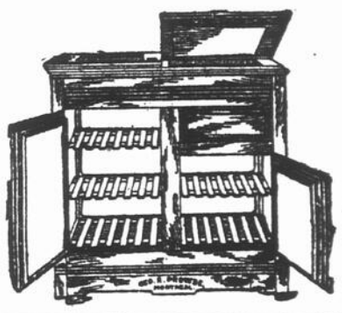
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QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Frederick Nixon, the youngest son of a wealthy London merchant, having married Lady Darwin, her son, Harry, was given into the control of her cousin, Lord Medway, to whose London home their young daughter Leonora at once proceeds on the death of her parents. The present Lord Medway, his father having but recently died, takes her to their suburban villa, 'The Willows,' where his sister, Lady Jane, makes her welcome. The three are happy together until the arrival of Lady Medway and her two elder daughters, who think Leonora should have gone to her father's city brothers, whom the girl had been taught to despise. They are also concerned at Lord Medway's fancy for his young cousin, and Lady Medway's second son, Charles Thorpe, persuades her Uncle Stephen to send for Leonora. After a year spent with him, her Uncle Gilbert and his daughter Georgina wish to take her to their home.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

Nora almost laughed at the idea, and assured her cousin that her uncle Stephen would scarcely observe her absence.

'I am glad to hear it,' said Georgina; 'papa will speak to him directly about you. I suppose,' she added, abruptly, 'I suppose you will be glad to see the Medways again, and can introduce us to them? You must know them well after having resided in their house so long!'

'I knew them tolerably well,' said Nora, with a slight blush; 'but they have never come to see me—never even written to me since I have been here.'

'Of course not,' said Georgina, lightly, 'how could you expect such a thing?'

'I thought Jane at least too young to have any absurd prejudices.'

'She must do as her mother desires,' rejoined Georgina; 'but you will soon see her, as she is to be presented this year, when Lady Grace marries Mr. Cardwell.'

'Why, you know all about them!' said Nora, surprised.

'I saw them yesterday evening at the opera, where I went with the Savage Waywards. Lord Medway was there too, looking so indolent and ill; people say it is quite unpardonable his requiring such a length of time to die!'

'Oh, Georgina, how can you speak with such levity?'

'Mr. Wayward's words, not mine,' she answered; 'but hush,' she added, turning towards her father and uncle; 'they are talking about us now, and I suppose we may listen.'

A look of intelligence passed between her and Gilbert Nixon as in an off-hand kind of manner, and without any circumlocution, he proposed to relieve his brother of the charge of their niece, Nora, assuring him with evident sincerity 'that he and Georgina had taken a fancy to her; that she should never want for anything, and that without offence he might say they had a gayer and more eligible residence to offer her than the old house in Russell square!'

Mr. Nixon did not listen to this speech unmoved; the color forsook his lips, and, perhaps to conceal some feeling so unexpected on his part that he hardly understood it himself, he turned towards the fireplace, bent his head on his hand, and seemed to consider long before he answered slowly, 'With you Nora will undoubtedly be happier than here, and I have no right to retain her if she choose to leave me.'

This answer was pretty much what Nora had expected, but Georgina seemed equally surprised and pleased at an acquiescence so unconditional, when she had prepared herself for downright steady opposition. She thanked him warmly, and asked when Nora might remove to Eaton place?

'When she pleases,' answered Mr. Nixon, stiffly.

'Let us take her with us at once,' suggested Georgina, eagerly.

To this, however, he objected with strangely flashing eyes, and Gilbert, interfering, proposed the following day, to which, no objection being made, he added, while shaking his brother's hand, 'To-morrow then let it be. I'm glad to find you so ready to part with the girl, Stephen; Georgy was afraid you might wish to keep her, and,' he added, turning round at the door, 'and I myself enjoy so much having young people about me, that I thought it very likely you might some way or other have got fond of her, and used to her company and all that sort of thing. Of course, I should not have pressed the matter had this been the case, but Georgy would have been terribly disappointed I can tell you. Good-bye, Stephen; God bless you. So you won't join me in the shares I intend to purchase to-morrow.'

Mr. Nixon shook his head, the door closed, and Nora stood in the middle of the room, stupefied at the sudden and perfectly unexpected change in her prospects. 'Youthful companions—a gay house—balls—operas—concerts—a presentation at Court—perhaps she should meet the Medways, and Lady Medway might now be kind to her, as she no longer wanted to live with her! She believed she could pardon Lord Medway's having forgotten her—but Charles Thorpe, if in England, should be made to feel the whole weight of her displeasure. She would not dance with him, or look at him; and if he asked her to forgive him, she would say, 'Never!' or—no; she would laugh, and refuse to listen to his excuses; or, still better, she would—but there was time enough to think of all that. How different her life would be in Eaton place to what it had been in Russell square! and yet the quiet study and the well-known books had to a certain degree become dear to her, and even her uncle—' Here she raised her eyes, and found his fixed on her with an inquiring, penetrating glance. He was standing precisely on the same spot where she had first seen him, somewhat more than a year before; again he stretched out his hand towards her; but this time no words of reproach followed.

'Nora,' he said, calmly, 'my brother was right when he supposed I should "get fond of you and used to your company;" you do not know with what reluctance I resign you.'

'You are very kind to say so,' answered Nora, with a slight flush of pleasure; 'but I cannot flatter myself that you will miss me in the least.'

'You are mistaken,' said Mr. Nixon; 'I shall miss you greatly, and I wish I had a right to insist on your remaining with me.'

'That right you have,' rejoined Nora. 'When I was homeless you received me into your house, and I feel bound in gratitude—'

'I received you into my family as a duty,' said Mr. Nixon, interrupting her; 'and I resign you now for the same reason.'

He rang the bell in the deliberate manner that Nora now knew denoted an order for dinner, and she was but too glad to consider his doing so a sign on his part that he wished to end a conversation that was likely to embarrass her extremely.

Of the charms of change Nora had perhaps an exaggerated idea—of the force of habit a very faint notion. With the docility that generally accompanies a fair proportion of intellect, she had accommodated herself to the customs of her uncle's house; but as she stood occasionally at one of the study windows, or sat alone there after dinner by firelight, her thoughts had wandered far and wide, and not once had it occurred to her that happiness or even contentment, could be felt by any one who was immured within the walls of one house. From the day of her arrival in Russell square, she had never for one moment lost the feeling of imprisonment that had then taken possession of her; but it was ever so mixed with a hope of release at some time indefinite, that she had seldom, even to herself mourned over a captivity of such uncertain length, and, taken all in all, so endurable in its details. The eve of this long-expected time of freedom had arrived, and, to continue the contrast with the day of her arrival, she and her uncle seemed to have, in a manner, changed places. While she dined, he watched her intently; so much so that he scarcely ate anything himself, causing thereby some consternation on the part of Biggs, the butler, who lingered unusually long in the room, to satisfy himself that the claret would not be disdained, as the various viands had been.

That evening, too, Nora waited in vain for her uncle's accustomed sleep, during which she was in the habit of retiring to the study; though he stretched out his feet, and leaned back his head in the usual manner, his eyes askance were still fixed on her, until, at length, murmuring about not disturbing him, she thought it better to leave the room. He followed her almost immediately, sat down to read near the fire; but a few minutes afterwards, starting up, he dashed the book on the table, and returned to the dining-room. A good deal surprised at conduct so unusual, Nora sat musing on the probable cause, until she heard the bell ring for tea, when he again entered the room, and, without speaking, commenced walking up and down in an uneasy, impatient manner.

'Nora,' he said at length, abruptly stopping before her, 'the nomadic-like life that you have led, until very lately, will, I fear, prevent you from understanding me if I speak of the—force of habit.'

'Perhaps so,' she answered, 'my life has been as you say, nomadic-like. I do believe I have never yet been long enough stationary in any place to know the true meaning of either the word home or habit.'

'Precisely,' said Mr. Nixon; 'I thought so. It would be absurd,' he added, with ill-concealed embarrassment, 'absurd my expecting you to have found anything congenial to your disposition in my house; you naturally rejoice in the prospect of leaving it—and me.'

'Not you,' answered Nora, quickly; 'for though our daily intercourse has been very limited, and you have seldom found me worthy of any kind of rational companionship, I have by no means remained so indifferent towards you.'

'Indeed!' said Mr. Nixon, with a look of extreme satisfaction, as he seated himself at the table beside her. 'Now, see, Nora, my taciturn habits alone have prevented me from enjoying your society as I ought to have done; but I have been by no means insensible to the pleasure of having a young and cheerful girl to greet me in the morning, and to meet me on my return home in the evening. Surely you must have observed that I come home from my office a whole hour earlier than formerly.'

'Certainly, I remarked it,' answered Nora, smiling; 'your return has been the only daily event of importance to me—my life has been positively regulated by it!'

'Can you not imagine,' said Mr. Nixon, gravely, 'that coming home to silence and loneliness will now be very disagreeable, if not painful, to me?'

'I think,' she answered, beginning with some anxiety to suspect the drift of his discourse, 'I think that your old habits will soon resume their preponderance ,and that you will forget an interruption which certainly, at first, was anything but pleasing to you.'

'Very well reasoned, indeed,' said Mr. Nixon. 'it seems you know more of the force of habit than I supposed. Let me, however, tell you that your presence has been no interruption to my habits, and a very great embellishment to my home—that, in short, you have become necessary to my comfort and happiness, and—and—I wish you would consent to remain with me.'

Nora's countenance fell so instantaneously and perceptibly that her uncle hastened to add, 'I shall, of course, undertake to provide for you respectably, and promise to make a codicil to my will for that purpose to-morrow.'

What did Nora know about codicils? What did she, with youth, health and beauty, care for a respectable provision? She sat beside her uncle in a painful state of embarrassment, a vague feeling of gratitude alone preventing her from refusing at once a proposition so unwelcome and perplexing. All things considered, her gratitude was without much foundation; Mr. Nixon had but tolerated her presence in the first instance, as the least expensive mode of disposing of her; and if he had felt otherwise, at a later period, she had in no way been made aware of the change. This he knew and understood better than Nora, who only remembered that she had been received without demur, and permitted to live without molestation. He made a very slight impression when he assured her that the happiness she expected to enjoy in his brother's house might prove of a very mixed, if not uncertain description; that Gilbert and his family were about to labor up the hill of fashion, and would, undoubtedly, meet with stumbling-blocks in the form of rebuffs and annoyances, the mere description of which in books alone, had effectually deterred him from ever even attempting to increase or improve his small circle of acquaintances! It was the concluding sentence of this tolerably long oration that at length had the effect he desired; it was when he earnestly, yet gently, entreated her to stay with him, and not force an old man back into loneliness that had become distasteful to him, that she consented to remain in Russell square, and of her own accord, before she went to bed, wrote an explanatory note to her cousin Georgina, which he took particularly good care should reach its destination at a very early hour the next morning.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ROVER IN CHURCH.

(By James Buckham.)

'Twas a Sunday morning in early May,
A beautiful, sunny, quiet day,
And all the village, old and young,
Had trooped to church when the church bell rung.
The windows were open, and breezes sweet
Sluttered the hymn books from seat to seat.
Even the birds in the pale-leaved birch
Sang as softly as if in church!

Right in the midst of the minister's prayer
There came a knock at the door. 'Who's there,
I wonder?' the gray-haired sexton thought
As his careful ear the tapping caught.
Rap, rap, rap, rap—a louder sound.
The boys on the back seats turned around.
What could it mean? for never before
Had any one knocked at the old church door.

Again the tapping, and now so loud,
The minister paused (though his head was bowed).
Rappety-rap! This will never do;
The girls are peeping and laughing too!
So the sexton tripped o'er the creaking floor,
Lifted the latch, and opened the door.

In there trotted a big black dog,
As big as a bear! With a solemn jog
Right up the centre aisle he pattered;
People might stare, it little mattered.
Straight he went to a little maid,
Who blushed and hid, as though afraid.
And there sat down, as if to say
'I am sorry that I was late to-day;
But better late than never, you know.
Besides, I waited an hour or so,
And couldn't get them to open the door,
Till I wagged my tail and bumped the floor.
Now, little mistress, I'm going to stay,
And hear what the minister has to say.'

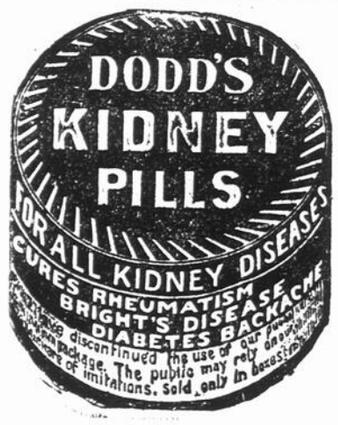
The poor little girl hid her face, and cried!
But the big dog nestled close to her side,
And kissed her, dog fashion, tenderly.
Wondering what the matter could be!
The dog being large (and the sexton small),
He sat through the sermon, and heard it all,
As solemn and wise as any one there,
With a very dignified, scholarly air!
And, instead of scolding, the minister said,
As he laid his hand on the sweet child's head
After the service, 'I never knew
Two better list'ners than Rover and you!'

DAILY TEXT.

June 23.

If thou didst receive it, why dost thou glory, as if thou hadst not received it?—I. Cor. iv., 7.

What portion of God's life, of his sanctity, of his tenderness, of his benign activity, of his untroubled peace, of his supreme regard for holiness, lives also in us? That is the meaning and the measure of our devotion.—John Hamilton Thom.



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SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

DOES GOD ANSWER PRAYER?

Certainly He does. He invites us to call upon Him in time of need and promises to deliver. (Ps. l., 15.) Answered prayer has been the experience of His people in all ages. (Ps. cxvi., 8; cxxxviii., 3.) The Psalmist prayed because he expected an answer. (Ps. lxxxvi., 7.) The saints of old called upon God and were answered. (Ps. xcix., 7, 8.) Shall He not hear His own who cry to Him? (Luke xviii., 7, 8.) Yes, He will, if it is the cry of faith. All things are possible to him that believeth. God may not answer in our way, but His way, when He does answer, will be better than ours. We are to make known our requests to God, in the confident expectation that He will answer at the right time, in the best way. The Psalms are full of words connected with prayer. It would be instructive to go through the Book and pick them out. Pray and prayer occur nearly forty times; cry and crying to God, 62 times. To call upon God, 35 times. Supplication, 13 times; and the use of the voice in prayer, 20 times. Seven times the praying one asks for answers and five times God does answer at once. Fifteen times goes up the cry, 'Answer me,' and seven times come the words, 'Thou hast heard.' The Lord will hear when I call. (Ps. iv., 3.) The Lord hath heard. (Ps. xxviii., 6.) This poor man cried, the Lord heard and saved him out of all his troubles. (Ps. xxxiv., 6.) Then we have the word 'hear' about sixty times. About twenty times it is used of God as the hearer and answerer of prayer. If we ask according to His will we know that He heareth us. (I. Jno. v., 14.)

JOHN DATE
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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

TOO OFTEN TRUE.

Farmer Carson looked up from his search for potato bugs into the face of a former neighbor, who was visiting his old friends after an absence of ten years.

'How's your son, Dick, getting on?' he asked, after a few preliminaries.

'Dick? Oh, he's getting on first-rate; he's a sort of a doctor,' said the father.

'How about Arthur?'

'Arthur? Oh, he's getting on all right, too. He's a sort of a lawyer.'

'What's Jim doing?' he continued.

'Oh, Jim, he's doing fine; he's a sort of a preacher,' said Mr. Carson, cheerfully.

'And you keep right on here,' said the old neighbor, with evident regret.

'Well—er—for the present,' said Mr. Carson, apologetically. 'You see, it seems kind of advisable for some one to be a sort of a farmer and kinder feed Dick and Arthur and Jim for another ten years or so, till they get a kind of an income.'—'The Examiner.'

New mainspring in your watch from $1.00, guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

THE BONIFACE OF JERUSALEM.

The proprietor of the Jerusalem hotel in Jaffa is a German named E. Hardegg, a religious enthusiast. Not only are all his rooms named for characters in the Bible, but inside every room there is a quotation from the Bible. In my room, the Benjamin room, the quotation reads: 'Benjamin, the beloved of the Lord, shall dwell in safety by Him, and the Lord shall cover him all the day long.' Mr. Hardegg has written a book entitled 'Bible Pills,' and a copy is placed in every room. It is composed of extracts from the Bible, and comments thereon. It is dedicated to Thomas Cook, the noted tourist agent, who was formerly a preacher. Mr. Hardegg has extracts from the Bible all over his hotel, and one on the bill of fare reads: 'Eat, O friends; drink, yes, drink abundantly, O beloved.' You would imagine from the above that Mr. Hardegg has a bar in connection with his hotel, and this is the case.—E. W. Howe's Jerusalem Letter in Atchison (Kan.) 'Globe.'

BOTH WERE BARBAROUS.

Professor Starr, the famous American ethnologist, was in his humorous and whimsical way accusing a woman of barbarism. And she is not only barbarous, he said, she is illogical and inconsistent. I was walking in the country one day with a young woman. In a grove we came upon a boy about to shin up a tree. There was a nest in the tree, and from a certain angle it was possible to see in it three eggs.

'You wicked little boy,' said my companion, 'are you going up there to rob that nest?'

'I am,' the boy replied coolly.

'How can you?' she exclaimed. 'Think how the mother will grieve over the loss of her eggs.'

'Oh, she won't care,' said the boy. 'She's in your hat.'

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tender Shediac Station,' will be received up to and including

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th, 1906,

for the construction of a Station Building at Shediac, N.B.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's Office, Shediac, N.B., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
9th June, 1906.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES!
THE BEST ANTI-BITE FOR MOSQUITOES IS
Ash's Forest Friend,
Price 25c & 50c.
BLOOD PURIFIER—The best Spring Medicine is
HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER
Better than Sarsaparilla. Price 50c.
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Groceries, Provisions, &c.
Strawberries! Strawberries!
CANADIAN BERRIES are now coming in with a rush, very fine and very cheap.
As the season may be short, those who make their preserves without delay will act wisely.
We are now receiving over two thousand boxes per day of the very finest fruit.
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The Boys' Page.

PRIZES AWARDED

Some Fine Collections

BUDDING POETS—GOOD SILHOUETTES

Spring Flowers Competition

FIRST PRIZE.—Eunice May Davidson, Lake Charles, Ont. 'Birdcraft,' by Mabel Osgood Wright, or 'Kindred of the Wild,' by Roberts, and 'The Plant World,' by Vincent, or other books to the value of $3.00, selected from a long list.

SECOND PRIZE.—Alexandra Braemer, 271 Marquette street, Montreal. 'A Guide to Wild Flowers,' by Lounsberry, or 'The School of the Woods,' by Long, or other books to the value of $2.00. Your own selection from a long list.

THIRD PRIZE.—J. Scott Parke, 602 Hutchison street, Montreal. 'My Woodland Intimates,' by Effie Bignell, a general favorite, or books to the value of $1.00. Your own choice from a selected list.

HONORABLE MENTION.
Lizzie Mills, Tatehurst, Que.
Jessie M. Telford, Strabane, Ont.
Charlotte Armstrong, Golden, B.C.
Jennie A. Spur, Round Hill, N.S.
Clyde T. Wilson, Clarence, Ont.

OTHERS COMPETING.
Ray E. Cumming, South Gower, Ont.
Marjorie B. Nicol, Strabane, Ont.
Alice Burley, Port Franks, Ont.
Norman Stephens, Campbellford, Ont.
F. W. Kemp, Hamilton, Ont.
Lyla Smith, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
William A. Smith, Stirling Falls, Ont.
H. Perrigard, Bourgeois street, Montreal.
Pearl Lockerby, Cascumpec, P.E.I.
Melville J. Anderson, Goderich, Ont.
H. Eardley Pinhey, Hudson Heights, Que.

OTHERS COMPETING.
Leonard T. Leeman, Salisbury, N.B.
Otta Fletcher, St. George, N.B.
Roman R. McArthur, Craburn, Alta.
Lawrence Laffoley, Montreal.
J. Rowe Jeffrey, Montreal.
Dora R. Harris, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
F. Juanita Pinhey, Hudson Heights, P. Q.
Emmie Harrison, Eden Mills, Ont.
Beatrice Harrison, Eden Mills, Ont.

The Completed Silhouette.

FIRST PRIZE.—E. Oughtred, 28 Lincoln avenue, Montreal. A box of student's moist water colors, containing twenty-one colors and three good brushes, or books to the value of $3.00, chosen by yourself from a long list.

SECOND PRIZE.—E. Durlin Fletcher, St. George, N.B. Holden's 'Stories of Animal Life,' Vincent's 'Plant World,' and Wood's 'Natural History,' or other books to the value of $2.00, chosen by yourself, from a selected list.

THIRD PRIZE. — Dorothy Rhynas Coles, 174 Mance street, Montreal. Baskett's 'Story of the Fishes,' or other books to the value of $1.00, chosen by yourself from a long list.

HONORABLE MENTION.
Hilton P. M. Carter, St. Lambert, Que.

The Poet's Work.

FIRST PRIZE.—A. Barlow Whiteside, Star, Alta. 'A Thousand and one Gems of Poetry,' edited by Mackay, and 'History of the Union Jack,' by Cumberland, or other books to the value of $3.00, chosen by yourself form a selected list.

SECOND PRIZE.—Arnot J. Coles, Clarence, Ont. Kipling's 'Jungle Book,' or other books to the value of $2.00, as chosen by yourself from a selected list. for the purpose.

THIRD PRIZE.— Ruth C. Hislop, Clarenceville, Que. Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King' and Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome,' or other books to the value of $1.00, chosen by yourself from a long list.

HONORABLE MENTION.
A. B. Robb, Kazubazua, Que.
Gordon P. McNaughton, Monck, Ont.
Constance Pinhey, Hudson Heights, Que.
Pearl Lockerby, Cascumpec, P.E.I.
Lena I. Currie, Campbellton, N.B.

OTHERS COMPETING.
Dora R. Harris, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Dorothy Rhynas Coles, Montreal.
W. J. Dougherty, Montreal.
Walter Clark, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.
William H. MacEwen, Hensall, Ont.
Harold Perrigard, Montreal.
M. Adelaide Ricker, Upper Haynerville, N.B.
Arthur Clements, Sherbrooke, P. Q.
F. Juanita Pinhey, Hudson Heights, P. Q.
Hugh Donald Henry, Montreal.
Norman R. McArthur, Graburn, Assa.
Beatrice Harrison, Eden Mills, Ont.



1st Prize—E. Oughtred, Montreal.

OUR SHARE IN THE COMPETITION

That, after all, is not the very easiest part, for the judges. For editor and judges, however, there could be only one opinion about the collections of pressed flowers—these were remarkably good. There were some from localities where the flowers bloom later than others, and these were necessarily smaller. The number of specimens, the state of preservation of the flowers and the neatness in mounting them were considered. It was the first consideration that barred out one particularly pretty collection from Golden, B.C. Each specimen in this collection is separately mounted, and the cards are little pictures, the work is so neatly done. There are 111 specimens in the first prize collection and some of the others ran this pretty closely. One needs a quick pair of eyes to discover all the little flowers that show up in the spring days, for some of them are very retiring.

The judging was done by a gentleman who has made flowers his study and whose garden has taken prizes not only for general beauty but for special treatment of plants. He gave warm praise to all the work, and wanted to give at least five prizes.

About the silhouettes—the conditions called for the completion of the three figures showing what the boys were doing, and some of the ideas were quite good. 'Stealing apples,' 'Follow my leader,' 'Skating,' all were given, but the favorite theme was either running or hop, skip and jump. Some of the figures were very good but were without any connection with each other, and some of the ideas were so good that it was a pity the figures were not better.

Probably quite a number were quite 'discouraged' themselves when they came to write poetry, but on the whole the poems received were very good, although we might better, as one competitor suggested, call them rhymes. The position of the poor little hero in the picture was most sympathetically realized, by the majority; in fact, it looked as though there might be a good deal of personal experience behind the expression. As to the rewards generally held out for the completion of his job, the two favorites were, 'A chance to go fishing,' and 'Good things to eat.' 'Billy,' 'Johnnie,' 'Teddy,' or whatever other name he was given was generally considered as one in a hard place with a good right to be discouraged; but it is to be hoped that the good moral encouragement he was given helps the young poets themselves when they too get into hard places. The prize poems had the great merit of sustained rhythm, while some of the others, though they started out in good order, seemed to strike pretty frequent snags and get twisted. There was one that started out with great promise of a good parody:—

'I was seated one day at the woodpile,
I was weary and weak at the knees,
And my arms were tired with chopping
The trunks of the fallen trees.'

was not a bad beginning, but, alas! all the verses that followed wanted each to go its own way.



3rd Prize—Dorothy E. Cole, Montreal.

2nd Prize—E. Durlin Fletcher, St. George, N.B.

DISCOURAGED.

The Three Prize Poems.

FIRST PRIZE—A. Barlow Whiteside, Star, Alta.

There was a little boy, his face had lost its joy,
As he had to cut so much wood for his pa.
His parents, they were poor, and he had to work the more,
And to carry all the water for his ma.

His name was Johnnie Strong, and he worked the whole day long,
While his pa was in the forest felling trees.
His ma—she washed the clothes, knit the mittens and the hose,
And mended up the holes in his trousers knees.

No wonder he sits there, the very picture of despair;
While before him is the axe; behind, the saw;
He looks so very tired, and wishes help were hired—
For his arms are aching with the draw, draw, draw.

He has sawn and split a pile, that might surely reach a mile,
If end to end he placed them in a row,
You know what is the matter—he is mad as a hatter,
Sitting on the barrow discouraged as you know.

You have done well, my boy; you should be filled with joy,
To have sawn and split so big a pile of wood.
You should be very glad, instead of being sad,
Your pa will say, 'My boy, you're very good!'

SECOND PRIZE—Arnot J. Coles, Clarence, Ont.

If I were a poet I'm sure I would say,
This poor little lad would seem better at play.
It is plain to see by his woebegone face,
This sad little man is quite out of his place.

Chorus—

There's fishing in the brook, and such fun at the lake;
But he'll not leave his work, for his dear mother's sake.

The pile is very big, and he so very small,
It seems his feeble strength must fail, tho' duty call.
He works away a while, that seems to him like years;
And all the time it's hard to stop the burning tears.

Chorus: There's fishing, etc.

It is hard for him to wheel and pile up the wood;
But when he thinks how hard his mother earns their food,
He works away with all his heart, and strength, and will.
He is tempted oft to go away and play, but still:

Chorus: There's fishing, etc.

The cause I do not know. It may be death, or drink.
It may be crime. Or let it be what e'er you think,
In such a world as ours, his lot is very slow.
And tho he often is discouraged, still we know:

Chorus: There's fishing, etc.

Now, if I were a prophet, then this I would say:
This brave little chap will see a much brighter day.
For those who in boyhood, will thus persevere,
The skies of good fortune will surely be clear.
There's fishing in the brook, and such fun at the lake;
But still he'll play the man, for his own mother's sake.

THIRD PRIZE.—Ruth C. Hislop, Clarenceville, Que.

This sad little boy, with discouraged face,
All will admit, seems in a hard place;
His father, I think, must be one of the men
Who expects a man's work from a small boy of ten.

That the lad is discouraged, we plainly see,
But, by sitting down, what gain has he?
The shed and the wood will be waiting still.
Unless he commences to work with a will.

He looks as he sits there on that wheelbarrow,
As if he were wishing for wings like a sparrow.
To fly far away, for many a long mile,
Where he never would see an immense wood pile.

Go to work, little boy. If you're not a dunce,
You will know you can't do the whole job at once;
One load at a time, and the pile will diminish,
But never give up till the whole thing you finish.

For each and every little boy, must do the best he can,
If he expects to ever be a strong successful man;
And in life's earnest battle those only will prevail,
Who nobly meet its hardships, and never think of fail.

CAN YOU SAY TSOONG-LE-YAH-MEN?

Chinese names are not difficult to pronounce if a few simple rules are remembered. A always about as a in far; e always approximately as e in they; i very like i in machine or pin, and u always as the u of rule.

Every syllable has an independent value, and should be given that value in pronunciation. As for consonants, they are pronounced exactly as written. These three rules will secure as correct a pronunciation of Chinese names as can be secured without oral instruction.

For example, under the first rule, one would say tah-koo for Taku, not take-you, as one may frequently hear the word pronounced; lee-hoong-chahng for Li Hung Chang, not lie-hung-chang; pehking for Pekin, not peekin; shahng-hahee for Shanghai, not shanghigh; tsoonglie-yaymen, and so on. Under the second rule Tientsin is pronounced teeyentsinn, accenting the yen syllable; not teen-tsin.

Yunnan-fu is yoonahn-foo, not ynanfyu. In like manner all words are pronounced with syllabic distinctness and with uniform vowel sound. Under the third rule, the province name Szechuan is sounded not zekuan, but nearly as zeh-choo-ahn, touching the choo very lightly; Liau-tong peninsula is li-hootong.—'Stray Stories.'

PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMAS.

It is not always a question of 1 2 3. She may not be able to life a 4 5 6—no one wants her to, but she does her work as 1 2 3 4 5 6 perfectly.

We are invited to visit at the old 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 a 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. It is very gay there at 5 6 7 8 9.

A TEA-PARTY.

Prefix T to each of the following words and change to perform into discretion; a number into sound; a border into neat; a knock into a snare; anger into part of a wheel; a pronoun into an adjective; skill into bitter. The finals spell something that, according to an old proverb, has been seen in a teapot.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Riddles: 1, Silence. 2, Co. nun, drum. Conundrum. 3. Devil, evil, live, veil, vile, Levi.

Floral conundrums.—Ladies' slipper, heartsease, stocks, pink, everlasting flower.

James George Brown's guesses were correct. He should have tried the remaining four conundrums.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

A Native of America.

How often we have watched the brilliant little bits of color we call 'humming birds' as they dart through the bushes, or hover over some sweet flower, their wings moving so rapidly that they are indistinguishable, and almost before we know it, they are gone. We know that the humming sound is occasioned by this motion of their wings, and their beauty is so great that they deserve all the attention they get, but we hardly know how proud we should be that they belong to our woods and fields and flash through our gardens as one of the native residents of Canada. They are found only in America, making their homes anywhere between Alaska and Patagonia, but mostly in the tropics. There are 426 species of this bird, the largest being the giant hummer, about seven inches long, and the smallest little larger than a beetle, but averaging between them a length of about three inches. Although some few are plainly barbed the majority can boast of grogeous colorings, such as purple, violet, crimson, steel-blue, golden-green and fiery red; mostly, however, a shining grass green. In some the long bill, which all wear, is curved down and in others it curves upwards. This bill shelters a long extensile tongue, what you might call double-barrelled, which is inserted into flowers to procure the hidden honey. This it not their only diet, however, as they are accustomed to eat small flies which are easily procured in their rapid flight. The little nest is generally shaped like a cup and lined with delicate plant fibres, and shelters two pure white eggs. Their wings being so strong and tireless, the only use to which they put their feet is perching, consequently these are very small. Their tails are of all shapes and sometimes longer than their bodies, so what with the length of the tail and the length of the bill, both of which are included in the average length of three inches, you can understand how very small in body some of these dainty little creatures are. 'Precious goods are done up in small parcels' is an old saying. A great English scientist was visiting in Canada once and said that the thing which most interested him here was the humming bird. Although there are so many species they all have one family name, and that is Trochilidae.

If any of you have ever been in the great Zoo in London you would think they must have there every imaginable animal, bird, or fish, but they have only got one live humming bird. Even the London 'Chronicle' thought the advent of this little stranger was worthy of notice and this little clipping is cut from that paper:

'The Zoo has received the first humming bird which has reached the garden, and the second which has ever arrived in England alive. It was brought from Venezuela by Captain Pain, and its food is syrup mixed with extract of beef. The bird is a dark green in color, with blue cheeks.'

HOW INSECTS MAKE MUSIC.

The katydid has a wing that is curious to look at, says Laura Roberts, in 'Four Feet, Two Feet and No Feet.' You have seen this little insect, I have no doubt. Its color is light green and [illegible] where the wing joins the body there is a thick ridge, and another on the wing. On this ridge there is a thin but strong skin which makes a sort of drumhead.

It is the rubbing of these two ridges, or drumheads, together which makes the queer noise you have heard. There is no music in it, certainly. The insect could keep quiet if they wished, but they must enjoy making the noise.

The katydid sometimes makes two notes on the drumhead and sometimes three. You can fancy she says, 'Katy did,' 'Katy did,' or 'She didn't.' The moment it is very dark they begin. Soon the whole company is at work. As they rest after each rubbing, it seems as if they answered each other.

Did you know that bees hum from under their wings? It is not the wings, those beautiful light wings that we [illegible]. It is the air drawing in and out of the air tubes, in the bee's quick flight. The faster the bee flies, the louder the humming is. Did you know that insects feel? Indeed they do! They have nerves all over them, through their wings and out to the ends of their feelers.

A PIGEON'S SENSE OF DIRECTION.

Experiments on the behavior of animals during a total eclipse are by no means a novelty. An attempt was made during the recent eclipse in Europe to observe its effect on carrier pigeons, but this 'columbo-astronomic experiment,' as a writer in the 'Revue Scientifique' (Paris, Sept. 16) somewhat grandiloquently calls it, was unsuccessful, owing to the rainy weather that prevailed. It was hoped that the result might throw some light on the question of the means by which carrier-pigeons find and preserve the proper direction of flight. During totality some pigeons that were released started off in exactly the opposite direction to that of their mates, while when the eclipse had nearly ceased some other pigeons took the right direction at once. This the writer (Professor Thauzies of the lycée Perguaux) does not regard as of much importance, however, owing to the bad weather. Several birds also attracted attention during the eclipse by their eccentric flight, rising first to a great height, 'then descending on the roofs, to mount again soon afterward, describing huge curves in space, alternating with extraordinary zigzags and dizzy plunges.'—'The Literary Digest.'

FALLEN HORSES.

A carman has shown me a very simple plan by which to help up a fallen horse, and I gladly avail myself of his permission to ask you if you will most kindly give it publicity. He has demonstrated to me that an empty sack placed so as to give foot-grip to the fore-feet—and an extra one, perhaps, for the hind feet—will really be easier to use than any cinder-box—and, as he most naively puts it, 'It ain't a mossel o' use to expec' us to ask for cinders. But sacks is things we mostly carries, and a sack flat out on the road is a thing a 'oss can get up by.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

The Care of a Dog.

Concluded.

Distemper, from which nearly every dog suffers at one time or another, is acutely contagious. It mostly attacks dogs under a year old, and carries off many a valuable animal. There is no known specific and much more can be done to prevent, than to cure it. As the disease is due to a germ, confinement is favorable to its development. If it is impossible to take young dogs out on account of the weather, massage them and give them a lighter diet. If the dog is of pure breed, there is far more fear of its contracting distemper and a serious result, than in one of mixed pedigree. In fact, the mongrel for several seasons will be less liable to take or to seriously suffer from distemper. There are many varieties of the disease and many symptoms. When the dog rapidly loses flesh and fails in appetite, if distemper is prevalent in the district it should be suspected at once and the animal isolated. A rather characteristic symptom is the harsh cough. Often, owing to complications, the dog will never wholly recover and it will be kindness to chloroform him to death. The only treatment possible is to give the animal healthy surroundings, free from draught, proper food, and rest. The use of a chest jacket or blanket will be wise, especially in winter. Tempt the dog's appetite in every way as it is most important to keep up his strength. While guarding against cold, do not exclude fresh air, as that is of great importance. In the first stages avoid meat if possible, but if the dog refuses to eat other food, give him a little grated beef or mutton. To again quote from Prof. Mills's book, a good plan of medication is as follows: 'After one or two large doses of quinine and bromide of potassium, we inclose in gelatin capules No. 00 chlorate of potassium, bromide of potassium, and three to five grains of hyposulphite of sodium, all powdered fine, and some quinine (one or two grains); in this put three to five drops of tincture of aconite (if Fleming's, only one-half to one drop); give this to the patient, and then offer him a drink of water, and, if he will not take this, a little milk. By this method we know that the dog gets every particle of his medicine, which is always an uncertainty when given in liquid form, not to mention the worry arising from the unpleasant taste, etc. However, such treatment must not be routine, or continued regardless of symptoms, or for an indefinite time. When the dog has passed the acute or febrile stage, he must be treated according to the condition in which he is found. If his appetite is poor, vegetable bitters, especially nux vomica, are indicated. The citrate of iron and quinine will, in such and most cases, be found an admirable remedy. As soon as his stomach will bear it, cod liver oil beaten up with milk, or eggs and milk, will be most useful. All dogs should be so fed as to build them up, and given tonic treatment, as it is impossible to say whether chorea or paralysis may not follow, often long after, apparently mild cases. On this the author cannot too strongly insist.

It is most frequently the consequences of disease rather than the acute stage of the disease itself, which result fatally.

With slight cuts and wounds merely cleanse them from impurities, cover from the air with some slight covering, and give the parts rest. Large wounds may require stitching together, but that cannot be attempted by unskilled hands and without suitable needles, etc. A little iodoform may be sprinkled over a wound, as it will keep off flies and is healing in itself.

With a sprain, to avoid inflammation use iced cloths and make the animal rest. If already inflamed, hot fomentations somewhat medicated with opium or belladonna, will be better.

For scalds and burns, exclude the air as far as possible. Scalds are worse than burns, but cover the place with dry carbonate of sodium, or even dry flour, with oil or vaseline.

The minister, at the close of his sermon sometimes likes to go over his points to enforce them. In the same way there are one or two points that bear emphasis with regard to the dog. Treat your dog with decency, give him healthy surroundings and suitable food not too much or too poor in quality. Remember that he is sensitive and intelligent; not liable to forget unnecessary cruelty or mistake a friend. If you can afford to give him the benefit of a trained mind, he deserves it; if you have to do the best you can for him yourself, then do your best. Learn to know him in health to be able to see when he is ailing, and try to prevent disease in preference to curing it.

A CURIOUS FEAT.

For a feat of dexterity and nerve it would be difficult to surpass that of the Bosjesman, of South Africa, who will go up to a puff-ader, and deliberately sets his bare foot on its neck. In its struggles to escape, and attempts to bite its assailant, the poison-gland secretes a large amount of the venom. This is exactly what the Bosjesman wants. Killing the snake, he eats the body and uses the poison for his arrows.—'British Weekly.'

Keep to the Right—In Thought, Word and Deed.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A lady in England recently placed her gold bracelet in the collection box at Zion Church, Cambridge, after an address by the Rev. J. A. Vining on behalf of Baptist missions in Canada.

Dr. Campbell Morgan will spend July and August this year at Northfield, preaching at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, six Sunday mornings and afternoons, and in the evenings at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

During the year 1905 there were baptized by the agents of the Church Missionary Society in the various mission fields 10,433 adult converts, an average of twenty-nine per day. There were also 12,161 children baptized, making a total of 22,594. Of the adult baptisms, 4,355 were in Uganda, and 2,180 in India.

'Ian Maclaren' declares that we must not be too much shocked if revivals have their drawbacks and even scandals. We should be prepared for mixed results. Much of the spring blossoming is trodden under foot. Every output of a literary renaissance is not fit for our bookshelves. High tides of business usually leave some wreckage on the shore. We must take broad views, and we must look at the outcome in the main.

The South African Methodist Conference reports 81,200 members, of whom 66,655 are natives, 4,515 colored, 848 Indian, and 9,242 English. There are also 50,778 on trial. A resolution was passed sympathizing with the government of Natal in the rebellion of the natives, and hoping that open revolt would be firmly suppressed. At the same time, the Conference trusted that steps would be taken to secure just and humane administration of the laws towards the native races. The Rev. W. J. Hacker, of Maritzburg, Natal, was chosen President-elect of the Conference.

THE WELSH REVIVAL.

(The 'Examiner.')

The Cymanfa season has commenced in Wales, and at the Cymanta of the Congregationalists of Carnarvonshire, held at Criccieth, it is reported that great outbursts of religious fervor were witnessed, and the large congregations again and again broke out into songs of praise and thanksgiving, and also at the preaching festival in connection with the General Assembly of the Calvinistic Methodists, which met last week at Blaenau Festiniog. The services throughout were pervaded with great fervor and power, the large audiences which filled the pavilion that had been erected for the meetings breaking out into shouts of praise, and it is stated that the scenes witnessed were similar to the 'gorfoleddu' which took place in some parts of the Principality during the religious revival of the years 1859 and 1860.

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists—the Rev. W. E. Prytherch, of Swansea—in his presidential address on vacating the chair last week, said that the lesson emphasized by the revival was 'the home mission of the churches.' The revival had directed the attention of the churches to the nests of evil and corruption that were in their very midst. The spirit of God during the revival had brought many out of these hovels and saved them, telling the churches there were many left behind, and to go and seek them. Those who had been rescued were but samples of the thousands that still remained, and of the great possibilities that were in them if the churches only realized their responsibilities. The churches had slept too long, else this wilderness could not have covered any portion of the land which God had given them to cultivate. . . Two questions had been asked during the revival: (1) What could be done with and for the awakened youths of the churches? and (2), What could be done with and for the newly converted? These two questions could be satisfactorily answered if the churches only threw themselves into an effort to save the submerged in their own districts. The plain duty of the church was to preach and to live the doctrine that no man was beyond the pale of redemption.

AGONY AFTER EATING.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills Cure the Worst Cases of Indigestion.

'I suffered so much with indigestion that my life had become a burden,' says Miss Nellie Archibald, of Sheet Harbor, N.S. 'Every time I took even the lightest meal it caused me hours of agony. The trouble caused a choking sensation in the region of my heart, which seriously alarmed me. My inability to properly digest my food, left me so weak and run down that I could not perform even the lightest housework, and I would tire out going up a few steps slowly. I sought medical aid, and tried several medicines, but without getting the least benefit. My sister, who lived at a considerable distance, and who had been an invalid, wrote us about this time that she had been cured through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this decided me to give them a fair trial, practically, as a last resort. In the course of a few weeks there was a notable change in my condition, and I began to relish my meals. From that on I began to gain new strength, and by the time I had used seven boxes, all signs of the trouble had vanished, and I was once more enjoying good health, and I have not since had any return of the trouble.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion, because they make the rich, red blood that brings tone and strength to the stomach. Nearly all the common ailments are due to bad blood, and when the bad blood is turned into good blood by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the trouble disappears. That is why these pills cure anaemia, dizziness, heart palpitation, general debility, kidney trouble, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and nervous troubles, such as neuralgia, paralysis and St. Vitus dance. That is why they bring ease and comfort at all stages of womanhood and girlhood, and cure their secret ailments when the blood supply becomes weak, scanty, or irregular. But you must get the genuine pills. Substitutes and imitations which some dealers offer never cure anything. When you buy the pills, see that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OUR LABRADOR LAUNCH, THE 'NORTHERN MESSENGER,' ALREADY IN THE WATER.

St. Anthony, Newfoundland,
June 5, 1906.

My Dear Mr. Editor,—I have to offer you my most sincere thanks, and also to all the readers of the 'Witness' for the interest they have shown in the work that is being started at Harrington. The sums of money that pou have sent will be spent exactly as you have directed.

The 'Northern Messenger' is already launched. I hope to send you a copy of it being built, which I took in the winter. We shall try to keep a pictorial history of her, as we do of all our craft, and some of these, I am sure, will interest your readers. I have pust sent Miss Amy Redpath a number of photographs, and this I shall now continue to do that I may be able to help her to keep up an interest among the people.

The gratitude that I have expressed to you at the beginning of this letter, is by no means a formal one. The 'Witness' is helping me to bear a burden which was becoming too great for me. The financial anxiety, as well as the actual work, and yet the desire to undertake no branch of the work that should not be well done. I hope it may be your fortune some day to meet Dr. Hare, who will be the embodiment of the work at Harrington. I counted him a friend the first time I met him. He is a man of considerable individuality, an unselfish man of the Gordon type, and a Christian man in the best sense. He has seen a good deal of the world, and is broad-minded and strong. In my own mind, I thank God more for the gift of the man than for anything for Harrington. I felt you would like to know this. So many useless men apply these times. The launch, I consider absolutely invaluable. I left last night, for instance, in the little one I have here, to see a sick child fourteen miles north, by sea; found him in a tiny forlorn cottage, and after seeing a dozen patients, brought him back here. He is in a wet pack now in our comfortable ward upstairs. He has got a trained English nurse sitting by him, and the little fellow has a chance for his life. It blew hard coming back, and it was in the open Atlantic we had to travel. The mother kept the boy on her lap somehow all the time, though he was very heavy, and she was very sick. She would not trust him to one of us to hold—a fine little fellow, four years old. He is still quite unconscious. I could have brought him here in no other way, and even if he died now, a sermon has been preached in a fishing hamlet on this barren coast that will never be forgotten. I only mentioned this case because it was actually to-day. Numberless such opportunites are given to us. I have suggested to Miss Redpath that some day it may be our privilege to have a visit from a 'Witness' correspondent. We will give him a warm welcome. The Canadian Government must surely some day soon provide steam communication for their section of the Labrador coast, and so try to do as well as the poor little Newfoundland Government does for theirs.

Again, I must thank you for your fellowship in sympathy for these people, which really counts. It shall be my privilege to tell them of the friend they had in your paper.

With kind regards,
Yours, in the Master's service,

WILFRED GRENFELL.

THE MODERN JEW IN JERUSALEM.

(Evangeline Ben-Oliel, in the 'Standard.')

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The Jewish new year is a most solemn occasion. For on this day every devout man makes a confession of his sins and prays for forgiveness. The service in the synagogue lasts six hours. At intervals during the service rams' horns are blown 'to confound Satan, who is accusing the Jews before the throne of grace.' It requires strong lungs to blow these horns, for thirty different sounds must be produced during the service. The day is the most solemn and inspiring of all Jewish holidays, for it ushers in a period of prayer and repentance. For ten days, leading up to the Day of Atonement, penitent prayers are offered up in the synagogue. Jews believe this is to be the judgment day. Three books are opened in heaven, one for hardened sinners, another for the perfectly righteous, and one for the class between these two—those who are moderately righteous and moderately wicked. The righteous are inscribed to life at once, the wicked to death, and the middle class have ten days allowed them in which to repent before the arrival of the Day of Atonement. These are called the ten days of repentance. Even the New Year's wish with which friends greet one another is one of solemnity rather than joyfulness: 'May you be written for a good year,' and the earnest answer comes, 'May you have the same.' This interchange of wishes in Hebrew is heard to resound on all sides as men issue forth from the synagogue. Their wish is further symbolically expressed at the supper table, upon which a new dish of honey in the honeycomb is placed. After all hands have been washed, the head of the family sanctifies the feast by repeating the prayer of sanctification over the cup of wine which is sipped by each member of the family. Then he takes an apple and divides it, and every one dips it in honey and exclaims: 'A good and a sweet year to you!' Nothing acid or sour must be placed on the table, for that would be an unhappy omen.

On the second day of the New Year a strange custom is observed. The men go after the meal to a river and shake the skirts of their long garments and empty their pockets, which may, perhaps, contain pieces of bread, over the water. This is to symbolize God's 'casting all their sins into the depths of the sea.'

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT.

The saddest of all days in Judea is that of Atonement, when the nation mourns for its sins, and for its punishment—the destruction of its city and its beloved temple. On this day the fate of every one is determined in heaven. Upon the announcement by the rabbis in the synagogues of this event having taken place, the congregation exclaims: 'Repentance, prayer and righteousness remove the evil decree.' This is the greatest fast of the year, though all the fasts are extremely severe and hard to bear. During twenty-four hours, from sunset to sunset, the people partake of no food and no water, and they do not smoke or wash. For twelve hours the men pray uninterruptedly within the synagogue. A strange scene takes place there toward the end of the day. The men, all attired in long, flowing, white garments, pray with their faces covered up to keep earthly thoughts away! A sad wail arises from the lips of the kneeling forms of suppliants and is re-echoed from every corner of he great building. The worshippers lie prostrate on the ground, bowing their heads in deep humility on the floor and weeping and groaning, uttering fervent prayers to God to remember them and forgive them and restore to them their land.

The women, some shrouded in white, others wearing heavy shawls, crowd at the doorways and sit on the steps leading down into the synagogue and up to their gallery. On this occasion they all join in the true spirit of the service, weeping loudly and murmuring what Hebrew words of entreaty they know. It is the most pathetic sight ever to be witnessed in the Holy City. During this time the fates are being sealed by the heavenly court of justice. Suddenly a trumpet is heard, and this denotes the victory over Satan. Now all talths are removed, the wailing ceases, all tears are wiped away and the congregation arises from the lowly posture, faint with hunger and weary with much praying and lamenting, and all solemnly file out of the synagogue and silently wend their way home. The terrible fast is over. This is the only time in the year when Jews kneel in prayer, and this is the only fast in which chidren are expected to join.

THE FEASTS OF PURIM AND OF THE TABERNACLES.

Purim is the one occasion in the year when young girls are allowed to enter the synagogue and to sit behind the lattice screen in the gallery with their mothers. This feast is the anniversary of the miraculous deliverance of the Jews by Queen Esther, from the hands of Haman. It is entirely a season for merry-making. The day is spent like the Christian Christmas, by feasting and giving of presents. It is a time especially enjoyed by children.

The Feast of Tabernacles is also a time of rejoicing. It occurs in the fall. The boys and youths delight in building the succa or green booth, in which the family are to live during the seven days of the feast. When it is erected the girls prepare the decorations for the interior, which is draped with handsome embroidered cloths, and the boys accompanying their father to the synagogue, where they usher in the feast with joyful psalms. This feast commemorates God's goodness in the past to the Israelites in the wilderness, their sojourn there being symbolized by the booths.

On the day preceding the end of the feast an interesting service is performed in the synagogue. Each member of the congregation fastens a palm branch to some branches of myrtle and willow, and carrying these in his right hand and a citron with its blossom in his left, he joins the procession around the synagogue, where all wave their palms and joyfully chant the Hebrew service for the day. This day is called 'The Festival of the Branches.'

Another picturesque ceremony held during this feast is 'The Rejoicing over the Law.' The rabbis and their assistants and all the elders form a procession around the synagogue, which is gaily decorated, and carry the rolls of the law bedecked with beautiful ornaments and covered with rich draperies. They have been reverently brought out from the recess in the wall, behind which they are always concealed. These rolls of the Pentateuch are written in fine bold characters on parchment. They form a double roll around two strong rods, the tops of which are ornamented with silver bells and crowns. The rolls are generally kept in velvet cases, with gorgeous fringes. Lighted candles cast a flickering light all over the immense building. Each member of the procession carries a large torch, the flaring light of which adds a brilliancy to the interesting scene. This is one of the occasions when a boy rejoices in the fact of being thirteen years old, for he is then privileged to join in this lively procession.

BE A STRONG MAN;

Increase your vitality.

Restore your nerve energy and feel as you ought, brisk, hearty and ever ready for work. You need Ferrozone. It is just the remedy for men. It creates a keen appetite, gives prodigious digestion, pours richness and vitality into the blood.

It takes power to rebuild a worn out man, but Ferrozone has that power, and Mr. Walter Wood, of Beauport, N.B., supplies the proof.

"Ferrozone has given me a new lease of life. A year ago I suffered terribly from nervous weakness. I was scarcely able to drag myself around, my appetite was gone, I had no color, or ambition, and I felt used up. The first box of Ferrozone started me back to health. I took a lot of Ferrozne, but it was worth while, as my health was completely restored.'

The ablest restorative known to man is Ferrozone. Get it to-day; 50 cents per box, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn.

GRIFFITH JOHN IN AMERICA.

(The Boston 'Congregationalist.')

It is through an infirmity of the flesh that Dr. Griffith John, of Hankow, is at present a visitor in the United States. This widely known and greatly beloved servant of the London Missionary Society has been forbidden by his physicians to remain at work, so he is taking a furlough, his third holiday in fifty-one years. Later he expects to proceed to England, but for some time he will rest at his son's home in Yonkers, N.Y.

In what Dr. John had to say of China in its relation to the progress of the kingdom of God there was nothing that was not sanguine. He finds in the present situation everything to encourage. 'Not only is China an open nation,' said he, 'it is a nation with an open mind.' When half a century ago the young Welshman went to China there were but four hundred converts in the empire, and when, in 1861, with Pauline audacity, he went to the city of Hankow there was not in Central China a single missionary or a single Protestant convert. To-day there are over 150,000 Christians in China, with the proportion of accessions constantly rising. In Central China there are over 12,000 converts, two-thirds of them being adherents of the London Mission founded by Dr. John. At Hankow under his direction are a theological college, a medical school, a teachers' college and a high school, and a hospital.

Just before sailing, Dr. John visited, in the publishers' row of Shanghai, an establishment whose proprietors are all Chinamen. It devotes itself exclusively to the publication of Chinese books on Western subjects and translations of Western educational books. It does not deal in Chinese classics, nor does it publish anything anti-Christian. It has to-day three hundred books on its list, such as Wentworth's Arithmetic, Aesop's Fables, Walker's Political Economy, Loomis's Calculus, all in Chinese. In one large room Dr. John saw eighteen cylindrical presses. Eight of them were printing translations from English works. There were four lithograph presses, and four for colored work. The business was begun less than ten years ago with a capital of $5,000; its present capital is half a million, and its turnover last year was $900,000. The firm employs five hundred men. A building four times the size of the one now in use will soon be occupied. Owing to the influence of the Christian members of the company, the employees rest on Sunday, while other Chinese publishing houses are running full blast. When one is told that the output of this single establishment is an average of fifty large cases of books every day it seems tolerably clear that the twentieth century Chinaman dissents from the judgment of that famous grandee who on being urged to study the Western learning, replied, 'A man with the thirteen classics in his stomach has all the knowledge he needs to possess.'

That the future has richer things in store for the Church in China Dr. John has no doubt, the experience of the past makes that further successful missionary effort must involve the preaching of the Word. To this more than to any other agency he would ascribe the great ingathering of believers already witnessed in that land. 'Preaching, in China,' says Dr. John, 'can never become obsolete.' He puts high value also on medical work and thinks that no head station should be without hospital equipment. Besides the benefit to the sufferer and the opportunity for evangelistic effort there is the fine object lesson in Christian love: 'I preach Christ to them. They see Christ in the hospital.'

In view of the prevalent thirst for Western knowledge, Dr. John feels the pressing importance of having Christian influence brought to bear on this great educational movement. Therefore the missionary high schools, normal schools, and the theological colleges should be valued as towers of strength. And he is more than ever convinced of the importance of giving the Chinese an opportunity to read Christian literature. The Central China Religious Tract Society, organized thirty-one years ago under Dr. John's inspiration, was last year able to sell two and a half millions of publications. Christians in Central China are now working to put up a block of buildings to serve as workshop and permanent home of the society, and in this effort they are hoping for the help of English and American Christians. Subscriptions for this purpose can be sent to the treasurer of the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. The structure when completed will be known as Griffith John Jubilee Buildings.

THE ORPHANAGE OFFERING.

(Alice L. Yodeer, in 'Missionary Alliance.')

It is a year since I returned to my work here in Khamgaon. There were many needs, but one of the greatest was a building for worship. For ten years we, with the orphanage girls and little flock of Christians, has worshipped on a verandah. When the hot season is on it is almost impossible on account of the hot winds to keep a light burning in the evening service, and as to the day service—do not ask about the heat. In the rainy season it is frequently flooded. We have often had to stop in the middle of a service and get out, as our native people sit on the ground and instead of a plush cushion their seat was a bed of water. In the cold season it is often chilly work to sit still for an hour or more on an open verandah.

While I was in America a year ago, a lady asked me what sort of a place we had to worship in. After learning, she said it was laid on her heart to work for a chapel. When I got back the children asked me why we could not have a house to worship in. I told them that I believed we should have one soon, as some money was coming for it from America, but it was not enough yet. I also told them what sacrifices were being made to give it. So they asked what they should do; they too wanted to give. Of course I told them they must think it out for themselves.

They began to search the Scriptures and to gather together in groups, and they planned and planned. Then they called a meeting and asked us to come in. They were very happy because they had found something to give. They could not give money for orphan girls do not possess a 'pie' (a sixth of a cent); so they said, 'We will do without meat for three months, and then you can give us the money it would cost.' We began to calculate. When they learned that meat for the three months would amount to only eighteen rupees (six dollars), for they have meat only twice a month, many said, 'Oh, what a little to give for God's house!' Then we prayed for guidance and separated.

Then the children began to read how the Jews offered at the time of the building of the Tabernacle. Another meeting was held by the children and again we united, but could not all agree what each should do. I wish you could have heard all the suggestions that came out of those eager, generous little hearts. Finally I said we would appoint a meeting which we would call Arpanratra (offering night). No one should speak to the other, but each should do what she felt God wished her to do.

As 'Offering-night' drew near there seemed a really heavenly atmosphere in the school because so many little hearts were dealing with God. It reached to the missionaries. God began to say to them, 'Offer.' But what had we to offer? Then the Lord reminded one of that 'wedge of gold' which lay in her trunk. 'But how can I give that? It was my dear mother's wedding ring, I want to keep that always.' But by evening it was out, and a pledge of fifty rupees besides, with five rupees in cash.

The great day came at last. All day long what a searching and dealing with God, and then came the evening. The service began early, Exodus xxxv., 20-31, and II. Corinthians ix., 6-7, were read and a short talk made. After several hymns and prayer, the offering began. To our great surprise nearly every child that came in had a parcel. One by one they laid their treasures on the table in front of us. But that soon overflowed and began to drop on the floor. We got another table and that, too, piled up.

The question may be asked as to where these orphan girls got these things. Some brought one of their 'lugadis'—the native dress. It is a long piece of cloth varying from seven to ten yards, according to the size of the girl. It is wound gracefully about the body and the end carried over the head, and in this way forms both dress and head-dress. The girls get but two lugadis a year, so it was no small sacrifice to give up one.

Other girls brought the little things they had gathered ever since they have been here in the orphanage, some perhaps received from missionaris for good behavior or as Christmas presents. This was all brought to be sold to help built the house of God.

It was most touching to see the very little ones bring their earthly all. One wee thing brought the doll she had recently received from America. As she laid it down she said, 'I give it to Jesus.' Another had from one of the missionaries received a wee tin trunk which she prized above all she had ever had, because it had a lock and key, and in it she could lock up what was her very own. It was her alabaster box of ointment. As she put it down she said, 'Here is my box. I give it to the Lord,' and at the end of the meeting she brought the key. That seemed the hardest to give up. We so often forget to give the key.

The meeting went on for several hours—the most quiet children's service we ever witnessed. Last of all some felt that they had done so little, 'because their hearts were stirred,' (Exodus xxxv., 21), that eighty-six girls offered themselves to help in the work in any way they could, by carrying water, stones, bricks, mortar or mud; and best of all, several offered themselves wholly for God's work in India. One of the missionaries who was much in need of dentistry, sacrificed fifty rupees and awaited.

The offering in cash was twenty-eight rupees; the offering of the children brought one hundred and twenty-nine rupees, and the pledges of the missionaries amounted to three hundred and fifty rupees; the total offering was four hundred and fifty-seven rupees (one hundred and fifty dollars). It was one of the best meetings I ever attended.

THE NORWEGIAN REVIVAL.

The wonderful revival movement in Norway has now spread to practically every district in the land. The revival broke out without warning. Many Christians had been praying privately and in small bands for a Pentecostal blessing, when all at once the religious temperature perceptibly rose. The churches became better attended and the ministers wondered what was bringing the men to the services in increased numbers, when a young evangelist came to conduct a fortnight's mission in a public hall. No great expectations were entertained, but after the opening night the hall was visited by such crowds that the largest public building, capable of seating five thousand persons, was secured. The influence of the meetings was quickly felt in nearly all ranks of society. The daily and weekly press reported the services at considerable length.

Albert Lunde, the evangelist, the Evan Roberts of Norway, is about twenty-eight years old. He was born in the south of Norway, and went to sea at an early age. He was converted at a Salvation Army meeting in Chicago. He is very unassuming, and his preaching has nothing of the sensational about it. His constant theme is salvation by the atoning death of Jesus Christ. Souls are saved at nearly every service.

The phenomena observed in Wales have been noticed in Christiania; old debts are being paid, conscience money sent in and restitution made for articles misappropriated. One striking result of this revival has been that it has extended to the jails, and numbers, both of warders and prisoners, have been converted. The revival fervor shows no sign of diminishing and the spiritual regeneration of Norway seems near. The whole movement is the result of prayer. —'Christian Age.'

HISTORY PLAY IN THE ENGLISH LAW COURTS.

(From the 'Outlook.')

Lord Dunboyne, the King's Remembrancer, in his robes and full bottomed wig, sat in his canopied chair and received for His Majesty the mock rents for certain properties the very existence of which is almost a matter of mythology. It seems that in the reign of King John the Corporation of London became possesssed of a certain forge in the then village of St. Clement Danes, and certain lands in the county of Salop (now Shropshire), to be held under the Crown, payment to be made in a yearly tribute of horseshoes and fuel. No man knows to-day where that land in Salop may have been, and the old forge was demolished some time in the days of Richard II.; but still when the yearly rent day comes around certain shamefaced dignitaries must go through the farce of receiving the rents.

'Oyez, oyez!' rings through the court room, and then the cry, 'Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called "The Moor," in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service!' Of old a gorgeous Alderman in scarlet and fur used to answer to that call, and the King himself was pleased to attend. Now, however, a mere City Remembrancer steps forward with the tribute of fuel—two small bundles of twigs—lays them on the table, and, with what gravity he can command, proceeds to chop them in accordance with law. This done, he pays down the rent of the forge—six great clanking horseshoes, in use every rent day these hundreds of years. 'Good count!' cries the King's Remembrancer, and the little history play is over.

Any one who is in London in October and will take the trouble to inquire the precise date may chuckle over this spectacle.

GREAT FEAST IN ROUMANIA.

(London 'Globe.')

The royal jubilee at Bucharest has been characterized by a festival such as probably could have been witnessed nowhere else in Europe. This was a banquet given to 2,800 mayors of the country. They did not attend in the monotonous black dinner dress of the West, but each man wore the distinctive peasant garb of his own district, and, as there were more than a hundred such distinctions, representing the tribal dresses of mountain, valley, plain and forest, the assemblage was a striking spectacle full of picturesque color. There were no chairs for the guests, so they stood till they were tired, and then sat on the ground. The feast was of the simplest—cold roast mutton, eggs, radishes, pork pies, cheese, cakes, oranges, brandy and a small bottle of white wine per man. For each there was set a portion under a cover, which latter he took away with him as a souvenir, stuffing also into his pockets in many cases the empty wine bottle and the napkin. There were served up 250 sheep and 5,800 eggs.

MR. CARNEGIE'S ADVICE.

When at Peterborough last week receiving the freedom of the city—to which he has given a public library—Mr. Carnegie publicly expressed his great pleasure at the fact that the lavish and recherché luncheon given by the Mayor (Councillor T. C. Lamplugh) had been provided without any intoxicants. Later on the famous millionnaire and philanthropist summed up his advice to the general public, and workingmen in particular, in the words: 'Don't drink, don't smoke, and use the Free Library.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

100%

good bread is what every user of "Five Roses" Flour gets as the result of Baking Day. This is more than can truthfully be said of any ordinary brand on the market. Users of "Five Roses" never have any sour, soggy bread, but always sweet, crisp loaves, that are the delight of every breadeater throughout the world.

Ask your grocer for a 7 lb. bag to-day and test it yourself.

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

Home Department.

A Summer Prayer.

(Marianne Farningham.)

O, send thy summer to my soul,
Lord of the changing times;
Make thy grand music o'er me roll
From sea and river chimes;
Give me my share of growth and good,
Like thriving corn and songful word.

Thou givest more abundant life
To wheat and grass and tree,
That rise and stretch in upward strife—
Lord, give such strength to me,
Restore me with Thy Spirit's breath
And let divine life conquer death.

O Sun of Righteousness, shine through
The mists of sin and care,
For fragrant blossoms fresh and new
To spaces rough and bare;
And, by the glory of thy face,
Make my life show some signs of grace.

I lift my weary eyes to thee,
My Saviour and my King;
Extend Thy bounties unto me
And touch my lips to sing;
My times are under Thy control,
Lord, send Thy summer to my soul.

Jade---A Chinese Missionary Romance.

BY GRACE EATON.

(The author of this story is a native of China, who, after being educated in England, returned to her own land, and the story of Jade is full of facts and incidents which actually occurred.)

CHAPTER IV.

Miss Goodheart settled in the south of England, a lovely and healthy spot, where her health was soon greatly benefited and improved in many ways. Here she devoted her life to training little Jade to be a missionary, and just as soon as the child was old enough, knowing how much more good she could accomplish if possessed of the art of healing, she sent her to college to study medicine and surgery Thus Jade, who was an exceptionally bright and intelligent girl, grew in grace and learning with extraordinary quickness.

Jade's parting from her dearly loved friend and mother was exceedingly sorrowful. Miss Goodheart was equally heartbroken to see her sweet adopted daughter leaving her to go away so far; but she found consolation in feeling that she had sacrificed her own feelings for the good of many. She was determined to insure everything as far as she could for the comfort and convenience of her dear child in her missionary endeavors to procure Jade proper protection and companionship, and with that end in view she had written to Vo-Ling and Kyma, who were still hearty and well, to meet Jade on her arrival at Shanghai, and to have a comfortable home for her to rest in until she began her work in the mission field. She told them that she trusted Jade to their care and would rejoice further still if they would accompany Jade in her missionary work, as Jade had resolved to carry on her work among the numerous hamlets and villages dotting the outlying districts of Shanghai, on the banks of the Soo-Chou creek and the Woo-Sung river. This especially she desired, as it would be extremely unwise and dangerous for a young person, especially a young woman, to go among strange people, Chinese above all others, to teach a new religion.

Her former servants upon receiving her communication, replied that they would be only too happy to comply with her wishes and to do something to prove their gratitude for past kindnesses. So everything was cheerfully carried out according to Miss Goodheart's wish with regard to Jade, and when she arrived at her Shanghai home, she found a gathering of the friends of her infancy who made her heart joyful by their warm welcome.

About two months after Jade's arrival at Shanghai, and after a course of study under the instruction of Chi-Yuen, her former old teacher, she commenced her mission work. She and her frineds started by making a tour to visit the many hamlets and villages outside Shanghai, along the banks of the Sou-Chou creek, and on both banks of the Woo-Sung river. To carry out their plans it was necessary for them to travel in a house-boat which would serve them as a home as well as a conveyance, from place to place wherever they felt called to go. The following is a letter written by Jade to her benefactress soon after her arrival at Shanghai:—

'Shanghai, 18——.

'My dear, dear lovey: — 'Your generous goodness to me seems to have no end. Thank you ever so much for the liberal cheque, which was cashed at Jardine Matheson's yesterday. I am so happy to hear that you were in "fairly good health" when you wrote. Please God that you are even better than then at this moment. I miss your dear presence morning, noon, and night, but I shall not waste your time by saying more than that by letter. You know how I long to pour into your ears all my hopes. Vo-Ling has purchased already a fine house boat, and is busy fitting it up as cosy as it can be made. I am taking two trunks of clothing and bedding, and the box of medical materials, which I will not need to open for some time, as you had packed a sufficient supply in my hand satchel.

Our party will consist of Vo-Ling, who will be our leader and elder brother. His work will be preaching and teaching the men. Kyma and myself will attend to the women, children and sick. You don't know how thankful I feel that I am accompanied by one truly faithful loving friends as Vo-Ling and Kyma. You know how great the difficulties are for any one to go among my people to attempt to teach them about a new religion, especially for a woman. They would regard her with aversion and contempt. But our Lord is able to over-rule all things in his own good time, so dear Kyma will be to me a tower of strength. She will be the spokeswoman, for she has a rare gift of conciliation. You will also be pleased to know that Chin-Poa and Fong-Wing will make up the rest of our party. The former, though now almost sixty years old, is still hale and strong. He is indeed a true disciple of our dear Lord. His prayers are thrilling and heart stirring. He thoroughly understands how to navigate such a boat, knowing all the windings, inlets and nooks about the waterway for hundreds of miles on account of his former life. He will also be an immense help as a speaker to the boatmen who usually congregate on the various landings that we come to.

'Fong-Wing will take charge of the cooking and general looking after things when we are on our tours among the villages. Poor fellow, he was extremely anxious to accompany us, and said that he was willing to do anything so as to have an opportunity to scatter the "good seed by the wayside" by distributing the Gospel and other religious books.

'I shall dress partly in native clothes at first, for I fear I cannot get used to wearing trousers just yet; am very silly, you must think, but no doubt I shall overcome this feeling of repugnance in a short while. I shall wear my short skirt and a loose Chinese paletot, which is really quite comfortable. All the dear little remembrances and comforts you so lovingly packed for me, will be stored along with my other things, even a couple of cushions which your dear hands made for me. I fear it is not right for my present life to cling to anything in the way of luxuries. It seems self indulgent and selfish, yet no one would worry more than yourself if you thought I went without those small conveniences. Oh! I can never be thankful enough to my Heavenly Father for giving me such a precious friend as yourself. Pray for me, dearest, that I may be strengthened in heart and body for the blessed service he has chosen me out of countless numbers to undertake.

'You will rejoice to hear that old Loo-Ma is a lively dear old soul. Her face beams with inward peace. Ah-jea, too, is living a happy Christian life with her husband, who was brought into the truth and baptized about two years ago. He is a compradore in an American firm, and, therefore, able to assist his poorer brethren who need his help, especially those who are enquiring the way to Zion.

'Now, my more than mother, good bye. May our Saviour have you under his tender keeping. With fondest love,

'Ever your loving daughter,

'JADE.'

Jade, at the time of writing this letter was just a little over twenty years old. She was very like her own countrywomen in features, but she had an interesting and very intelligent face; her carriage was most graceful, and her hands and feet beautiful. Her voice was musical and expressive.

CHAPTER V.

It was a sunny morning when Jade, accompanied by her four companions, started on their way up the Soo-Chou creek, intending to visit the villages and hamlets along the outlying district of Shanghai, and so work their way to the city of Soo-Chow. All along the way, there were numbers of small farms and many small wayside buildings, such as joss houses, most of them no bigger than a sentry box, with an altar erected in honor of some god, spirit or goddess, with a few sticks of incense burning before them to insure the deity's favor. There were also a number of quite imposing bridges, pagodas and memorial arches to perpetuate the memory of forefathers or some hero.

Soo-Chow district is credited with being the home of the finest looking people in China; also the general condition of the inhabitants is more prosperous. Jade and Kyma were nearly always received by the inmates of the houses they entered in a most friendly manner. But after making known their object of visit, they were invariably treated with suspicion and contempt. It seemed so strange to Chinese people that a couple of women—and one so young—should presume to start any subject for discussion, especially on a foreign religion, with persons of their own nation. Consequently, it was very discouraging at times for them to start their work. But our two teachers were women of steadfast mind, with whole-hearted trust in God. So they persevered with patience, as becoming the true servants of Christ, and their souls were sometimes filled with joyful gratitude to see their endeavors crowned with fruitful results.

Jade's knowledge in the art of healing was an invaluable advantage in helping her along in working among them, for China is full of sick, and though the people were in most cases unwilling to listen to the new teaching, they were most anxious to receive the benefits of medical treatment. So opportunities were offered for her to tell the 'Sweet story of Jesus' in her visitations among the afflicted. Also in numbers of cases of terrible want of food to save from starvation, Jade had helped to relieve their distress, and in various ways showed her love and will to lead them to the true God and a better condition of life.

Kyma was indeed a very mountain of help to Jade. She had a most excellent, tactful and motherly way, which generally won her hearers to pay attention to the wonderful story she wished to tell of what the knowledge of Christ could do. So in this way, and by giving friendly advice, also sometimes a small gift such as a spool of cotton or a few needles, she won many souls and many enquiries.

It was not, however, to be expected that our little band should have no difficulties to overcome, and that their ways of teaching and work would be acceptable to all. They were frequently treated with suspicious contempt and aversion. Others of her people would tell Jade to give up her foreign fortune, telling her that otherwise misfortune would attend her. And then they would sneeringly advise Kyma and Vo-Ling to marry Jade off to someone who would keep her in her proper sphere. On several occasions Jade and her companion had been roughly handled and driven away with peltings of mud and stones. In fact, if it had not been for the pleadings of those she had cured of some sickness, Jade and Kyma would have been tortured, even killed as sorceresses. In these trials, their hearts were often much distressed, but they were not discouraged, and determined rather to suffer anything than give up, having once put their hands to the plough.

During the absence of the two brave women, Jade and Kyma, who worked among the women and children in different villages, the three men helpers were not idle. Vo-Ling being a fine scholar and a fluent speaker, daily preached to and harangued crowds of men assembled about the market or other meeting places. And in some cases he would be listened to with the deepest interest, for he could clothe his subject in such intense picturesque language when he related the 'Prodigal Son,' 'The Building of the Ark,' 'The Flood,' 'The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah,' 'The Resurrection of Lazarus,' and many other thrilling scenes from the Holy Book. His hearers, most of them, would let him go on for hours, for the Chinese, like all Eastern nations, delight in story telling. As, for instance, many who can relate good stories, make comfortable livings, and they carry on this business on the streets, squares and market places, wherever they can find a crowd big enough to gather around. At other times, Vo-Ling would be jeered at as a madman and threatened with violence.

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

CULTIVATE PATIENCE.

Be patient with your friends. They are neither omniscient nor omnipotent. They cannot see your heart, and may misunderstand you. They do not know what is best for you, and may select what is worst. Their arms are short, and they may not be able to reach what you ask. What if also they lack purity of purpose or tenacity of affection; do you not also lack these graces? Patience is your refuge. Endure, and in enduring conquer them, and if not them, then at least yourself. Above all, be patient with your beloved. Love is the best thing on the earth, but it is to be handled tenderly, and impatience is a nurse that kills it.

Be patient with your pains and cares. We know it is easy to say and hard to do. But you must be patient. These things are killed by enduring them, and made strong to bite and sting by feeding them with frets and fears. There is no pain or care that can last long. None of them shall enter the City of God. A little while and you shall leave behind you the whole troop of howling troubles, and forget in your first sweet hour of rest that such things were on earth.—Anonymous.

The world is wide
In time and tide,
And—God is guide;
Then, do not hurry.
That man is blest
Who does his best
And leaves the rest:
Then, do not worry.
—Dr. Deems.

THE GRACE OF LISTENING.

There is a grace of kind listening, as well as a grace of kind speaking. Some men listen with an abstracted air, which shows that their thoughts are elsewhere. Or they seem to listen, but by wide answers and irrevelent questions show that they have been occupied by their own thoughts, as being more interesting, at least in their own estimation, than what you have been saying. Some interrupt, and will not hear you to the end. Some hear you to the end, and then forthwith begin to talk to you about a similar experience which had befallen themselves, making your case only an illustration of their own. Some, meaning to be kind, listen with such a determined, likely, violent attention that you are at once made uncomfortable, and the charm of conversation is at an end. Many persons, whose manners will stand the test of speaking, break down under the trial of listening. But all these things should be brought under the sweet influences of religion.—F. W. Faber.

With the Children.

THE LAND OF THE LITTLE FACES.

I wonder, O, I wonder, where the little faces go,
That come, and smile, and stay awhile, and pass like flakes of snow—
The dear, wee baby faces that the world has never known,
But mothers hide, so tender-eyed, deep in their hearts alone.

I love to think that somewhere, in the country we call heaven,
The land most fair of anywhere will unto them be given,
A land of little faces—very little, very fair—
And everyone shall know her own and cleave unto it there.

O grant it, loving Father, to the broken hearts that plead!
Thy way is best—yet O! to rest in perfect faith indeed!
To know that we shall find them, even them, the wee, white dead,
At Thy right hand, in Thy bright land, by living waters led!
—James Buckham, in 'Wayside Altar.'

HIS CHILDREN'S GIFTS.

God's treasury, where he keeps his children's gifts, will be like many a mother's store of relics of her children, full of things of no value to others, but precious in his eyes for the love's sake that was in them.—Fenelon.

FOR MOTHERS.

Children need models more than criticism.

To bring up a child in the way he should go, travel that way yourself.

The sooner you get a child to be a law unto himself, the sooner you will make a man of him.

We can never check what is evil in the young unless we cherish what is good in them.

Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never wholly forgotten, a little spring that never dries up in our journey through scorching years.

Line upon line, precept upon precept, we must have in a home. But we must also have serenity, peace, and the absence of petty fault-finding, if home is to be a nursery fit for heaven's growing plants.

There are no men or women, however poor they may be, but have it in their power by the grace of God to leave behind them the grandest thing on earth, character; and their children must rise up after them and thank God that their mother was a pious woman, or their father a pious man.—Dr. McLeod.

The Holidays of Husbands and Wives.

Semi-invalidism is the curse of women of the present day. No woman is satisfied without her specialist in something or the other. Much of this impaired health is due, in the absence of organic disease, to want of proper rest from excitement, to want of proper holidays from work, and often, also, to insufficient food. Doctors tell us constantly that old people eat too much. They do not tell us so often what is equally true, that young people—especially young women, and most especially young married women—eat too little.

The husband has his holidays; the governess hers; the servants theirs. But what about the tired woman who bears domestic friction, the perpetual pressure of small cares, demands on mind, heart, and body, and in sickness or in health plods on with the dull routine of it all—day by day, month by month, often year by year? The effort she makes for the happiness of the majority is truest unselfishness; for in her mind the word vacation means vexations.

It is necessary that the hard-working husband should have change and rest; and this is best obtained by separation from wife and family. However devoted a couple may be, they remind each other by their very presence of all sorts of home anxieties. They talk about home and home affairs, and this is not change—it is monotony.

But when the husband returns like a giant refreshed, what does he find?

That his wife, after spending her holiday (with the children), is more tired than when she left home.

The alleged holiday of the house-mother requires complete readjustment, for the nervous breakdown of women between thirty-five and forty-five years of age, which so often happens in these days, is nothing short of disaster.

When men begin to realize what continued strain means for women, how it affects everything which concerns the household, as well as the very life of the women themselves, they will be the first to insist upon a separate holiday; some time, not less than a fortnight, in some place that shall mean peace—possibly pleasure—but peace first—where butchers cease from troubling, and the laundress is at rest.

It is one thing not to want to leave home because one is too well and happy and comfortable to move, but another thing to be too languid and tired to face the fatigue of packing and travelling. This is the surest sign of all that it is necessary to go, and to go at once.—Phoebe Wardell, in 'The Young Woman.'

Health Hints.

THE BOON OF SLEEP.

If you are to work well, you must sleep well. If you are to keep your health and strength and youth—to carry your powers of work with you to the last—you must sedulously pay court to your pillow. It will commonly be found that the men who carry their years lightly are men who possess the faculty of sleeping at will. If you have much work to do, you must not count time spent in sleep to be time lost. It is time gained. It is an essential part of the duty of the day. I had once an old servant who used to say, 'Well, I have done my work. I have cleaned up, and now I'll get my sleeping done.' Sleeping was, in her philosophy, a thing to be done—not a passive state, but an active part of her duty. And every worman should so consider it. Let him sleep in his bed, if he can, at proper hours of the night; if not, let him sleep at any old time, when Nature invites him to rest himself. If we do not play tricks with ourselves, if we work hard without overworking ourselves, sleep will rarely be coy to us. As a general rule it may be said that busy men are better sleepers than idlers and that mental labor contributes more to sound sleep than bodily fatigue. I believe that only mere novices in work are kept awake by the thought of it. Experienced workmen acquire a habit of shaking off its environments when they will. If there be one thing in life for which I am profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good gifts, it is for the faculty of sleep.

'I have two friends who are with me night and day—
True friends and constant, ever by my side;
Than mother more devoted, or young bride.
Yet when one comes, the other steals away;
For jealous friends will no joint vigil keep,
The one's great name is Work; the other's Sleep.
—'Cornhill Magazine'

For the Housekeeper.

Preserving Time.

For most housewives there is but one time of year when the preserving kettle is allowed to become part of the scheme of household affairs. That is in the dripping heat of dog-day weather. Laden with berries and fruit, the market stands or the house garden at that season are prodigal in their offerings, and she of thrifty purpose has come to consider it the best and only opportunity to replenish her supply of canned meats for the following winter.

The expert housekeeper, however, teaches us differently. Early June is when she puts up her most delicious preserves, and she defends her custom thus:—'Berries and fruit for preserving are not always best when they are cheapest, nor is it always good economy to wait until they reach the lowest mark. Women are apt to buy them with lavish hand, thinking the cost is so small. A waste of fruit is the inevitable consequence, and what may be saved in the expense of the raw berries is lost in the quantity of overripe fruit which cannot be used.

It certainly pays in the end to buy the most perfect fruit the market affords, and with this in view I shall do the greater part of my canning early in June.'

The following are choice recipes for preserving seasonable fruits which will soon reach the height of their perfection:

RASPBERRY AND CHERRY JAM.

Boil together for fifteen minutes eight pounds of raspberries and four pounds of stoned cherries. Then take the scum from the top and add nine pounds of sugar. Allow the fruit to boil again until the jam hangs from the spoon, when it should be skimmed again and poured into small stone jars. Cover closely with paraffine paper, and the jam will be ready for use.

CHERRY MARMALADE.

Remove the stems and stones from the amount of berries to be used. Crush the stones, place them in a saucepan with a small quantity of water and boil until the flavor is extracted. Fill the fruit into a preserving pan, adding two or three cupfuls of water and boil until all is reduced to a pulp. With a wooden spoon stir frequently to prevent sticking to the bottom. To each pound of fruit measure out three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, and add to the strained water in which the stones have been cooked. Allow the sugar to dissolve, and boil until transparent bubbles appear on the top. Now pour the melted sugar in with the fruit, and continue stirring until thick and smooth. Turn the marmalade into small glasses, and when cold cover the top with tissue paper and stand away until ready for use.

STRAWBERRY CONSERVE.

Buy large and very ripe strawberries When they have been carefully hulled, place them in a cheese cloth bag and mash wringing out the juice. Measure this juice by dessertspoonfuls. In a stewpan measure out sugar, six ounces to each tablespoonful of the strawberry juice. Boil this sugar until it strings without stirring. Remove from the fire and add the strawberry juice. Mix together with a wooden spoon until the conserve begins to be dry and white, and put away in an earthenware jar.

CHERRY JAM WITHOUT SUGAR.

Wipe the required quantity of cherries with a cloth free from all dust, and remove the stones and stems. Break the stones and boil them for a few minutes with a small quantity of water. After straining the liquor from the stones, put it back into the saucepan with the fruit and boil until all is reduced to a thick jam. Stir all the time with a wood spoon. Add a little cinnamon and powdered cloves if the flavor is desired. When the jam becomes a thick pulp, put it in small jars. Cover and set away.

PINEAPPLE JELLY.

Choose perfectly ripe pineapples, pare them and remove the eyes. Now grate the pines, and to every cupful of the grated fruit add one-quarter of a pound of white sugar, allowing them to stand together for three hours. Place on the stove in a preserving pan, and let come slowly to a boil. Continue boiling very slowly until the fruit is quite soft, then pour into a jelly bag, and have the syrup drain through without squeezing into an earthenware basin, leaving it in the bag until the syrup has all dripped out. To each breakfast cupful of syrup, add a quarter of a pound of white sugar and boil slowly, skimming at frequent intervals. After it has been boiling for about a quarter of an hour place a small quantity of it up in a saucer to cool. If it is stiff the jelly is done; if not, continue the boiling process for a time longer. When done let it cool until it is lukewarm and pour into glasses. Cover with rounds of paper dipped in brandy, so that no air can possibly get to them.

RASPBERRY SYRUP.

Put six ounces of raspberries into an earthenware pan, cover with four ounces of crushed loaf sugar, and allow to remain for ten or twelve hours. Pass the juice through a very fine sieve, measure it, pour into a preserving pan and boil for twenty minutes, skimming frequently. To each breakfast cupful of the juice, add four ounces of crushed sugar, and boil until the liquor begins to thicken. Pour in bottles, cork tightly and stand in a dry place until wanted.

BOTTLED RASPBERRIES.

Select fine, large raspberries. Pick them over carefully without bruising and drop them gently into quite clean bottles till they fill them to the neck. Stand the bottles in a large kettle of cold water with bands of hay or straw around them. As soon as the water comes to a boil lift the kettle off the stove. Take each bottle out and fill up with absolutely boiling water to the neck of the bottle, just covering the fruit. Then strike three sulphur matches together and hold them lighted in the neck of the bottle till it is full of the white fumes. Withdraw the matches, and cover quickly and tightly with heavy white paper. Now return the bottle to the place in the kettle and leave until next day to get quite cold. These raspebrries keep perfectly, and are like fresh fruit when opened.—Buffalo 'Courier.'

Household Hints.

Enamel for Shelves.—An excellent idea for pantry shelves is to give them two coats of ordinary white paint and then a third finishing coat of white enamel. As soon as the enamel dries wash it over with cold water, and then it will harden quickly.

Do not cover these shelves with oil cloth or paper, but leave them bare and thus the improvement. As there are no spaces under which crumbs, etc., can collect there is nothing to encourage mice, and the enamel is easily wiped clean with a damp cloth.

Take an old piece of carpet or a piece of burlap forty-five by [illegible] inches. Bind and hem the edges and put on strong leather handles. Use to carry kindlings and small wood in.

Advertisements.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

In thousands of homes throughout Canada there are bright, thriving children who have been made well and kept well by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. In many homes mothers say this medicine saved a precious little life. Dr. A. Danais, L.D., Riviere du Loup, Que., says: 'At the age of five months we thought our little one dying. Nothing we did for her helped her until we gave her Baby's Own Tablets, and only those who have seen it can realize what a change this medicine has wrought in our child. She is now about eighteen months old, eats well, sleeps well, and is a lively, laughing child, and weighs 37 pounds. We always keep the Tablets in the house now, for we know their great value. All mothers wish to feel absolutely safe and should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house always. They cure all the minor ailments of children, and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE VINE OF SIBMAH.

The curious title of a well-written romance is taken from the text, 'O vine of Sibmah, thy plants are gone over the sea,' an expression taken by preachers of the time as applicable to the exiles of Puritans from England to America in the seventeenth century. There is, however, no favor shown to these reformers in 'The Vine of Sibmah,' by Andrew McPhail, (Macmillan Co.). The author's study of the puritan types and times has been nothing more than superficial, and presumably he has historical grounds for the incidents he introduces. Here and there his hero makes use of very modern phraseology in defending his liberal views, but for the most part the language seems carefully chosen. One of the humorous incidents is that told to Sir Harry Vane by a young captain of horse who had, under Cromwell, put an end to highway robbery. The enterprise had not smacked altogether of 'sobriety.'

That notorious tavern, the 'Green Man,' on Southam heath, was the point of my attack. Thither I rode an hour within the evening in a garb and fashion which Rupert himself could not have excelled. Something before midnight I continued my journey with coach and driver, which the landlord supplied. It was not long before a group of horsemen appeared upon the crest of a hill against the moon. I professed alarm. The driver lashed his horses into a gallop, and contrived to overset the coach. The horsemen were upon us, but it was Hugh Cornish who led them. The fine clothes which I wore were as irritating as a shirt which I once purchased in Scotland, so I cast them aside, and was quickly in my own leathern breeches, boots, and doublet, and felt once more like an honest man. The driver stood by as if he had the green sickness. We bound him securely; and thrusting a hard rolled glove in his mouth, we deposited him in a dry ditch with sloping sides. The coach was set up behind its proper pair of horses. Next went two and two of our own with one rider to a pair, a trooper upon the box and Hugh Cornish inside with me. The moon was shining brightly, but thick woods grew upon each side of the way, and the road was full of holes.

When the real highwaymen, in league, of course, with the original driver of the coach, appeared, they were surprised by the reception they got. In fact, they were quickly overpowered and presently hanged, the whole recital giving a striking picture of the rough and ready methods of the time. The scenes in New England (chiefly at Salem) show a condition that could not last long. Tiny communities each governed in a strict and unreasonable manner, and all at enmity with each other.

'Partners in danger should partake jointly. Fellow exiles should agree together. Would it not be possible to unite in one agreement?' I asked with enthusiasm.

'I fear not. The men of Plymouth are naught but mongrel Dutch. The men of Boston are merely a trading church; Providence is a nest of the cockatrice, and New Haven is a dead sea of heresy.'

Without divulging the thread of the story which involves several fascinating situations, it may be said that it touches at more than one point on affairs in New France, and the subtlety of the clerics deserves a different comment from that made by the Puritan pirate, who is a principal figure.

'Father Jauselme and I propose that we shall proceed to Quebec, that I shall speak for the English of New England to the French of New France, and so conclude a general peace which shall extend from the Great River to the sea.'

Captain Pratt's amazement was something to see. 'Little could I think that you would engage in commerce with a Jesuit,' he said, 'as soon as you were out of my sight. As for this Father Jauselme, he must be a great saint or a great fool, and neither is of much value in the making of war or of peace.'

A HANDBOOK FOR MOTHERS.

The care of children has of late years become the subject of much study and discussion. Mothers' clubs, popular lectures, magazines and books in plenty have furnished much enlightenment, and not a little faddism, on the subject.

Still, there are many mothers who have to learn by experience, often by failures, to deal with the ordinary troubles of nursery and school days. These should welcome a valuable little book just published, 'The Health of Our Children in the Colonies,' by Dr. Lilian Austin Robinson, (Longmans & Co.). It is a complete handy reference manual on every question relating to children from earliest infancy to maturity. Dr. Robinson has no theories to advance, but deals with the ordinary hygiene and domestic medicine of childish life in the most concise, simple and matter-of-fact manner. As the title indicates, special conditions are dealt with, the colonies most closely concerned being those in tropical and semi-tropical countries, where the rearing of children is more difficult than in temperate climates. Still, the information given and the directions for the treatment of the young, in health and in sickness, are of interest and value in all parts of the world. The needs of young mothers far from medical help and far from centres of population, are particularly borne in mind, and the minutest details are gone into in a practical way. While not professing to take the place of a doctor in the household, it is an excellent guide till a doctor can be procured.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Garden, You and I,' by the author of 'The Garden of a Commuter's Wife.' (Toronto: The Macmillan Co.) 'Brief Literary Criticisms, 'by R. H. Hutton, the Eversley Series, Toronto: The Macmillan Co.) 'Comston,' by Winston Churchill. (Toronto: The Macmillan Co.- The 'American Magazine,' the 'Outlook,' 'Pearson's' for July.

LITERARY NOTES.

A GENIAL CANON.

There are many puns and other jokes in 'The Life and Letters of Alfred Ainger,' by Edith Sichel, (Constable), for the canon dearly loved a good laugh. What is one man's joke may easily be another's mystification, but some of these jokes are good. Mark Twain evidently enjoyed one of the canon's favorites:

Talking of Americans, I met at dinner the other evening, for the first time in my life, the great Mark Twain. A droll-looking and droll-mannered gentleman, who did not, however, waste any very good things on his company. Oddly enough, I told him a very ancient American jest which I remembered from the time I was in jackets. He had never heard it, and laughed so loud that the other end of the dinner table insisted upon knowing the reason. It was a very fast-trotting mare than an American gentleman drove, with a friend by his side. After a while the friend inquired what cemetery it was they were passing through—the mile-stones came so quick that he was misled.

LITERARY FUN.

There is scarcely a hint of the nature of the book in the serious title 'Biography for Beginners: being a collection of miscellaneous examples for the use of upper forms, (T. Werner Laurie), but E. Clerihew, B.A., and the illustrator, G. K. Chesterton, have no serious purpose behind their title. Mr. Clerihew's bigraphies in verse are, as the London 'Spectator' says:—

Pure inconsequent nonsense, as irrelevant as the White Knight's, and not cumbered with the dreary satire which our nonsense-writers are apt to import into their work. Excellent too, is the index, where the biographies are analyzed and given the ponderous descriptions of the ordinary historical index, such as 'Habits, repugnant personal, often found in association with fine spiritual gifts (Bunyan).' Mr. Chesterton's drawings vary like the verses. Sometimes they are mere scrawls, sometimes bold and original extravagances.

IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Dr. Gottfried Merzbacher's account of the 'Central Tian-Shan Mountains' (New York: E. P. Dutton) renders the district of which he writes a very interesting land. There is much to learn and little known by westerners of the great heart of Asia, but it is reasonable to expect that this will not long be more true than of other parts of the globe. Dr. Merzbacher's book is only a forerunner. The New York 'Outlook' says:—

Dr. Merzbacher's style is, unfortunately, not picturesque or 'popular,' but this should hardly be expected, since his book is really addressed to specialists and advanced students. Incidentally, the volume discloses some of the fine work accomplished by the Russian Geographical Society, and gives to us a new appreciation of the ready aid, characteristically Russian, granted not only to natives but also to foreigners, in exploring some of the little-known regions in the vast empire and on its borders.

A UNIQUE SCRAP BOOK.

A curious book indeed is the result of King Peter of Servia's desire to see himself as others see him. At the time of his accession to the throne he commissioned an agency to collect and bind together all newspaper articles bearing on him. The work was long and difficult, and when at last it was deemed complete, the clippings were so numerous as to fill many volumes. These were handsomely bound, and the manager of the work himself presented the volumes to His Majesty, when, according to the 'Bystander,'

The King of Servia, lacking in humor, gazed with horror and indignation at the collection, wherein the English, French, German and Swiss caricaturists had displayed their wit at his expense. While the Argus clamored for its money the King was roaring threats inside his palace, declaring that nothing would induce him to pay a cent for these volumes. When the agency threatened to exhibit these morocco bound books the King shouted: 'I don't care, as long as they are not exhibited before me!' And now these 30,000 cuttings will be sold by auction in Paris, and the sale will no doubt attract many amateurs.

POSTING DAYS.

Harking back to the glories of the old-time, as he is fond of doing, Charles G. Harper has little but its pleasures to describe in 'The Brighton Road.' (Chapman and Hall). He is only one of the many travellers over the old way, but a most companionable one, who recalls many a scene, and many an incident in the lot of those who fared before him. It is not a highway of great antiquity, but in the hands of one who can see things, it has a history worth recording. The London 'Spectator' concludes:—

Mr. Harper supplies all kinds of interesting and picturesque details about the men, the vehicles, the passengers, the places they passed through, the adventures which they met with. We need not praise his way, which is too well known to need commendation, or the skill of his pencil, which has been helped by old prints and pictures. This is a book out of which a great deal of pleasure may be got.

TWO BIOGRAPHIES. OF WESLEY.

Wesley has been the subject of his full share of biographies, yet there is that about the man, his gifts, his religion, and his times, that seems to offer scope for yet more. Prof. Caleb T. Winchester's 'Life of John Wesley' (Macmillan) shows the handling of a scholar and one of proved literary ability. The Springfield 'Republican' hails it with enthusiasm, and thinks it can hardly be improved upon:—

At last we have a biography of John Wesley, the famous Methodist, which ought to satisfy all reasonable demands. It is not too long, and yet it discusses every essential phase of a great career with sufficient fulness. It uses familiar matter, but in such a way as to make it seem fresh and to render it entertaining. It deals with conditions of two centuries ago, but with such a masterly analysis and vividness as to make these conditions seem of to-day. It gives us a living John Wesley against a background of perspective and realism. . . . It is the one complete, well-balanced, synthetic, critical, reasonably brief biography of one of the greatest men in a great century.

The Rev. W. H. Fitchett's 'Wesley and His Century,' which lately ran as a serial in the 'Methodist Times,' is now published in book form by William Briggs, Toronto. The volume contains a proem, five books, and an epilogue. The subtitle reads 'A Study of Spiritual Forces.' The book is well and carefully laid out, and has won warm appreciation in its serial form. Dr. Fitchett is well known by his previous work.

WHITMAN IN GERMANY.

Poor Whitman! He wanted to sing, and he did so. He sang in a language that some natures cannot understand, and other natures, again, are inclined to claim as prophetic. There are more who see in hm little else than a man preternaturally naked and unashamed. There is, of course, a Whitman cult in Germany. There is also, of course, philosophical analysis of Whitman. A German society for the study of psychic abnormalities has placed hi mon its list of subjects, and has labelled him a degenerate; whereat great wrath among the dilettanti of his native country—a country which would none of him till he got talked of in England. These patriots are confronted, however, by the championship of him in the same country by Johannes Schlaf, in which, according to the New York 'Post,' 'the methods of 'Dr. Bertz and the kindred group of 'scientists are mercilessly exposed.'

BUDDING ECONOMY.

A boy to the end of his days in his reckless inconsequence and light-hearted good nature, Charles Lever, in spite of his faults, leaves a smile on the face of one who catches a glimpse, even at this day, of his bright personality. 'Charles Lever: His Life in His Letters,' by Edmund Downey (Blackwood), is largely composed of personal letters of the author himself. While never despondent, there are constant references to his lack of money, his extravagance he could never overcome. There is one good little story of an attempt to reform:—

He was in the habit of indulging in pistol practice at a shooting gallery, and he used to give a franc to a man who held his horse while he was amusing himself in the gallery. Now it would be an admirable effort in the scheme of economy to do away with the splendor of hiring a man to hold his horse. Henceforth he would fasten the bridle to one of the hooks of the jalousies. When he arrived next morning at the gallery the man who usually held the horse was in waiting. Lever informed him that he did not require his services. The dismay of the man smote the economist to the heart, but he had been told that he might expect to endure many pangs in the effort to inaugurate the campaign of frugality. He hitched the horse to the hook, shamefacedly, and entered the gallery. The effort to economize steadied his nerves, and at the first shot he hit the centre of the target. This excellent example of shooting had the effect of ringing a bell denoting the triumph of the marksmen. The bell startled the horse outside and the animal broke away, 'carrying the window frame with him,' according to Lever. 'Altogether,' he says, 'the repairs amounted to 87 francs. . . . This was my first and last attempt at economy.'

A LITERARY CLUB.

Upton Sinclair's book, 'The Jungle,' has provoked more than the reviews to horror at its tales of misery and filth, more than the President and Senate of the United States to hurried legislation, more than the general public to an abstinence from all canned meats, for it has suggested to a poet his theme. 'The Literary Horrors Club' is celebrated by Wallace Irwin in the 'Bookman' thus:

'Twas in a literary fog
Beside an inky wave,
Some rather handsome skeletons
Were waltzing on a grave,
A very pretty lynching, too,
Gave zest to the affair,
When Jack o' London, stalking in,
Cried thrice, 'Ahoy, Sinclair!'

Then Upton came from Packingtown
As gay as one can be
Whose progress is accompanied
By Reverend Thomas D.,
The latter striking attitudes
And braying at the moon
While flourishing a manuscript
Entitled 'Coon, Coon, Coon!'

'Enough, enough! suppress the stuff,'
Quoth Upton of Sinclair,
'I would a bitter tale unfold
Of Sausage and Despair.
My hero is a foreigner,
A stranger yet to soap,
His name Bzzzzisqtyozistnob
(Pronounced Bzzuzzixstnope).'

Up popped a stranger weird and wan
Whose chin required a shave.
He tore three handfuls from his beard
And writhed upon a grave.
'Alas! she was a cannibal!'
He moaned as if in pain.
Then all the Club arose and cried,
'Good evening, Mr. Caine!'

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
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An ancient beggar woman known to her neighbors as 'Old Mother Snuff,' was found dead in her house in Paris. A search of the place revealed £3,200 in banknotes and £800 in gold, hidden in a mattress.

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THE SURPRISING SAMARITAN

(By the Rev. F. J. McConnell, Brooklyn.)

Text: Luke x., 33-35.

The parable of the Samaritan is a narrative of surprises. The traveller from Jerusalem was surprised by falling among thieves. The conduct of priest and Levite is surprising. These representatives of the one institution which in all ages has claimed to be the helper of men miss a finer chance than ever was presented in the temple services or in the ordinary round of pastoral visitation and pass by on the other side. They no doubt have very elaborate theories about the origin of evil and the reason for human pain, but the sudden happening upon a half-killed sufferer by the roadway is a little too concrete for their theorizings. Misery in the abstract they can deal with, but misery in nakedness and blood on a robber-infested road is another matter.

Misery, however, is never abstract and the abstractions of the student do not wash wounds or bind up broken bones. If the story had stopped with the passing of the priest and Levite we would have had just one more chapter in the mysterious volume of human woe and the failure of the thoroughly trained professionalist to aid in the work of relieving the world's distress. A greater surprise is in store for us as we read on. A Samaritan, for whom the first hearers of the story could have had only contempt, rises into grandeur where priest and Levite have dwindled away into insignificance. The Samaritan is not so learned as his predecessors on the highway and does not stand so high in the social scale, but he has one essential equipment which priest and Levite have trained out of themselves. He has a heart. He can feel compassion, and his compassion lifts him up to so great a height that we lose sight of priest and Levite and of victim and robberies while we marvel at the spiritual resourcefulness of him whose fundamental characteristic is that he can feel compassion.

The more closely we look at this surprising Samaritan, the more surprising he becomes. The first surprise is that he does not run back along the path which he has travelled with the first glance which suggests the nearness of robbers. He has a beast laden with oil and wine, and beast and oil and wine are attractive to robbers. He himself is a despised Samaritan—a likely man for the stones and clubs of robbers—a social outcast for whom the bloodthirsty highwayman need feel no particular mercy. Still, the Samaritan does not run. His compassion makes him lose sight of the danger, as compassion always does. We sometimes think that the masculine qualities, the nerves of steel, the steady will, are the powers which make men panic-proof in time of great trial, but we can easily make mistake here. Compassion for sufferers makes ten heroes where stolid, rugged, cold-blooded impassiveness makes one. Surprising as it may seem, this tender-hearted Samaritan knows no fear in the presence of possible robbers. This is one of the paradoxes of Samaritan compassionateness—that a warm heart makes a cool head.

In the great crisis of physical or intellectual or moral panic which sweeps now and again over the land the lover of humanity is not stirred by danger. The scientists and the philosophers, working away in laboratory or study, may come to the discovery of supposed truths, which they declare take away all hope for the race. They surrender to atheism and materialism with the cry that all is lost. They see in materialistic evolution or in destructive Biblical criticism, or in the spread of this or that social theory, the sign that the end is near, and sometimes in a kind of intellectual frenzy plunge headloing into the camps of the avowed despoilers of believers. The real lover of humanity, the man whose one thought is to help the sufferer on the Jericho road, disregards the danger. The ract that a man lies half dead before him is the important fact with him, and lo, it happens that this warm-hearted Samaritan, with no training in science or philosophy, puts priest and Levite to shame when it comes to standing against despoilers. Time and again it has happened in the history of human thinking that intellectual highwaymen have been mocked, not by priest and Levite, but by the warm-hearted Samaritan, who has simply nursed back to life the victim, upon whom the highwayman has done his worst. Where the critical intelligences in the professors' chairs have seen no hope and the cold-blooded writers of books have said that we must give up, warm-hearted Samaritans have brought the agnosticism or the skepticism to naught by nourishing back to strength the faith which had been despoiled.

We notice in the next place that the Samaritan did not faint. He seldom does faint, for it is the compassionate and not the indifferent onlooker who conquers any tendency to reeling sickness when taken with horrible surprise. The quickest way to overcome the faintness which the sight of physical wretchedness sends surging through us is to move forward to the rescue. Let but the hand of the sympathizer touch the gaping wound with the purpose of merciful relief and the dizziness of the rescuer himself passes away. The blesed helpfulness which comes out of a merciful heart quiets the trembling of the helper and opens up fountains of unsuspected strength.

Once more, this Samaritan did not blunder. This is another surprise, for with our mistaken notions we are apt to say that the warm-hearted man is alwys making blunders, that his intentions are good, but his performance bad; that the man without nerves who thinks his way through carefully is the man for the exquisitely delicate and critical situation. I do not wish to deal severely with the nerveless man, but his thinking is sometimes laborious, and while he is thinking the patient sometimes dies. Warm-hearted mercifulness moves more swiftly. It lights by intuition upon truth which the nerveless man climbs after with a syllogism. The little touches in this parable cannot have been accidental. The Master is showing the wise skill and the inimitable tactfulness of warm and full compassion. The Samaritan makes no blunder. He does the first thing first, washing out the cuts with wine and soothing the bruises with oil. As the patient rallies he gets him upon the beast, finds the smooth places in the road and guides the beast around the rocks without stumbling. He brings the victim to the inn and takes care of him, replacing the temporary bandages with others more thoroughly prepared. He gives orders for his patient's food and stays through the day to make sure that the innkeeper understands. On the morrow he does not offend his patient by offering him alms, but quietly pays the bill in advance. There is not a step but that is skillful and wise and tactful. The coldblooded man would have blundered and bungled at every step of the way.

We must admit the glorious character of this Samaritan layman. Here he stands in a scene of disorder, with the evidences of crime and woe before his eyes. The priest and the Levite have passed by, and our thought of humanity, low enough as we gaze upon the work of the robbers, is lower still as we think of the failure of those from whom help could have been expected. Now we see that the Samaritan is the restorer in all the disorders, and we say that his power to upbuild and to bring back and to revive is the wonderful fact in the picture. He has the secret of spiritual neighborliness, which is more often to be learned out upon the Jericho road than in the exercises of the schools.

This parable, exquisite as it is, was not an elaborate and studied work of art. We know that the heart of Jesus lies revealed in the parable, that we see here the secret of his heroism and his self-control and his skill. He spoke and wrought out of a heart moved with compassion. We believe, too, that the heart of God lies revealed in the parable, that the secret of God's power and wisdom and skill is somehow wrapped up in his compassionateness of heart. Because he loves us he is not driven into panic. Because he loves us he is not repulsed by our weaknesses and our sins. Because he loves us he is always sure to do just the right thing for us. Because he loves us he is always near us with a neighborliness like that of the Samaritan. He is never nearer than when we lie by the roadside half dead with pain or doubt. We cannot understand him any more than the dazed victim in the story could at first understand the Samaritan, but we believe as did the victim that the Samaritan's touch is full of love. And it may be that one day not the least surprise of our fuller knowledge will be that the rough shakings of the very earth will be understood as in entire harmony with the Divine compassion.

THE GRAY PARROTT.

The home of this interesting but sadly ill used creature is in sunny Central Africa, from the Congo and Guinea coast to the east of Lake Nyassa. Here the 'pretty pollies' fly in flocks, as rooks and pigeons do in England, for they are very friendly birds. The birds when caught are huddled together and carried to the coast; such as are still alive on reaching it are packed, generally without mercy or pity, in the holds of ships, or are stowed away in any corner on board where space can be found, to suffer torments from want of air, want of light, want of proper food and space to spread their wings, and, worst of all, lack of water, which they dearly love. The wings of many wretched, suffering birds brought to this country are tied so as to prevent them from fluttering and spoiling their beauty. Choking, gasping, stifling from heat, or shivering with damp and cold, hundreds upon hundreds died on their way to this country. It has been said by a famous bird fancier, Dr. Greene, that hardly one in a thousand survives the terrible sufferings which gray parrots undergo on their way from their own land to the cage in England.—'Our Anamil Brothers.'

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Although we in Canada are not directly affected by the Education Bill now under discussion in the House of Commons in England, there is no doubt that many of us are watching its course with deep interest. I suppose it would be safe to say that speaking generally Anglicans are opposed to the bill and other Protestant communions are in favor of it.

It occurs to me, however, that, in the interests of the growing spirit of 'Godly union and concord,' which found such admirable expression in the recent words of the Bishop of Huron addressed to the Presbyterian Conference at London, Ontario, neither Anglicans nor others should conclude from the news items appearing in the daily press that England is absolutely divided into two hostile camps, waging an internecine warfare about the question of how the gospel of peace shall be taught.

It is true the Bishop of London, at the great meeting in Albert Hall, declared that the Church of England was a unit on this question. But this statement belongs to that class of platform oratory which looks rather to popular effect than to exact statement. What the Bishop's words really mean is that the party lines are broken down with respect to this question, and that men so far apart in their theological views as Lord Halifax and the Dean of Canterbury are able to agree in fighting against Mr. Birrell's Education Bill. But there is a very large and influential body of Anglicans who are in favor of the principle of the bill, and there is a large and influential body of Nonconformists, represented by the 'British Weekly,' who are in favor of some amendments to the bill.

This, too, is the position of the 'Spectator,' and every one knows how honest and able a journal the 'Spectator 'is. Week by week powerful but temperate articles, appear upon this subject, in favor of concession in the interests of national peace and of true religion. Nor have these efforts been unavailing. The suggestions of the 'Spectator' have stimulated a large number of moderate-minded Anglican laymen who have memorialized the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in the interests of harmony. They begin by stating that they 'accept as being in accordance with the plain will of the people, the fundamental principle embodied in Clause I.' They then proceed to indicate the amendments they desire. I need not occupy your space with these details, my object being simply to show that Anglicans are not united in blind opposition to a bill whose only alternative would appear to be a purely secular system of education. They conclude with the expression of the hope, 'as loyal members of the Church of England, that her rulers may, while accepting the bill as a reasonable basis for settlement, be able to concentrate their efforts on securing its amendment in these and other details, instead of proclaiming hostility to it as a whole.'

The chief mover in this important action is Mr. George Macmillan, who is, I think, a member of the famous publishing firm, and over two hundred names of men distinguished in all walks of life are appended to it, amongst them being that of Dr. Osler. On the other hand a quite similar movement is on foot amonght Nonconformists, and a Mr. A. R. Fordham writes in encouraging terms with reference to the support it is receiving:

At least three of the bishops, namely, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ripon, are in favor of the bill, and so far as educational matters are concerned, the names of the Bishops of Hereford and Carlisle are of more weight than any other two bishops in England. The Bishop of Ripon (Boyd-Carpenter) unites to a splendid oratory a strong common sense. He contributes an impressive article to the current number of the 'Fortnightly Review,' which will well repay perusal by all who desire clear light rather than oratorical fireworks upon the question of 'undenominational religion.' The Bishop of Carlisle's views on the subject may be found in a singularly beautiful article in the April number of 'The Hibbert Journal.' Perhaps, sir, the excellence of his concluding words will excuse the length of the quotation: 'If any Christian body deserves grateful consideration for its past services in the cause of education, the Church of England is that body. Its sacrifices have been immeasurable, its devotion beyond all praise. And if to-day it chooses to stand on its trust deeds and legal rights, it stands on strong ground. But is there not a more excellent way lying before the Church of England than the way of mere legality? There often floats before my spirit the vision of a truly national Church of England—a church embracing the whole English people within its folds. But, as my great master, Bishop Fraser, taught me long ago, the only hope of the realization of this glorious vision lies in the reduction of our dogmas within primitive limits, and the enlargement of our catholicity to the farthest evangelical bounds. . . . . If, as Churchmen, we bravely say that, as for more than a century we have sacrificed our money for Christ and the children, so now, as far as we honorably can, we will waive our legal rights for the same holy cause, then I believe we shall win the confidence and admiration of our countrymen; we shall secure the co-operation of the vast majority of the trained teachers in our crusade against ungodliness; we shall enroll the gospel in the curriculum of our schools; we shall be granted ungrudgingly all needful facilities for our own denominational teaching, and we shall have taken a vast progressive step towards the establishment of a truly national church for a truly religious nation.' Alas! that there should be so many excellent people whose enthusiasm is more readily enlisted on behalf of an Anglican or Nonconformist victory, as the case may be, than for the triumph of self-sacrifice and peace.

HERBERT SYMONDS.

Christ Church Cathedral, June 20, 1906.

THE CITY'S UTILITIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In face of the fact that the bulk of our people have to struggle for a livelihood, and that we are, in our city, having of late considerable more deaths than births, we have corporations, combines and a council, with apparently a majority in the latter ignoring the interests of the citizens. To the mind of thousands of the householders, a certain clique of aldermen won't let matters rest on either the street railway or gas questions. Seeing that the companies are bent on oppressing the Montreal people it strikes one as wisdom to let them alone till they further feel the pressure of public opinion, which is now dead against them. It has occurred to you, sir, that we are in the hands of a conscienseless, remorseless set of shareholders (few, against the many toilers.)

There is clearly too much legal assistance appealed to in the tyranny we suffer from. In the government over us there are lawyers galore who do the lobbying, much to the detriment of the governed. It is to be hoped that the voters will take note of this inimical circumstance, and send to the parliaments and council, representatives who will legislate for our householders, and not for combines with stocks watered two and a half times more than the costs of the plant, and where shareholders demand dividends on nothing of reality.

Our family men feel the pressure of high taxation, and large bounty giving, with the advanced cost of living severely, and if the holders of our utilities will not be persuaded to treat us fairly, we can look forward to the expiry of franchises (obtained so shamefully), and, if need be, apply the Philadelphia plaster that so successfully remedied the abuses there, through Mayor Weaver, with the assistance of the taxpayers.

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, June 20.

KINGSEY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. James Dickson's lamentation in your issue of June 9 is but another instance of his beautiful ability to evade the truth. He says that I made no denial of the main factor, namely, that there are 54 families at the south of the school, 17 at the north, and none on the west.

The fact of the case is this: There never have been but 59 proprietors on our valuation roll, divided as follows: On the road south of the school, 30; on the road north, 18; on the road east, 11. As the east road joins the main road which runs north and south in close proximity to the school, it can easily be understood that there are actually 30 proprietors on one side and 29 on the other side of the school. It is not true, as Mr. Dickson would make it appear, that there are 21 interested families across the first mile at the extreme south, nor is it true either that there is only one family of two children across the first mile at the extreme north of the school.

Mr. James Dickson also says that there were two members of the Protestant Committee present at the meeting to which I referred. This is not true either. I have no quarrel with James Dickson about his classical quotation, 'Put an ass upon a horse,' etc. The only difference it might make is the length of time it takes people to find out their mistake in so doing, and correct the error.

It is not true that I have continued an abusive, insulting demeanor towards the new dissentients. I should be very sorry, indeed, if I were not on as friendly terms with those new dissentients as Mr. Dickson is. In his reply he has not denied one single statement which I made, and I am simply writing these few lines to correct the false impression which he might create where he is not known.

JOHN G. MOORE.

Kingsey, June 18, 1906.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some twenty odd years ago, when I first made my home in Westmount, then called Cote St. Antoine, the summer Sunday mornings were charmingly peaceful. The toiler, after six days wearisome labor, could fully appreciate the solid comfort to be derived from two or three hours additional repose on Sunday morning, lulled by the warbling of the birds or the whisperings of the gentle zephyrs among the foliage of the trees. Since the Canadian Pacific Railway first built its line to the Windsor station, things have been getting worse gradually, until now the bellowings of the locomotives and the growling of the swiftly passing trains have become a continuous nuisance on Sunday mornings, especially in warm weather, when the bedroom windows are left wide open. Last Sunday morning the atmospheric conditions were unusually favorable for the transmission of sound, and the unearthly roar repeated at short intervals along the railway track rendered peaceful repose an impossibility to the ten thousand residents of the beautiful, law-abiding town of Westmount, not to say anything about the disturbance caused in St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde and throughout the city generally.

Surely in these days of wonderful electrical inventions some means could be devised by which the prolonged bellowings of locomotives, especially in towns and cities, might be dispensed with at all times, more especially on Sunday mornings. And if railway trains must be run on Sundays, they ought to be compelled to go much more slowly when passing through towns and cities, and by so doing greatly diminish the racket they now make.

WESTMOUNT.

ARMENIANISM VS. CALVINISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I beg to add my quota to the several letters which have been published in your journal from time to time on the above subject.

While fully agreeing with the truth that both Calvinists and Armenians have had some noble people, yet I deny that either were made so by their creed, but by a simple faith and trust in Jesus, and an obedience to God's laws, carried out in daily life.

Calvinism tends to coldness, sternness and austerity, and its iron-bound laws prevent the sentimental side of our nature from finding outlet. Calvin was a great theologian, and had a very hard, clear, cold intellect, but he was possessed of little heart. The followers of his creed, if literally doing so, become cold, hard and Puritanic, frown at laughter and tears alike, which are sentiments placed in the human soul to express the different degrees of feeling. My experience in the Presbyterian churches of this city is that a lack of true friendliness and sociability is predominant, and that to me is mainly attributable to the iron clad theology which is the spirit of that church. Calvinism does not tend to produce high-class character. When that is said, the honor of Christ is at stake, the refining influence of the Holy Spirit is the cause of noble manhood and womanhood. . . On the other hand, the Armenian creed has a tendency to too much of sentimentality, which sometimes runs to seed. I think the time is fast approaching when the people who literally desire to follow Jesus, will throw off all creeds and take their stand alone on Bible teaching. Does not the Hon. Mr. Bryce, of the present British cabinet, say in his book, 'The American Commonwealth,' that men are leaving, or will have to leave the church to follow Jesus. . . Truly the clericalism, the stateliness and cold dignity of our churches to-day is doing much to drive from their walls those who in the present day, are like to them who in the past times heard the Lord gladly, 'for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.'

OBSERVER.

Montreal.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The following statements were made by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong in his sermon at the opening of the General Assembly of the Canadian Presbyterian Church in London, Ont., lately:—

'We call for pure air. It is essential to health. It will cure diseases. We dread to have our children breathe tainted or poisoned atmosphere. What if in our homes they breathe a moral atmosphere tainted with worldliness, vanity, selfishness, avarice, censoriousness and pride, when they should breathe the free and generous, the holy and loving air of a Christian spirit.

'Now, no inconsiderable part of our population does not come under the educational influence of the church, and in many cases these come from homes morally vitiated.

'Education should embrace the whole child and his whole life and destiny. To see life, and see it whole, and to frame an ideal of education on this wholeness, is the duty of the home, the school, and the church working together.

'The religious habit cannot be established by the Sunday-school, but by parents at home and teachers in school during the six days of the week.

'We have nothing but praise for our Sunday-school Committee and the rational effort it is putting forth. But I will presume to say that none are more conscious than the members of that committee of the utter inadequacy of their attempts to accomplish the task to which the church has called them. The more clearly they see the real meaning of religious education, and understand modern scientific methods, the more apparent does the flimsiness of the Sunday-school seem to them. The more earnestly they try to make the Sunday-school efficient and thorough, the more keenly do they recognize its glaring limitations.

'I do contend against the separation between religion and the state, and I do contend against the state assuming the power to establish a system of schools, exclude the Bible and religious instruction from them, and compel us to pay for them and send our children to them.

'Schools cannot be neutral. Education without religion is irreligious. The negative character cannot long be maintained. The tendency is to become positively anti-Christian.'

Dr. Armstrong's opinions regarding the necessity of at once introducing the fourth R—Righteousness— into the day school's most important studies are not by any means peculiar to himself and a few other old-fashioned Christians, for even thoughtful men of the world are loud in their denunciations of the increasing spirit of graft, deceit, irreverence, and the baser kinds of selfishness among the community. The Good Book says: 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a disgrace to any people.' Since a great majority of even the professing Christian parents have lately been neglecting to 'train up their children in the way they should go,' to a much greater extent than was the custom when I was a boy, the pedagogue must be induced to do much more in that line than he or she has hitherto been accustomed to do; and were the excellent Jamaica day school catechism generally introduced into the schools, and also the homes, of Protestant Canadians, it would in some measure remove the stigma of the ignorance of biblical teachings, which now attaches to so many Protestant homes in Canada.

D. C.

A SEARCH FOR THE TRUE RELIGION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On the first day of June, this year, the government of Japan opened a religious congress at Tokio—instituted and originated by the Emperor of Japan—for the purpose of searching for the true religion—to which representatives of the principal creeds were invited.

This action is characteristic of the enquiring and restless mind of the eastern nations, and especally so of the high-class Brahmans, who in many ways resemble the ancient Athenians, are naturally of a metaphysical turn of mind, peering into the future, and are ready to worship the unknown God.

At this stage of the world's history following the stirring up and awakening of the long, moribund spiritual life of Japan, it is particularly gratifying, and not only offers a great opportunity for Christianity, but is an object lesson for all the world to seek after the higher spiritual life, and cannot fail to impress the earnest Christian, and lead him to contrast the diversities and divisions among ourselves.

The Japanese is a highly sensitized, thinking and reading man, and especially in the higher grades has an acute intellect far in advance of other peoples we are apt to call heathen and idolators.

This action of the Emperor of Japan recalls the introduction of a great reform of Brahmanism in 1830 in the introduction of a new church in India by Rajah Rama Mohun Rai—a leading member of Brahmanism in Calcutta. 'This man after careful study of the Hindu Shastras—the Koran and the Christian Bible—repudiated the doctrines of the Shastras as false, and formed a new church with a creed embracing all the ethics of Christianity—with a leaning to universalism. This church has made rapid progress. It commenced by establishing prayer meetings, and these may be considered the foundation of the 'Brahmo Somaj Church.' It has been largely indebted to the spread of English education, and the labors of Christian missionaries in India—there is little to distinguish it from Christianity except the essential belief in Christ's mission, and his relation to God, and the apparent non-use of the Jewish or Christian Bible, or any special reverence for churches, or ecclesiastical buildings for religious purposes. Let us hope that the results of this congress in Tokio will be as successful in forming a reformed church, even as the one in Bombay.

JOHN FULTON.

TO DEVELOP CANADIAN TRADE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In view of the discussion now going on as to the best method of developing Canadian trade in manufactured articles, I would like, with your permission, to submit to you a few questions bearing on this important subject.

In common with others, I have read the evidence given from time to time before the Tariff Commission, and I have also examined the recent census returns particularly as regards manufactures in Canada.

I observe from the first that almost all manufacturers who appeared before the Commission alleged that they are unable to compete in the production of manufactured goods with their English, German or American competitors, unless they are allowed, upon the average, from 25 to 35 percent protection against the foreigner, and that in a great many cases they ask for a much larger duty to be imposed. I observe from the census returns that the raw materials, which, presumably, ought to cost the Canadian manufacturer no more, or very little more, than his foreign competitor, in most cases make up on the average no less than 55 percent of the total cost of the manufactured article, leaving 45 percent to pay for wages, cost of superintendence, interest on capital, depreciation of plant and other expenses.

Now, the question I would like to submit to you is briefly this:—If Canadian manufacturers are, as they allege, unable to hold their own in the Canadian market at their own door, without the protection of 25 or 35 percent, how do they expect to compete in neutral markets, without any protection, with the manufacturers of other countries, or do they propose to do as is done to a great extent in the United States, and to charge their Canadian customers 20 or 30 percent more than they will sell the same goods for in foreign markets; or, lastly, am I to suppose that the statements submitted to the Tariff Commission have no foundation in fact, and that they are able, if so disposed, to manufacture sufficiently cheaply to compete successfully with the foreigner where they meet him on even terms. For my own part, it has always appeared to me that one of the greatest obstacles to the development of trade in manufactured goods arise from the fact that whenever the cost of living is increased by unnecessary taxation for any purpose whatever, one of two things must happen: either the wage earner must submit to a considerable loss caused by the diminished purchasing power of his wages, or his rate of pay must be increased in proportion, in which case the manufacturer is also handicapped pro tanto by the necessity of providing for such increased wages.

It seems to me indisputable that every dollar unnecessarily expended by gov-

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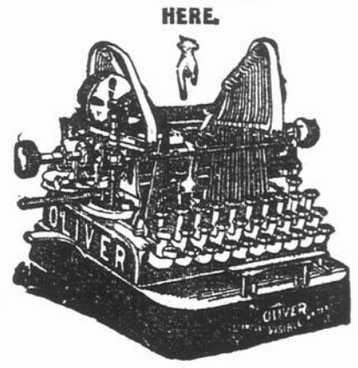
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With the best coffee, with the best tea, a detestable liquor is obtained if certain rules recommended by experience are not observed. Write to us and ask for our English and French booklet on "The Art of preparing good tea and good coffee." Mailed FREE. By the way, we invite you to try our assortment of extra choice Groceries which we will send you on receipt of $2.80, should your dealer not have them in stock:

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ernment and every additional percentage of taxation must necessarily reduce the purchasing power of wages and diminish in a greater or less degree the profits of the farmer, the miner, the lumberman and all other genuine producers.

Now, I observe that we have at present a large nominal surplus, and I am sorry to say a very largely increased expenditure.

It appears to me that in so far as legislation can assist the growth of Canadian manufacturers, that desirable object would be best attained by reducing our taxes and diminishing our expenditure. Of one thing we may be certain, and that is that every dollar of unnecessary taxation or unnecessary expenditure tends directly or indirectly to diminish the purcrasing power of every man's wages, and to put us at a disadvantage with countries which, like England, adopt a more rational system of taxation.

ENQUIRER.

Ottawa, June 18.

ACCESSARIES TO CRIME.

Sir,—The unhappy man Hackett has received the due reward of his deeds. But, is the publican who supplied him with drink to go scot-free? Is it just that he should escape a penalty which would act as a deterrent to other purveyors of the awful soul-destroying stuff, which (to the honor of humanity be it spoken) is usually responsible for this particular class of crime?

A case very similar to this in its details, occurred in England some few years ago. The murder (afterwards executed) was proved to have stopped at public-houses on the road, but no action was ever taken against the publicans, as far as I am aware. Surely they ought to be held guilty, as accessary to these terrible acts, which one seldom or never finds, are committed by sober people.

'BLUE RIBBON.'

THE BATH HOTEL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It must have been very gratfying to the members of the Dominion Alliance, and also to all temperance people in the city, to learn that the Hon. the License Commissioners had refused to grant a liquor license to the Turkish Bath Hotel.

The electors in that polling sub-division have a serious responsibility resting upon them. Several of those who signed the recent application did so under a misapprehension. I have information from some of them that 'only cool drinks were to be sold, and no intoxicating liquor.' Under this illusion they signed the application.

Without any particular reference to this one Bath Hotel affair, it may be worth while to remark what a mass of misrepresentation and deception is resorted to in order to secure signatures for liquor licenses.

It is very sad, but it is true that in many cases the names of widows and spinsters are found on such applications for license.

It is absolutely incredible, in these days of advanced temperance sentiment, that any woman of ordinary respectability should sign such a document. I know that some women who sign for a license are good women. But that does not alter the case. All the same for that, they allow their names to be used for a bad purpose.

There is an important lesson here. It is this: Let no one, and especially the ladies, sign such papers without carefully reading them. They should intelligently understand what they are doing before giving their sanction and support to such a known curse as the liquor traffic.

Everybody knows that the drink traffic is the most demoralizing, and crime-producing business on the face of the earth. The idea of a woman signing for it is an outrage upon the pure and noble womanhood of our land.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

St. Hypolite St.

Aluminum has suddenly come into use for so many purposes where copper and brass were formerly employed that the supply is everywhere far short of the demand. The automobile manufacture is largely responsible for the shortage.

Are You Often Bilious?

Read This and Learn How To Prevent Attacks.

Biliousness is merely a term applied to a condition that exists when the body is overloaded with bile.

The complexion turns yellow, eyes look dull, pimples, itching and eczema break out, headaches are ever present.

Biliousness has two great causes, constipation and defective liver action.

When Dr. Hamilton's Pills are taken they not only correct the bowels, but act directly on the liver, regulating its bile secretion.

Unlike ordinary medicines which purge and give temporary relief, Dr. Hamilton's Pills remove the condition which causes biliousness; thus permanent cures are effected.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills do cure biliousness and liver ills under all circumstances.

We prove this by the statement of Mr. Fenwick Luddington, of New Harbor, N.S., who writes: 'Three months ago I had no expectation of ever getting free from periodical bilious attacks. They were preceded by dizziness and dreadful headaches. If I stooped over my head would swim, and a nauseous feeling crept into my stomach.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills fixed up my liver, drove all the bile out of my blood, and made me a well man in a few months. To-day I enjoy a good appetite, excellent digestion, and the best of health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all.'

Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day. Sold by all dealers; 25c per box, or five boxes for $1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

CHESS

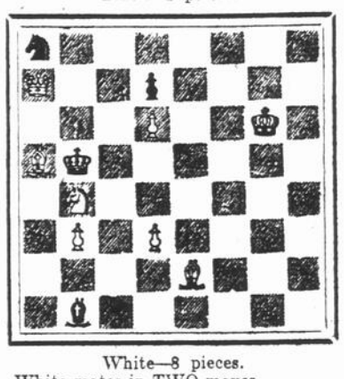
Saturday, June 23, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1061.

From the 'Riga Tageblatt.'

By K. A. L. Kubbell, St. Petersburg, a 13-year-old composer.

Black—4 pieces.



White—8 pieces.

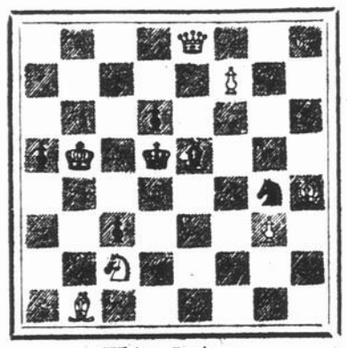
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1062.

From the 'Deutsche Schachzeitung.'

By R. Schatke.

Black—6 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

White mates in THREE moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Mrs. F. J. Pentelow solves No. 1055..1 Kt—Kt 3. For No. 1056..1 B—Q 5, Kt—B 6; 2 Q—R 1, Kt—K 6, and no mate.

'Pawn sends us for 1053..1 Q R—B 7; 1055..1 Kt—Kt 3; 1056..1 Q—Kt 8. For No. 1054..1 Q—Q 2 is blocked by Kt—B 7.

Thought the Blake v. Hooke ending would please, the two last moves with the Knights especially.

SEVENTH WESTERN CHESS CONGRESS.

The management of the Western Chess Association have decided to hold the next chess tournament at Chicago during the week of Aug. 20-25, 1906. The action of the management is in harmony with the vote taken on this question last year. The rules that have been adopted are as follows:

1.—Entrance fee, $5.

2.—Not more than two games daily will be played.

3.—Each player will play one game with each opponent.

4.—First prize, gold badge and title of western champion, and $100; second, $50; third, $15; fourth, $10.

5.—A general tournament may be held in connection with the championship tourney.

6.—Time limit, twenty moves per hour.

The chess players of the United States and Canada are cordially invited to be present and take part in the tournament.

(From the handicap tourney now in progress at the W. C. C.)

Scotch Game.

White. W. E. Gypson.	Black. Magnus Smith.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	2 Q Kt—B 3 ,
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 K Kt—B 3 „
5 Kt x Kt	5 Kt P x Kt
6 Q Kt—B 3	6 B—Kt 5
7 Q—Q 3	7 Castles
8 P—Q R 3	8 B x Kt
9 P x B	9 Kt x K P
10 Q—Q 4	10 P—Q 4
11 B—Q 3	11 B—Kt 2
12 B—Kt 2	12 Q—Kt 4
13 B x Kt	13 K R—K 1
14 P—K R 4	14 Q x Kt P
15 Castles	15 R x B
16 Q—Q 2	16 Q—B 6
17 Q R—Kt	17 R—Kt 5
18 R x R	18 Q x R, and

white, having lost all semblance of attack, and with two pawns down, resigned after a few more moves.—Manitoba 'Free Press.'

Game played between Dr. Emmanuel Lasker, chess champion of the world (White), and R. Raymond (Black), in an exhibition of simultaneous blindfold play given by the world's champion at Brooklyn, U.S.A.:—

(Evans Gambit.)

White.	Black
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B x P
5 P—Q B 3	5 B—B 4
6 P—Q 4	6 P x P
7 P x P	7 B—Kt 5 ch
8 K—B	8 B K 2
9 Q Kt 3	9 Kt—Q R 4
10 B x P ch	10 K—B
11 Q—B 3	11 K x B
12 Q x Kt	12 P—Q 3
13 B—Kt 2	13 P—Q Kt 3
14 Q—R 4	14 P—Q 4
15 P x P	15 Q x P
16 Kt—B 3	16 Q—K B 4
17 Kt—K 5 ch	17 K—B
18 Kt—Q 5	18 B—Q 3
19 R—K	19 Kt—K B 3
20 P—K Kt 4	20 Kt x P
21 Kt x Kt	21 B—Q 2
22 Q—Kt 3	22 Q x Kt (at Kt 5)
23 P—K R 3	23 Q—K B 4
24 R—K 3	24 P—Kt 4
25 R K—B 3	25 B—B 5
26 B—R 3 ch	26 K—Kt 2
27 Kt x B	27 P x Kt
28 R—Kt ch	28 K—R 3
29 B—B	29 B—Kt 4 ch
30 K—Kt 2	30 B—B 3
31 K—R 2	31 B x R
32 Q x B	32 Q R—K B
33 R—Kt 4 (a)	33 K R—Kt
34 B x P ch	34 R—Kt 4
35 B x R ch	35 Q x B
36 Q x R ch	

Resigns

(a) This stroke puts a fine finishing touch to a beautifully played game.

Game at Board 2 in match Gloucestershire vs. Surrey, at Reading, April 21, 1906.

White—Mr. A. J. Curnock (Surrey), Black—Mr. T. G. Wright (Gloucestershire).

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4	2 B—B 4
3 P—Q Kt 4	3 B—Kt 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Castled	5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q B 3	6 Kt—K B 3
7 P—Q 3	7 P—K R 3
8 B—K 3	8 Castles
9 P—Q R 4	93 P—Q R 3
10 Q Kt—Q 2	10 Kt—K 2
11 P—Q 4	11 P x P
12 P x P	12 P—Q 4
13 P—K 5	13 Kt—K 5
14 B—Kt 3	14 Kt—Q B 3 (1)
15 P—Kt 5	15 Kt—Kt 5
16 P—R 5 (2)	16 Kt—B 6 (3)
17 P x B	17 Kt x Q (4)
18 P x P	18 Q x P
19 K R x Kt	19 B—K 3
20 R—R 4	20 P—Q R 4
21 Kt—Q Kt 1	21 Q R—Q B 1
22 P—R 3	22 Q—Kt 3
23 Kt—R 4	23 P K Kt 4
24 Kt—B 3	24 K—Kt 2
25 Q R—R 1	25 Q x P
26 Kt (Kt 1)—Q 2	26 P—Kt 3
27 Kt—B 1	27 Q—Q 2
28 Kt—Kt 3	28 R—B 6 (5)
29 Kt—R 5 ch	29 K—R 1
30 Kt—B 6	30 Q—B 3
31 K R—Q B 1	31 R x R
32 R x R	32 Q—Kt 2
33 P—K R 4	33 P—Kt 5
34 B x R P	34 R—Q B 1
35 R x R	35 Q x R
36 Kt—Q 2 (6)	36 P—Q Kt 4
37 K—R 2	37 P—R 5
38 B—Q 1	38 Q—B 6 (7)
30 Kt—B 1	39 Q x P
40 Kt—Kt 3	40 Q x P
41 B x P	41 Q x Kt
42 B—Kt 5	42 Q—Q 5

43 Resigned

(1) This threatens to win a pawn, but Black had his eye on the grand coup of the win of the Queen and it was necessary to get this Kt to Kt 5.

(2) Overlooking Black's object.

(3) The Q can go to five squares, but cannot escape, so White leaves it. I think this is one of the most remarkable situations that has appeared in an important game for a long time. It is most extraordinary that the trap is so concealed, anybody might almost be excused for falling into it unless they were taking the game very seriously, which, of course, Mr. Curnock ought to have been doing.

(4) P x P should have been played.

(5) K—Kt 3 was much better.

(6) Seems waste of time.

(7) The Q should have been played here on the 36th move, as it at once forces matters.

—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack. Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Who is there now knows aught of his story?
What is there left of him but a name?
Of him who shared in Napoleon's glory,
And dreamt that his sword had won him fame?

Ah, the fate of man is past discerning!
Little did Jacqueminot suppose,
At Austerlitz, or at Moscow's burning
That his fame would rest in the heart of a rose.'

The honor of nationality strikes deeply into many flowers, but the rose is universal. And as I gather the first out of door Jacqueminot the above lines, with the moral, came to mind. There is a glow upon this rose when freshly opening that no other possesses, and one can hardly refrain from singing of its praises when 'newly sprung in June.'

The winter past has been hard upon many of the hardy summer roses, Madame Plantier having few flowering sprays left, and the old York and Lancaster having budless shoots. It is a rose one misses in June, and the mingling of its colors, the white and the red, is unique.

The papery texture of the Persian Yellow is effective as a background, and lights up the shrubbery around it, while bushes of American Beauty are bristling with opening buds.

There is in the distance a clump of a wild rose that fills the air with fragrance, and with shy sweetness unfolds its myriads of flowers, and so from the simplest to the most elaborate of her handiwork, Nature gives us all her wealth of color and fragrance, and we say again: 'Now God be praised for June.'

AN ANSWER.

Veretis.—Your letter can hardly be answered in these columns, and is a part of human gardening that is more difficult to define.

But perhaps a little story that you may have read will help you to understand why some people are narrow-minded and given to prejudice. It is a story of a man who visited an African tribe in its remote parts, and was asked by the natives to tell them something about the country he came from, so mysterious to them. Among other things he mentioned the fact that in his native land the weather became so cold that the waters of the rivers got hard enough for people to walk over, and to carry heavy loads.

To his listeners this seemed the largest kind of a falsehood, and the chief condemned the story teller to death, because, said this uncivilized heathen, a man who made such false statements should not be allowed to live. The people were sincere in their disbelief, because they had never seen the conditions that produce ice. Therefore the man could not be telling the truth.

We meet these sort of Africans every day, who are as bigoted and narrow as those in this story. They deny any truth that has not been met with in their own household, or their limited experience, and seldom agree with anything out of their narrow range of view. It is very difficult to widen their horizon, only what they have seen will they believe.

Does this fit your case? But I have not been able to suggest a remedy.

NARCISSUS.

J.C.P.—The blasting of Narcissus buds is a very common occurrence, and gardeners advance several theories.

Some think it is caused by a hot wind and drought at the time of bud growth, and say that if kept well watered it will not happen. But occasionally they blight in a rainy season, though not so general. One thing is sure, the bulbs must be undisturbed after flowering season, and the foliage allowed to die naturally, and not to be cut off prematurely.

SITUATION FOR VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Mrs. K.—Your plan is simple and good, but you will always see where it can be improved.

A gentle declination towards the south is the most favorable aspect open to the east, and with a shelter on the north side. The top of a hill, or the bottom of a valley are equally to be avoided. The reason for this rule is that low lying land is most liable to late frost, and the plants to suffer from blight, while those above the level of the sea are more exposed to inclement winds.

In laying out the ground, think first of utility, and have narrow paths that the beds can be reached from either side, if the garden is to be planned for small beds. Personally, these are preferable for a garden where everything is in rows, and a horse and cultivator does the principal work, is cheapest and most utilitarian, but never has the real garden aspect that is found in beds of fat onions, and red beets, that have a picturesque, if culinary interest.

Parsley makes a splendid bordering, as does dwarf thyme, and there should be a corner for herbs, that will be found useful.

Whatever plan you make, rest assured that it will always be subject to improvement, and you will see what can be done better 'next year.'

TOMATO PLANTS.

J.E.—For your purpose it is better to nip off the side shoots, and tie the main stem to a stick. The buds and flowers will take care of themselves, and develop earlier if too much growth is not allowed to the vine.

A QUESTION.

A.K.—This question is hardly within my jurisdiction, but in answer, it is always customary for the parents to attend to everything of that sort.

PROPAGATING THE MYRTLE.

Mrs. G.D.—The young shoots, either of the same or former year's growth, or from three to six inches long, either slipped or cut off, are the proper parts for planting, and may be struck without artificial heat. This is the best season for the purpose, the later part of June or early July, especially if you take the shoots of the present year.

If started in a hot bed they root more readily, and will be large enough for potting by September.

Select straight clean shoots, and take off the lower leaves, two-thirds of their length: they are then ready to be planted and watered.

They must be shaded from the midday sun, and will root in a month's time.

It is possible to propagate the myrtle by layers, if there are young growth bottom branches that can be pegged down and covered with earth.

Every shoot will emit roots, that can be cut off into separate plants in the autumn.

The myrtle is so fragrant and beautiful; collection if only for the small green foliit is a delight to have it in one's plant age.

CULTURE OF CHAMOMILE.

Herbist.—There are two varieties of the plant you mention, the common single and the double flowering.

It is propagated by parting the roots, or by sowing the seed, and requires a poor dry soil, otherwise growing too luxuriant and less powerful in medicinal properties. It is best in an open exposed situation and after several years the plants should be renewed or they will decline production. The plants should be eighteen inches apart and they must be cultivated with the hoe quite frequently if the weather is hot and dry in order to conserve the moisture.

In July the flowers are generally in perfection for gathering; the right time being just when they are about to open, or first opened. They must be dried thoroughly before storing, otherwise they will spoil, and if put into paper bags loosely, can be safely stored for use. It is an old fashioned remedy for sick headache and other disorders, that is safe and valuable.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH.

Inquirer.—The reason that some gardeners recommend New Zealand spinach is because it is of more delicate flavor than summer spinach and is not so liable to run to seed. It must be raised in a hotbed the same as celery plants, and set out in a shallow trench. If the weather is dry it must be watered often and in five or six weeks from planting out, the young leaves may be gathered.

The intense heat of our summers is not favorable to this vegetable, but a few plants for trial make a variety, and can be used late, as they resist slight frosts.

PLANT FOR NAME.

Miss M.—The flower sent in your note is a Cyclamen, and the question of what to do with it cannot well be answered without knowing a little about the treatment and also the variety.

Cyclamen Persicum will be at rest when Neopolitanum is in bloom, and vice versa. If just finished blooming now, let them rest in the pots, and begin to water after a month or two, then repot as soon as there is any sign of growth.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Novice.—A book on agriculture is certainly a necessity if you are as ignorant as you confess. A letter has been sent giving the information you require on this subject.

But a few simple rules can be given that will prove useful to a novice, as, for instance, that strawberries or potatoes will produce luxuriantly in virgin soil, but in a few years they degenerate. Mushrooms will exhaust the soil so as never to appear two successive seasons on the same spot.

Cabbage, cauliflower, or any of the brassicas will not grow healthy upon soil where the immediate crop grown previously has been of that tribe, but if the land can be burned over and enriched, it is safe to expect a crop again.

To rotate a piece of poor land and bring it to good cultivation, let it be manured and worked till the end of this month and then planted to celery. The next season beets or cauliflower will succeed; the third, onions, and the fourth, peas; after which the rotation can be changed the land being fit for either fruit or vegetables.

CROCUS.

E.L.B.—The box of scale specimens do not prove to be the dreaded San Jose scale as you feared, but formidable enough to be injurious. There are many species, and, as a rule, scale is much more difficult to destroy than aphis, as tobacco, soap and such materials scarcely affect them.

The most effectual method of ridding plants of these pests is to brush or sponge the stems and ribs of leaves with alcohol. This destroys the young insects that would otherwise escape when disturbed.

GYSUM.

Farmer.—Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, is a sulphate of lime composed of sulphuric acid, lime and water, the first mentioned forming nearly half of the ingredients.

There is no doubt as to its value on clover and other farm products.

The best thing to do is to send to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa for bulletins in regard to fertilizers, as they have had experience by many valuable experiments.

SECRECY TO PROTECT A PROCESS.

(From 'Machinery.')

Some years ago the Goldschmidt company of Essen, Germany, perfected a process of detinning tin scrap, but instead of patenting the process they depended on secrecy to make it profitable. The usual result of such practice followed. Two of the employees knowing the secret proved unfaithful and sold their knowledge to a concern which commenced the work in Holland, and from there it was brought to America.

The American concern in turn was served in the same manner. The result was that undesirable competition was established by two plants. The company first on the ground in this country commenced suit against the competitor, seeking to enjoin them from using the knowledge obtained through the defection of one of their employees. The case was thrown out of court, as the court would not stain its hands with such disreputable proceedings, none of the parties having good standing.

The operation of a plant on the principle of secrecy puts a premium on dishonesty. The patent laws of most countries offer adequate protection for most inventions and discoveries; if that protection is not sought, but rather that of secrecy, the possibility of recovery of damages in case the secret is stolen by competitors is very slight indeed.

MOOSE IN BANGOR STREETS.

(From the Bangor 'News.')

On Friday morning at about 2 o'clock, as Charles H. Potter was coming down Columbia street and had reached a point in front of Kelley's plumbing shop, he saw a strange animal trotting along toward him from the direction of Hammond street. In the dim light it looked at a little distance like a mule, but as it came nearer Mr. Potter recognized it as a half-grown cow moose. He stamped upon the sidewalk and the animal, taking alarm, ran into the yard on the west side of the Baptist church.

Finding, however, that there was no escape in that direction, the moose came out again and ran through Columbia street at great speed and disappeared up Hammond street. Mr. Potter told Patrolman Sproul about it, and so the news circulated. As Mr. Potter travels daily through a country where moose abound, there is no likelihood of his being mistaken in his identification of one of the species at close quarters.

On Friday a farmer living in the suburbs of Bangor, reported that a young cow moose, presumably the same that visited the down-town streets, had browsed in his pasture on Thursday evening, where several persons had seen the animal.

DINIZULU.

This Zulu chief, whose name has come into prominence in connection with the native rebellion in Natal, is a prince of the blood royal, being a son of Cetewayo, the famous king whose military despotism became a menace to South Africa in 1879. After his capture, Cetewayo was banished to Robben Island, near Capetown, and subsequently reinstated in his native land. Dinizulu, his son and successor, followed in his father's footsteps. He fomented rebellion, raised fresh regiments, was convicted of high treason in 1889, banished to St. Helena, and on his release in 1898 was allowed to return to Zululand as a minor chief of the Usutu tribe, with a salary from the Natal Government of £500 per annum. Dinizulu, who was a stripling at the time of his conviction, is now rapidly assuming the corpulent proportions of his father, Cetewayo. — 'Westminster Gazette.'

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HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake propr., 571 St. James street. M. 524.
RIENDEAU HOTEL, 58 & 60 Jacques Cartier Sq. Main 6130.
WELLAND HOTEL, 17-25 McGill College avenue. American and European plan. Tel. Up 1415.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

BOLT, J. T., & CO., 2313 St. Catherine street.
JOHNSTON BROS., 2379 St. Catherine. Up 3143.
NORRIS, A. E., 955 St. Catherine W. Up 5073.

KINDLING WOOD.

MACDIARMID, J. C., cor. William & Guy. M. 452.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 192 St. Lawrence street. M. 542.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M.3396-7

LADIES' HAIRDESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

CHARLAND, MISS, 2130 St. Catherine street.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine. Up 3161.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

Canada Machinery Agency, 298 St. James. M. 2195.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MANTLES, TILES AND GRATES.

Webster Bros. & Parkes, 1803 Notre Dame. M.1312

MEAT MARKETS.

Westgate & Lewis, McGill Coll & Park ave. Up 2690 and 4058.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

BRENNAN BROS., 1907 St. Catherine st. E. 246.
REID, J. W. & CO., 2097 St. Catherine. Up 2465.
DE LORIMIER, S. A., 52 Notre Dame W. M. 1988.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BEAUCHAMP, J. M., 1340a & 1344 St. Cath. E.1923
EDY, O. 418 West Notre Dame. M. 2356
ETTENBERG, J. & CO., 2098 St. Cathrn. Up 2666
GALLERY, DAN., 2072 Notre Dame. M. 2230.
NELSON, G. P., 71 Bleury street.
OGULNIK, PAUL, 2254 St. Catherine st. Up 2634.
RUDOLPH, A., 19 St. Lawrence. E. 290.
TREMBLAY, WM., 2048 Notre Dame. M. 2836.
Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James. M. 3979.
MAX USHER, 2298 St. Catherine st. Up 3056.
WALSH, W. H., 119 West Notre Dame. M. 2804.

OPTICIANS.

GRANT, PROF., 2172 St. Catherine st. Up 1332.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

WALL BROS., 33 Bleury street. M. 237.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DENNISON ENG. CO., 112 St. Frs. Xavier. M. 2214
DOUGALL, JOHN SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS, G. C. & CO., 261 St. James st. M. 1414.
GORDON, P. J., 2327a St. Catherine st. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
RICE, A. I., 2261 St. Catherine street. M. 2472.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

BARRAT, GEO. & SON, 146 Peel street. Up 964.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
SMITH, R. F., 1766 Notre Dame street. M. 1467.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 1634-6 St. Cathrn. E. 1842.
FOISY FRERES, 1760 St. Catherine street. E. 1644.
Hurteau, J. A. & Co., Ltd., 1680 St. Cathrn. E. 1718
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., 2440 St. Catherine st. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
NORDHEIMER PIANO AND MUSIC CO., Ltd. 2461 St. Catherine. Up 2664.
WILLIS & CO., 600 St. Catherine st. West. Pp 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHARLES, 2311 St. Cathrn. M., 1080
WILLSON, G. W. & SON, 7 Phillips sq. Up 4225.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 2430 St. Cathrn. Up 2696.

Retail.

PRINTERS & STATIONERS.

Fortier, J., cor. St. Peter and Notre Dame. M. 444-4
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2107.

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172
REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Crag st. West. M. 988.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 19 Bleury st. M. 2455.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6374
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd.. Phone Main, 413, 1902 Notre Damest. ,Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1966.
AUGER, E. 300 St. Lawrence, Mer. 300.
BITHELL, G. W., 773 St. Lawrence. E. 379.

SANITARY PLUMBING & HEATING.

CONROY BROS., 228 Centre street. M. 3552.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 184.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Arlington Bicycle Co., 70 Beaver Hall Hill. Up 1473.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

SORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

TROY LAUNDRY CO., 8 to 12 Inspector. M. 3644.
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st. M. 3690-91
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st. Up 3460.

TRUNKS & TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413.Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.
McLeod, Hawthorne & Co., 1819 Notre Dame. M.1226
Fournier J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014.
Fournier, J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Canadian Typewriter Co., 119 St. Fran. Xav. M.3158

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 963 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 2436 St. Catherine street. Up 2667.
Wray, J. C. & Bro., 290 Mountain street. Up 2728, and 123 St. Dominique. E. 117.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 2452 St. Catherine st. Up 1337.

Manufacturers.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER.

MARTIN, C., 36 Craig street. E.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M.192.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mfg. Co., 230 St. Elizabeth. St. Henri.Mt. 163
Montreal Biscuit Co., Brewster ave. M. 1333.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941.
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert street, Ste. Cunegonde. M. 3909.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, 315 Elgin ave. Mount 1331
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
STRACHAN, A. & L., 75 Cadieux, E. 512.
STRACHAN JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
STUART & HERBERT, 611 Rivard street. E. 108.
WYLIE, W. J. S., 228 Bleury street. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholsale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizath,St. Henri. Mt. 163.
MARTINEAU, L. & CO., 225 Dorion st. E. 1663.

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

BONHOMME, J., cr. Richmand & St. Jas. Up 1424.
JENNINGS, A. & CO., cor. Well.&Grey Nun. M. 656
LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1572.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

PECK, JOHN W. & CO., Ltd., 1855 St. Lawrence st. Tel. East 4421, 4422, 4423.

COCOANUT.

WHITE MOSS BRAND, 623 Lagauchetiere st M 1788

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. Co., Ltd., Dowd st. M. 2099.

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester st. M. 1784.

MATTRESSMAKER.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 2014

PORK & BEEF PACKERS.

MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, Point St. Charles. Main 5380, 5381, 5382.

ROOFING, FELT AND PITCH.

LOCKERBY & McCOMB, 65 Shannon st. M. 1989
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M.208&1396

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Macfarlane, R. & Co., 409-431 Richmond. Up 2456
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., 85-95 Atwater. M.3457

STEEL RANGE MANUFACTURERS.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 254.